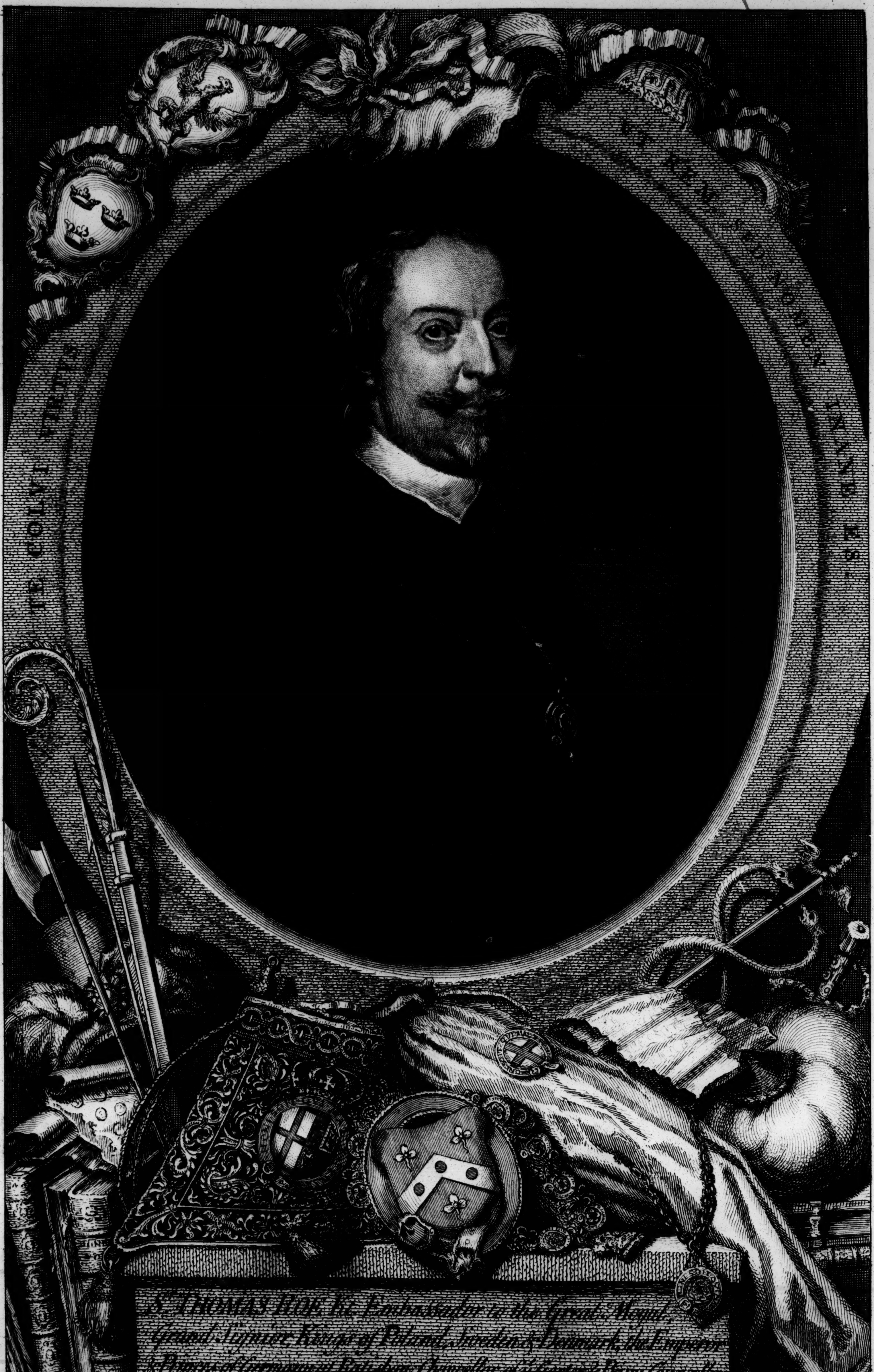
~~418. K. 11~~



S.r THOMAS ROE K.t Embassador to the Great Mogul, Grand Signior, Kings of Poland, Sweden & Denmark, the Emperor & Princes of Germany at Ratisbon, Chancellor of y.e Garter & Privy Councellor.

Ob.t An. D. 1644.

Mi. M. a Delph pinxit. *In the poſseſsion of the Hon.ble Wills Hill.* *Geo. Vertue Lond. Sculp. 1741.*

THE NEGOTIATIONS OF Sir *THOMAS ROE*, IN HIS Embaſſy *to the* OTTOMAN PORTE, FROM THE YEAR 1621 to 1628 Incluſive:

CONTAINING

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His Correſpondences with the moſt illuſtrious Perſons, for Dignity or Character; as with the Queen of BOHEMIA, BETHLEM GABOR Prince of *Tranſylvania*, and other Potentates of different Nations, *&c.*

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MVSEVM
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TO THE

KING.

May it pleaſe Your MAJESTY,

THE value of the Letters and Papers of Sir Thomas Roe, and the relation which many of them bear to the moſt Serene Princeſs from whom Your Majeſty is deſcended, together with the zeal and affection of the author to Your Royal Anceſtors, give them ſo natural a claim to Your Majeſty's protection, that it may rather ſeem a duty, than preſumption, to lay this Firſt Volume of the Negotiations and Correſpondence of a Miniſter ſo perſonally favour'd by the Queen of Bohemia, at Your Royal feet.

FOR, the whole Collection, of which this is a part, contains a large number of Letters, written to Sir Thomas Roe by the King and Queen of Bohemia, by their Eldeſt Son the Prince Elector Palatine, Prince Rupert, and the celebrated Princeſs Elizabeth Eldeſt

Siſter of Your Majeſty's Grandmother, the moſt Excellent Princeſs SOPHIA: all which manifeſt the high regard they had for that Gentleman, on whoſe abilities, zeal, and attachment to their intereſts, they repoſed the greateſt confidence, and to whoſe care they intruſted their neareſt concerns.

I SHALL only preſume to obſerve further, with regard to the Letters and Negotiations of this wiſe and able Miniſter, that they will on peruſal be found to contain ſuch a fund of Knowledge in almoſt every uſeful branch of it; ſuch deep, but honeſt Policies, ſuch a Zeal for his Prince, ſuch a Love for his Country, and ſuch rare Abilities to manage the moſt arduous Affairs, and in the moſt difficult and dangerous times; that it may be boldly ſaid, the laſt Century has not produced a more valuable Collection of this kind.

MAY God Almighty proſper Your Majeſty's juſt deſigns for the good of Your People, and bleſs You with increaſe of Glory and Happineſs. And as the heroick patience and perſeverance of Your Royal Anceſtors the King and Queen of Bohemia have been rewarded in their Deſcendants by the poſſeſſion of a much brighter Diadem, than that they were deprived of; that theſe Nations may be always happily governed by a Prince of Your Royal Houſe to the End of Time, is the fervent prayer of,

May it pleaſe Your MAJESTY,

YOUR MAJESTY'S

Moſt Dutiful and Loyal

Subject, and Servant,

Samuel Richardſon.

PREFACE.

WE here preſent to the publick the firſt volume of the Letters and Negotiations of Sir Thomas Roe, which completes his ambaſſy to the Porte from the year 1621, to the year 1628 incluſive: A Period ſo fruitful of great events, that in the firſt fifteen months of it only, Sir Thomas obſerves, that he had ſeen there three emperors of the Turks, ſeven prime viſiers, two captain baſſa's, five aga's of the Janiſſaries, three great-treaſurers, ſix baſſa's of Cairo, and other changes in proportion: and which at the ſame time that it ſhews the diſtreſſes of the Turkiſh empire, then ſtruggling, as it were, to preſerve itſelf from diſſolution, lays open the genius and policies of the Turks, as well in regard to their own government, as to their conduct with their neighbours. For this able miniſter contented not himſelf with giving a bare detail of facts in his letters and relations, but mixes with them ſuch reflections and obſervations, as, at the ſame time that they ſet forth the extent of his genius and capacity, inlighten the readers with the knowledge of the cauſes and ſprings of the actions and counſels he deſcribes and communicates. For, as he well obſerves in the relation which he gives of the depoſition and murther of ſultan Oſman, "that the practices, reaſons, ſecrets, "and counſels of all actions, are the ſoul of hiſtory, and *res geſtæ* but the "bare carcaſe;" he therefore thought it neceſſary to lay open the great and ſecret deſigns of that monarch, which drew upon him this fatal cataſtrophe. This, then, being the rule which Sir Thomas propoſed to follow, and which he diligently obſerved in all his relations and letters to the miniſters of ſtate, and to the many other great perſons with whom he correſponded, the reader will know what he is to expect from this collection.

AND indeed there are, generally ſpeaking, no memorials or accounts of paſt facts, more inſtructive or authentick, than thoſe of ambaſſadors reſiding at the time of thoſe tranſactions in the countries to which they relate, tranſmitted to the Princes or States by whom they are employed. For being attached to no party about the courts to which they are ſent, by any intereſt or paſſion, and converſant with the principal perſons therein, they want not proper opportunities and means of diſcovering the true cauſes of events, with the ſecret ſprings or motives of actions that paſs before their eyes, and of which they are not unconcerned ſpectators; it being part of their charge to give their principals or conſtituents conſtant and early intelligence of all conſiderable occurrences, and to acquaint them with the real truth on all occaſions without reſerve. Their letters are indeed more or leſs intereſting and inſtructive according to the nature of their ſubject, and the importance of the affairs they relate; and their intelligence likewiſe is more or leſs authentick in proportion to the penetration and judgment of the writer, or the credit he has in the courts of his reſidence; but impartial accounts, at leaſt, may generally be expected from all ambaſſadors.

Few miniſters have ever poſſeſſed the advantages above-mentioned in a greater degree than Sir Thomas Roe, or were ever better qualified for a difficult, intricate and important negotiation. He underſtood, perfectly, as will be ſhewn afterwards, the nature and various branches of commerce throughout the world, the maxims and arts of politicks, the different intereſts and ſituations of ſtates; and was maſter of all thoſe different parts of learning and knowledge, which are neceſſary to enable a perſon to diſcharge the functions of an ambaſſador. He was a man of admirable penetration, and excellent judgment, exceeding happy in diſcerning the arts and deſigns of the miniſters with whom he treated, and ever guarded himſelf againſt all ſurprizes. His eminent virtues, extraordinary capacity, and approved wiſdom, integrity, and probity, gained him credit and procured him the confidence of every court to which he was employed, and the greateſt deference was always paid to his judgment.

He made himſelf thoroughly acquainted, as will be ſeen in this volume, with the nature of the Turkiſh government, the maxims of their policy, the ſtate of their revenues, the condition of their forces, the ſituation of their provinces, and the circumſtances of the ſubjects in all their dominions; and the reader will probably be ſurprized to peruſe his accounts of it, and ſee on what a precarious footing that empire ſubſiſts; how few reſources it has in caſe of conſiderable diſaſters, and how likely it is to be overturned in a moment by the effects of a ſingle, if complete, victory over their forces in a general battle. Sultan Oſman indeed had formed a ſcheme to reſtore the ancient diſcipline of their troops, and to curb the imperious janiſſaries; which, had it taken effect, would have given new vigour to their empire, and render'd it formidable to all Europe: but his tragical fate has ſufficiently diſcouraged his ſucceſſors from attempting the like reformation; ſo that corruption reigns there as much as ever, and the empire, ſubſiſting rather by the opinion than by the reality of its power, is ſtill continually expoſed to the danger of a ſudden ruin; from which nothing but the diviſions and ſeparate intereſts of the Chriſtian princes, has hitherto preſerved it.

It may probably be expected, that we ſhould give ſome account to whom the publick ſtands indebted for theſe papers, and how it happen'd, that they were ſo long kept from the world. All that we are permitted to ſay on this head, by the gentleman who communicated them to us, and who will not be named on this occaſion, is, That he finding them a very valuable treaſure,

ſure, and abounding with ſuch material facts and hiſtories, and repleniſh'd with ſuch inſtructive reflections and obſervations, as will make them uſeful to all perſons and times, as well as ſerve to give a light to ſome obſcure parts of the hiſtory of the period in which they were written, thought it would be inexcuſable to with-hold them from the publick, after they had been ſubmitted by a kind friend of his, to his judgment and diſpoſal.

It was once intended to publiſh the whole by ſubſcription, as ſo large a work muſt neceſſarily be attended with a very great expence: But the eſtabliſhment of the *Society for the Encouragement of Learning*, which is founded for the moſt beneficent and generous purpoſes, truly anſwerable to the title, opened a much more eligible and advantageous proſpect of introducing it into the world by their means. It was therefore tender'd to them, and that worthy body thought fit to accept the offer. And it is under their ſanction, and by their aſſiſtance, that this firſt volume now appears; with the approbation and conſent of the gentleman, to whoſe love of learning, and uſeful knowledge, the world ſtands indebted for the firſt communication of theſe papers.

When there were thoughts of publiſhing the whole work at once by ſubſcription, before the inſtitution of this laudable ſociety, it was deſigned to prefix to it the Life of Sir Thomas Roe, with his effigies from an original picture of Vandyke, and to give a general index at laſt. But as it is determined to publiſh at preſent the firſt volume only, which gives a complete hiſtory of the Turkiſh affairs, in the time of his ambaſſy to the Ottoman court, we found ourſelves obliged to defer the Life (to which it will be propereſt to prefix the effigies) till the whole be completed; which, with ſome curious detached pieces, that will naturally fall in with it, may make a volume of itſelf: And as to the Index, we apprehend it will be more commodious to continue our former deſign of placing it at the end of the whole work, than to ſubjoin a particular index to each volume; which will be the leſs needful, as we have prefixed to this, and ſhall do the like to thoſe following, ſo ample a table of contents, as in ſome meaſure may be deemed an epitome of the collection. For the ſubjects of the letters are ſo important, and the particulars ſo various and prolifick, that it was found no eaſy taſk to give the ſubſtance of them in a leſs compaſs: However, the matter is ſo managed, that the table of itſelf is not only a compendium of the work, but a key to the times, and may be of uſe to the underſtanding both of the one and the other, as it not only gives a ſuccinct view of the many extraordinary occurrences which then happen'd, but will alſo contribute to lay open the ſprings and motives of many actions, negotiations and attempts, which had no ſmall influence on the ſucceeding times of activity and diſtraction: And to the Engliſh reader it will be ſtill of farther ſervice, as we have given the ſubſtance of the Latin, French and Italian pieces in our own Language.

But tho' for the reaſons already given, we have thought it requiſite to ſuſpend our intention of prefixing the Life to this firſt volume, yet it may be very proper to give ſome ſhort and general account of Sir Thomas Roe for the ſatisfaction of the reader, who, no doubt, while he is peruſing the letters, relations, obſervations and reflections of this ſagacious miniſter, will be glad to know ſomething of the hiſtory of the perſon and his fortunes, whoſe labours contribute to his pleaſure and inſtruction. This, in a brief manner, is already done to our hand, by A. Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, from whom we ſhall tranſcribe it as follows.

" Thomas Roe, Son of Robert Roe of Low-Layton near Wanſtead in " Eſſex, a younger ſon of Sir Thomas Roe, knight, lord mayor of London, " an. 1568, by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir John Greſham, knight, was " born at Low-Layton; and when entering into his teens, became a com- " moner of Magdalen college, an. 1593, by the indulgent care of his " mother, then the wife of one Berkley of Rendcomb in Glouceſterſhire, of " the family of the lord Berkley. But before the time was come that he " could adorn, or be adorned with, an academical degree, he was taken " from the ſaid college; and after ſome time ſpent in one of the inns of " court, or in France, or both, he was made eſquire of the body to queen " Elizabeth, in the latter end of her reign. On the 23d of March 1604, " he receiv'd the honour of knighthood from his majeſty then at Greenwich, " and ſoon after was ſent by prince Henry, upon a diſcovery to the Weſt- " Indies. In 1614, he was ſent ambaſſador to the Great Mogul by king " James I. to whoſe honour he manag'd all things there with much pru- " dence and ſucceſs. In 1620, he was elected burgeſs for Cirenceſter in " Gloceſterſhire, to ſerve in that parliament that began the 30th of January; " and in 1621, he was ſent ambaſſador by the ſaid king James to the Grand " Signor, in the time of Oſman, Muſtapha, and Amurat. In whoſe coun- " try our nation of England enjoys the happy effects of his negotiations to " this day (for before his time the affairs of our merchants there were in " great diſorder, and little regard was had to the capitulations and privi- " leges accorded by the grand ſignor, either to our nation, or any other); " he having, to his immortal reputation, * recover'd the reſpect due to " ambaſſadors, which had been utterly loſt for ſeveral years before, by a " ſucceſſion of inſolent viziers: And that he deſerv'd moſt highly not only " of the Greek church, by his generous protection of it againſt thoſe who " endeavour'd (to their power) to deſtroy its very being, but of Chriſtendom " in general, and particularly of Poland, which king Sigiſmund acknow- " ledged, with great reſpect and thanks, in a letter written from Warſaw in " the month of September 1622."

" In the latter end of 1629, he was ſent ambaſſador to the king of " Poland and Swedeland; and ſoon after twice to the king of Denmark, " and divers princes in Germany. In 1640, Oct. 17. he was elected burgeſs " for the univerſity of Oxon, to ſerve in that parliament which began at " Weſtminſter on the 3d of November the ſame year; wherein he ſhew'd " himſelf a perſon of great reaſon and elocution. In the beginning of July " 1641, his majeſty king Charles I. acquainted his parliament with his " purpoſe to ſend the ſaid Sir Thomas Roe ambaſſador to the emperor, " to be preſent at the diet at Ratiſbone, and there to mediate on the behalf " of the prince elector; and his intent to publiſh a manifeſto in his own " name about this buſineſs: to which the parliament aſſenting, the ſaid

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" * See more in a book intitled, An Account of the Greek church, &c. Lond. 1680. " p. 252, 253; written by Tho. Smith, D. D. of Magdalen college, Oxon."

"Sir Thomas went to the ſaid emperor, and all the princes of Germany, "that then met at Ratiſbone. At which time the emperor, having received "experience of the great abilities of Sir Thomas, would ſeveral times ſay "in public, *I have met with many gallant perſons of many nations*; *but I* "*ſcarce ever met with an* ambaſſador *till now.*"

"After his return, he was made by king Charles I. chancellor of the "* garter, and one of his majeſty's privy counſellors. In all which employ"ments, whether domeſtick or foreign, he did manifeſtly ſhew what emi"nence there was treaſured up in him, and what admirable parts he was "endow'd with. The truth is, thoſe that knew him well, have ſaid, that "there was nothing wanting in him towards the accompliſhment of a ſcho"lar, gentleman, or courtier; that alſo, as he was learned, ſo was he a "great encourager and promoter of learning and learned men. His ſpirit "was generous and public, and his heart faithful to his Prince. He was a "great Stateſman, as good a Common-wealth's man, and as ſound a Chri"ſtian as our nation hath had in many ages."

THE juſtneſs of every part of this amiable character will be ſeen in numberleſs inſtances in the following collection; as will his charity to the oppreſſed, evidenc'd in the liberal aſſiſtance he afforded to ſeveral Chriſtian ſlaves in Sicily, and to thoſe of Algiers and Tunis, &c. and in other charitable benefactions; for he made it a rule to ſhare his fortune with the poor, to whom he allotted a tenth of his ſubſtance. And what great reaſon had the families of the Engliſh mariners to bleſs him, of whom at one time he procured the redemption of upwards of eight hundred, who were compelled to do ſervice on board the Barbary rovers, and made the moſt conſiderable ſtrength of their fleets? This advantage he obtain'd for his country, and preſcribed laws to thoſe rapacious rovers, in ſpite of the utmoſt oppoſition they could make to the contrary at the Porte, when thoſe rovers were in the height of their power and inſolence, and ſcoured the ſeas at their pleaſure, not ſparing even the Ottomans themſelves; and at a time, when they were confeſſedly acknowledg'd by the Turkiſh miniſters to be the marine bulwarks and defence of their empire!

AND what is ſtill more wonderful, he found means to inforce and renew theſe laws, upon that ungovernable race of pyrates, in every change and revolution at the Porte, when no man ſtood in ſafety, and even the emperor himſelf, and his firſt miniſters, lay at the mercy of a lawleſs ſoldiery, which had murder'd one emperor, depoſed another, and deſtroyed their firſt miniſters at pleaſure. And in the midſt of all this confuſion it was that he likewiſe recovered the juſt rights and honour of ambaſſadors, who were ſlighted and deſpis'd there before his time, as has been obſerved; and that he procured ſtill new and greater privileges for his countrymen in their commerce; and reſiſted the arbitrary proceedings and extortions of the viſiers and other officers at the Porte, and of the ſoldiery likewiſe, which had got into their hands the management of the revenues of the empire, and extorted from every one what they pleaſed under that pretence. Theſe circumſtances, and this ſituation, muſt inevitably have involved miniſters of leſs prudence and fortitude than himſelf in inextricable difficulties, and ended perhaps fatally to their perſons: and it will be ſeen, that he himſelf was not always free from apprehenſions on this ſcore; but yet he was reſolved to do his duty, and ſhewed he was not to be deterr'd by any perſonal dangers, from aſſerting the privileges and dignity of an ambaſſador; and he performed his functions with ſo much intrepidity, that he not only preſerved himſelf unhurt, but the publick miniſters of other powers, the Poliſh in particular, ſat ſafe under the ſhadow of his wing, who otherwiſe, upon an invaſion of the Coſſacks, had fallen a victim to popular fury.

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* It may be here obſerved, that while he held this honourable poſt, the then biſhop of Saliſbury put in his claim to it, in right of his ſee; and it may be ſeen in Aſhmole's hiſtory of the garter, that never any man had ſuch a generous adverſary as Sir Thomas Roe; for he contributed all the lights and aſſiſtance in his power to forward the biſhop's claim againſt himſelf. And the dignity has ſince been annex'd to the ſee of Sarum.

Nor ought his conduct to be forgotten in relation to the point of precedence claimed by the French ambaſſador at the Porte, over the Engliſh; a claim which had too tamely been comply'd with by his predeceſſors at Conſtantinople; but to which no art, perſuaſion, ſtratagem or bluſter, could make him yield. And yet there is no point in which his prudence and moderation were more conſpicuous, as it is the intereſt of all the ambaſſadors at the Porte to unite in order to ſtrengthen themſelves againſt the inſolences to which they are too often expoſed at that proud court. And indeed the ſuperiority of his talents, gave him ſo great advantage over that miniſter, that he always fruſtrated and diſappointed his deſigns: particularly in the affair of the Greek church, and the patriarch of Conſtantinople; both which Sir Thomas defended againſt the open and ſecret practices, not only of that ambaſſador, who acted alſo as legate of the pope in the Turkiſh dominions; but of the united cabals of the court of Rome, the then newly eſtabliſh'd congregation *de propaganda fide*, and the ſociety of Jeſuits, combin'd to the deſtruction of both. And, not contented to diſappoint their deep-laid and miſchievous projects, he actually procur'd the baniſhment of that turbulent order from thoſe dominions, and that in a manner the moſt mortifying that could be, to that arrogant and buſy ambaſſador, who, as he ſays in one of his letters, he was reſolved to keep under, during the time of his embaſſy. The account which he gives of this event, and of the cauſes which moved him to take this ſtep, will be found to be one of the moſt curious pieces of the hiſtory of that time.

He was equally vigilant and ſucceſsful in his oppoſition to the intrigues of the Imperial ambaſſadors, who, from time to time, endeavoured to bring about a treaty of peace and commerce between Turkey and Spain; which the latter ſought with the greateſt induſtry, in order to cut the Engliſh out of the Eaſtern commerce, and to be at liberty in the Mediterranean ſea to imploy her fleets againſt the Venetians, and other powers with whom ſhe was at variance: but he found means always to fruſtrate the applications of both thoſe powers as often as they attempted this deſign, and turn'd it to the diſgrace of both, and that in a moſt ſignal manner.

For the practical knowledge of the trade and commerce of England, we are not afraid to ſay, that he had no equal in his own time, nor hardly in any other. For he had not only a genius and inclination fitted to promote the natural advantages of his native country in that way; but ſuch opportunities of cultivating both, that hardly any other man ever had. For by the enterprize which that hopeful prince Henry ſon of king James I. put him upon to the *Weſt-Indies*, in the earlier part of his life, he gained an experimental knowledge of the intereſts and trade of thoſe parts. By his embaſſy to the *Great Mogul*, which gave him the protection and guardianſhip of the Eaſt-India company and its intereſts, he was maſter of all the ſecrets of commerce in thoſe extended countries, as well as in Perſia. By his legation to the Grand Signor, in which the care of the intereſts of the Levantine or Turkiſh company, fell naturally under his direction, nothing of the commercial affairs of the Mediterranean, the Levant, the Arches, the Euxine, and the Red-ſea, could eſcape him. And the ſucceeding parts of this work will ſhew, that by his other embaſſies to Denmark, Poland, Sweden, the princes of the Lower Saxony, and the Hanſe towns, he was profoundly ſkilled in the knowledge of the traffick carry'd on in the Sound, the Baltick, and Northern ſeas. No wonder then that he was conſulted as an oracle, on all occaſions of trade and commerce. And what he did for the merchants of England, and how he reſpected that uſeful body of men, (which in one of his letters he ſays, "is to the ſtate as the liver to "the body, which maintains the blood") may be ſeen in every letter and inſtance where he had an opportunity of ſhewing it. All which, with his other great qualities, manifeſt him to have been furniſh'd with the moſt extenſive abilities of any miniſter that ever appeared in theſe kingdoms; and fully juſtify the character given of him by the Emperor, as mentioned above by Mr. A. Wood.

CONSIDERING theſe advantages both natural and acquired, joined to the moſt conſummate prudence, and a foreſight that ſeems often almoſt prophetical, it is not ſurprizing that he was loaded with the praiſes of all the great miniſters of every court and nation, and that he met with the applauſes of his own ſovereigns king James I. and king Charles I. tho' not with the reward due to his ſervices, which we may preſume were intercepted by the times of trouble and confuſion. The ſenate of Venice in a very ſignal * manner, the prince of Tranſylvania, the king and queen of Bohemia, the kings of Denmark and Sweden, and other ſovereign princes and ſtates, beſides the king of Poland and the Emperor, mentioned above, all ſeparately did him the juſtice which his abilities and integrity deſerved. The firſt grandees of Poland, and the ambaſſadors of that crown at the Porte, were ordered to take his advice in all their tranſactions there. The Turkiſh miniſters, tho' ſo often changed in his time, almoſt conſtantly confided in him, and were frequently govern'd by his counſels, even in their own affairs: For they revered his wiſdom, and always found him above chicane or double-dealing. Nor was there in all his time but one prime viſier who inſulted him, and dared to avow himſelf his enemy; and he, in all probability, had been diſgraced thro' Sir Thomas's vigorous repreſentations againſt him, if his other acts of tyranny had not precipitated his fall, and ſaved him the labour. Cyrillus Lucaris, patriarch of Conſtantinople, a wiſe and good man, ow'd his preſervation to him both as to his life and dignity, more than once, and never undertook any thing of conſequence in his time, of a publick nature, without conſulting him. He was a ſtay and a balance to the Dutch ambaſſador at the Porte, whoſe ſordid temper and inconſideration had otherwiſe hurry'd him into inconveniencies unworthy of his publick character: He was a check, as we have obſerved, upon the French; and a ſupport to two Venetian bailo's of great gravity and wiſdom: ſo that when, for the common intereſt of all, he joined with the Chriſtian reſidents, they carry'd every thing; and when once, contrary to his advice and exhortations, they would proceed without him in repreſenting againſt the promotion of a baſſa of Tunis, they met with ſhame and repulſe, and were obliged to his wiſdom and moderation, to bring them off after their raſh and unadviſed proceedings, the ill conſequence of which he had foretold and warned them againſt.

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* See Letter CDI.

To name but a few inſtances of the honours paid him by his cotemporary countrymen, Lord CARLETON, ambaſſador at the Hague, Sir ISAAC WAKE, ambaſſador at Venice, the Lord CAREW, Earl of Totneſs, Mr. Secretary CALVERT, and Mr. Secretary CONWAY, all men of great abilities, are full of encomiums of his dexterity, wiſdom, and good conduct. Lord CARLETON tells him, “ That the Dutch ambaſſador at the Porte “ gives good content; but that his diſpatches are unequal to His:” And in another place, “ That the queen of Bohemia waits for his diſpatches with “ impatience, and reads them with delight.” Sir ISAAC WAKE ſays, “ That his worth and virtues, accompany'd with a true zeal to the glory of “ God, and the good of his country, have ſo far captivated him, (tho' per- “ ſonally unknown to him) that he will both take and ever retain the title “ of his faithful ſervant:” And in another letter, “ That as he is a witneſs “ of his painful and wiſe dexterity, ſo he will be a faithful herald to blaze “ his worth and merits to all places where he has any credit.” Lord CAREW ſays, “ That his accounts of the Turkiſh affairs, for ſuccinctneſs “ and compoſition, are the beſt he had ever ſeen.” Lord CALVERT takes all occaſions to praiſe his proceedings in his embaſſy, his ſteadineſs in the dangers which environ'd him, in the frequent changes at the Porte, his intrepid behaviour in relation to the pyrates of Algier and Tunis, and his ſtanding up in the above-mentioned point of precedence for the honour of the Engliſh crown. And Lord CONWAY deems it “ a great misfortune to “ himſelf, that ſo worthy a perſon, of ſo great abilities, in whom he has ſo “ much intereſt, hath his employments ſo far off, and in things ſo far from “ their principal care, as it is not in his power to put the value on them “ which their ſufficiency and dexterity deſerve. But that he has always “ embraced the opportunity to repreſent to his Majeſty the advices and “ letters he has ſent, in that favourable light, which his diligence, and the “ judgment and grace of his relations, have merited.” In another letter, “ That his proceedings, and the wiſe and exact account he gives of his “ negotiations, have much improved him in his Majeſty's favour and good “ opinion, who obſerving his diſcreet and dextrous handling of the buſineſs “ [with Gabor], takes thereby knowledge of his great abilities, and fitneſs “ for the greateſt employments.” And ſtill further in another letter, he "lets him know how much his Majeſty is pleaſed with his conduct, and "taken with his relations."

All theſe paſſages appear to his advantage from what is contained in the preſent volume: but what is behind, ſtill further illuſtrates the abilities, integrity and wiſdom of this able miniſter. For ſoon after his return he was ſent ambaſſador into the North to mediate a peace between the kings of Sweden and Poland. He ſucceeded in his negotiation, and gained ſo much credit with the former of theſe princes, the great Guſtavus Adolphus, that he inſpired him with the deſign which he executed anno 1630, of making a deſcent into Germany to reſtore the freedom of the empire *. In his return from this embaſſy, he was charged with a negotiation at Copenhagen, in which he had the like ſucceſs, and in a few days finiſhed a treaty with the king of Denmark, which had been carrying on for ſeveral years by an eminent Engliſh miniſter.

All Germany in a manner had been over-run by the king of Sweden, before death put a ſtop to that hero's victories: The Swedes had loſt the battle of Nordlingen, which in ſome meaſure retrieved the emperor's affairs; but were recovering themſelves, and had gained ſeveral advantages over their enemies, ſo that the iſſue of the war was doubtful, and in the mean time the whole empire was miſerably haraſſed. This ſituation diſpoſed all parties to think of peace; and in order to it, a congreſs of the Imperial, French and Swediſh plenipotentiaries was fixed at Hamburgh. Sir Thomas Roe's admirable talents for negotiations, and his great affection to the Palatine family, made king Charles I. think him the fitteſt perſon he could ſend to that congreſs, to take care of his nephew's intereſts and reſtoration. The miniſters there aſſembled were determin'd not to admit him to their conferences, and to exclude him from all ſhare in the treaty; yet, notwithſtanding this combination, and all their united arts to prevent his admiſſion, he ſoon found means to work himſelf into the affair, and made a very conſiderable figure in the negotiation. The principal point he had in charge, was, to labour by all means for the reſtoration of the Palatinate, a matter attended with difficulties that ſeemed inſuperable: nor were the pretenſions of the different princes and ſtates of the empire eaſy to be adjuſted. Hence it was, that the treaty took up many years, and the ſcene of it was removed from Hamburgh to Ratiſbone, and afterwards to Vienna; in which places this perplexed affair kept him employed with very little intermiſſion till the year 1643, when the troubles of England left little leiſure for ſuch negotiations abroad, or room to hope for any good effect from the interpoſition of a prince, who being ſcarce able to make head againſt his own ſubjects at home, could have but very little influence on the meaſures of courts abroad. There certainly ſcarce ever was a negotiation clogg'd with greater difficulties, in which more different intereſts were to be reconciled, or more ſubtle artifices to be guarded againſt; and in which principally he was left to manage at his own diſcretion;

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* Mr. Howell, in his familiar letters, p. 228. ſays, "Upon this victory (i. e. that of "Leipſick) the king ſent Sir Thomas Roe a preſent of 2000l. and in his letter calls him his "*ſtrenuum conſultorem*, he being one of the firſt who had adviſ'd him to this German war, after "he had made peace betwixt him and the Polander."

diſcretion; yet he paſſed through it with the reputation both of an able and an honeſt miniſter, a character which none ever deſerved better; and in every part of his conduct, notwithſtanding the melancholy ſituation of affairs in his own country, took care to ſupport his maſter's as well as his own dignity.

And at laſt, when the civil broils overwhelmed every thing, and abſorbed all other conſiderations, Sir Thomas Roe had almoſt the peculiar felicity to ſtand in an unexceptionable light with both parties, and was in a manner equally intruſted and confided in by both, till the publick diſtempers of the nation grew too violent and raging to be aſſuaged by his moderate counſels. Happy had it been for the king and the nation, if the wiſe and healing meaſures he ſo ardently ſought to inculcate, had been followed; as the event alſo too ſadly juſtified; and as the ſubſequent parts of this work will abundantly ſhew!

By theſe few hints we thought it neceſſary to appriſe the reader, in ſome degree, of what he may expect to meet with in the following parts of this work. And even from the preſent we may venture to pronounce, that conſidering the difficulty and danger of his employment, through the revolutions and diſtractions at the Ottoman court in his time; the variety of the affairs under his management; the active enemies who oppoſed him; the faithleſs and arrogant miniſters he had to treat with at the Porte, and their frequent changes, generally from bad to worſe; the profound policy and diſſimulation of the prince of Tranſylvania, who made himſelf of high importance to the moſt formidable princes of that time; and the diſtracted ſtate of the Engliſh affairs, by which the crown was weakened in its influence abroad, badly aſſiſted by its allies, ſuſpected, and unſupplied at home; whereby it was ſo diſabled to ſupport the vigorous and intrepid genius of its miniſter, that, as he often complains, he was left in the moſt important points to manage at his own diſcretion, and yet was never once reproved or diſavowed: theſe things being conſidered, we may, as has been ſaid, venture to pronounce, that Sir Thomas Roe was one of the ableſt, wiſeſt, moſt vigilant, and intrepid miniſters that ever appeared in that ſtation. And as he was an honour to the name of an ambaſſador, while living, ſo will his example be worthy of the imitation of all who ſhall be veſted with that important character in future times.

Nor is it the leaſt part of the excellency of this collection, that the characters of many very great men, at this time almoſt loſt to us, are by the advantageous light in which they will here appear from their own letters to Sir Thomas Roe, reſcued from oblivion, and made dear to their country: Such, in particular, are thoſe of Sir Iſaac Wake, Sir Robert Anſtruther, Sir Dudley, afterwards Lord Carleton, Sir Edward Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore, Sir Edward Conway, afterwards Lord Conway, and Viſcount Killultagh, Archbiſhop Abbot, General Vere, General Morgan, and others. To which we may alſo add the characters of the two greateſt men of their time, the one for his power, the other for his love and knowledge of antiquities, &c. the Duke of Buckingham, and the famous Earl of Arundel.

And with regard to *Foreigners* in the ſame Period, the characters and actions of the following princes and great men will be authentickly ſet forth;

viz. the king of Bohemia, the brave duke Chriſtian of Brunſwick, the prince of Orange, prince Philibert of Savoy, the prince of Wallenſtein, Cyrillus Lucaris, patriarch of Conſtantinople, the count de la Torne or Tour, an heroick nobleman of Bohemia, who ſacrificed his fortunes in ſupport of the proteſtant cauſe, count Mansfelt, count Tilly, Abaſſa baſſa, an active Turkiſh rebel, who made himſelf very formidable to that empire; the emir of Sidon, another active rebel of that nation; and Janet Ogli, a Natolian rebel, who attempted Smyrna, and bore ſome reſemblance to Sari Bey Ogli, who lately gave ſo much diſturbance to the Turks in thoſe parts.

But, above all, the character of Bethlem Gabor, prince of Tranſylvania, who made a moſt conſiderable figure at that time, being courted and feared alternately by the Turks, Imperialiſts, and the other princes of Europe, ſeems to require the greateſt attention. And as that prince, and the treaties with him, take up a great part of this work, it may not be improper to give here ſome brief account of him, the better to enable the reader to underſtand what is ſaid of him in this collection.

This prince was born a private gentleman in Tranſylvania, and had but a ſmall eſtate there. But being a perſon of great art and addreſs, he inſinuated himſelf into high favour with Gabriel Bathorus prince of that country; whom at laſt, by the aſſiſtance of the Turks, he found means to get depoſed, and himſelf to be acknowledged prince of Tranſylvania in his ſtead. In the year 1619, two years before theſe negotiations commence, he taking advantage of the Bohemian troubles, conquered a great part of the kingdom of Hungary, and procured himſelf to be declared king of it. He had alſo deſigns upon the crown of Poland, in which kingdom he had made himſelf a conſiderable faction, and aſpired to marry a daughter of the houſe of Auſtria, and at laſt actually matched with that of Brandenburgh. For parts and politicks, he was one of the moſt conſiderable princes of his time; as will appear, in the following papers, by his being able to govern the Turkiſh counſels, as he did in many inſtances, though a ſubject and tributary prince; by his management of his own ſtates; by the apprehenſions he gave the emperor upon any of his motions; and by his impenetrable diſſimulation, whereby he impoſed upon and puzzled all the princes and miniſters of his time: which part (for we mention it not to his praiſe) he was in ſome meaſure obliged to act, from his ſituation between two powerful empires, to one of which he was tributary, and obnoxious to the chief of the other, who laid claim to all his poſſeſſions. And indeed it muſt be confeſs'd, that the delays and neglects he met with from the princes ally'd againſt the houſe of Auſtria, and the irreſolution of the Engliſh court for a conſiderable time at firſt, together with the levity of that of France, greatly contributed to juſtify as well as loſe him; as will be ſeen in the courſe of Sir Thomas Roe's letters to the Queen of Bohemia and Lord Carleton, and in his repreſentations to the Engliſh court and miniſters on that ſubject. This active and turbulent prince, who, as Sir Thomas obſerves, was never at reſt, but in a ſtorm, was at laſt, in the midſt of his projects, arreſted by death anno 1629, the year after theſe negotiations end.

The lovers of antiquities, ancient manuſcripts, coins and medals, will be greatly pleaſed with the letters on that ſubject, which paſſed between Sir Thomas Roe and the archbiſhop of Canterbury above-named, the duke of Buckingham, the earl of Arundel, and others; and his letter to the counteſs of Bedford, p. 583. is a noble diſſertation on the uſe and knowledge of medals, which cannot be enough admired, conſidering the brevity and ſuccinctneſs with which he treats the ſubject. Mr. A. Wood before-cited tells us, that he gave ſeveral choice books to the Bodleian library in his life-time, and among the ſucceeding papers is a letter from the Univerſity itſelf, and another from their publick orator, giving him the thanks of that learned body on that occaſion: And after his death, his relict, purſuant to his will, put into the hands of Dr. Gerard Langbaine two hundred and forty-two ſilver medals, which were delivered to the keeper of the ſaid library.

It will be proper further to mention, That the enſuing papers are far from being confined to the Turkiſh affairs: For in the letters of the publick miniſters before-named, and others, the intereſts, views, and policies of the reſpective courts in which they reſided, will appear from the moſt authentick memoirs; particularly thoſe of the Emperor, Spain, France, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Brandenburgh, Saxony, Rome, Venice, Savoy, Genoa, and other parts of Italy; thoſe of Swiſſerland; Bavaria, the Palatine Electorate, Brunſwick, and other German courts; the affairs of Holland and the Low-countries, and the attempts of the Dutch in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies: while the Engliſh affairs are communicated to Sir Thomas Roe, by no leſs hands, than thoſe of the Queen of Bohemia, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the two Secretaries of State, Lord Grandiſon, the Earl of Totneſs, Lord Carleton, Sir Iſaac Wake, and others. All which render this collection a complete hiſtory of the affairs of Europe, in that period.

One thing is further neceſſary to be obſerved, with regard to the conduct of the editors of this volume, as the ſame will be obſerved in the future.

There are generally found among the papers of perſons employed in a publick character abroad, abundance of letters relating to their private concerns; and others containing ſhorter relations of the ſame publick affairs, which are much more fully explained in the letters written to the miniſter or ſecretary of ſtate with whom each ambaſſador is obliged to correſpond. Thoſe of the firſt ſort of Sir Thomas Roe's, as the publick is not at all intereſted in them, are for that reaſon intirely left out in this collection; and ſo are alſo thoſe of the ſecond, unleſs ſuch parts thereof as contain ſome circumſtances, occurrences, or reflections not taken notice of in the larger letter to the ſecretaries; that ſo the work might not be ſwelled with papers of little importance to the publick, nor the reader tired with a repetition of the ſame facts.

We ſhall conclude this preface with the following tranſcript from Mr. A. Wood, which may ſerve to cloſe the ſhort account of the life of this great miniſter, till we come to give the ſame more at large, as we propoſe.

" At length, ſays he, this worthy perſon Sir Thomas Roe did, after all " his voyages and ramblings, take a little breath; but ſoon after, ſeeing " how untowardly things went between the king and his parliament, did

“ willingly ſurrender it to Him that firſt gave it, on the 6th day of November
“ ber 1644; and two days after that, his body was buried privately in the
“ church of Woodford, near to Wanſtead in Eſſex.

“ I ſhall gratify the reader, continues A. Wood, with a moſt noble
“ epitaph made for him by the ſaid Dr. Langbaine; but for what reaſon
“ it was not put over his grave, I know not; and is as follows:”

Hic Situs eſt

THOMAS ROE,

Ordinis Equeſtris,

Qui familiæ, alias luculentæ, ex qua prodiit, lucem a ſe intulit. Juvenis adhuc, tyrocinium poſuit in Academia Oxonienſi; cui poſtea, eo nomine, ampliſſimum didactrum gratus rependit; ſcil. MSS. cod. Græcos & Arabicos ſelectiſſimos, necnon uberrimum antiquitatis theſaurum, numiſmata antiqua quamplurima, pretioſiſſimum κειμήλιον, & duratura ad poſteros memoria, quoad ſtudiis honos aut pretium, nec literarum immortale fas obliterabit tandem pudenda ſæculi barbaries. Poſtquam ex umbraculis Academicis emerſit, famæque vadum ingreſſus in ſolem & pulverem proceſſit; in Aula Regia meruit primum Reginæ Elizabethæ, extra ordinem corpore cuſtos; poſtea auſpiciis juſſuque Sereniſſ. Principis Henrici, Indiam Occidentalem perluſtravit, ſiquam poſteris honoris commodive materiam, majorum diligentia reliquiſſet intactam, exploraturus. Deinde, paſſis honoris velis, ſoliſque æmulus, nominis ſui ſplendorem utroque oceano circumferens, varias ſplendidiſſimaſque legationes obivit.

A. D.	MIↃCXIV.	ad Magnum quem vocant Mogul.
	CIↃIↃCXXI.	ad Potentiſſ. Turcarum Imperat. Oſmannum, Muſtapham, Amurathem.
	CIↃIↃC$\substack{\text{XXIX}\\ \text{XXX}}$.	ad Ser. RR. Poloniæ & Sueciæ; ad Ser. R. Daniæ; varioſque Germaniæ principes, bis.
	CIↃIↃCXLI.	ad Aug. German. Imp. reliquoſque Imperii principes.

His legationibus perfunctus, cum & ætas jam devexa, & corporis infirmitas, gloriæque quædam ſatietas, receptui canendum monerent, domum reverſus, a Sereniſſ. R. Carolo non inane operæ pretium tulit, Cancellarius honoratiſſ. Ordinis Periſcelidis renunciatus, & ſanctior. Reg. conſiliis adhibitus. Demum ille, tot regnorum diſſitorum internuncius, diſſidentium coagulum; ille fœderum interpres, & pacis publicæ ſequeſter; ille duorum Reg. Jacobi & Caroli ad quinq; Imperatores, tres Reges, legatus; depoſita tandem perſona, honorum & annorum ſatur, ceſſit e ſcena, propitii Numinis indulgentia præreptus opportune, ne funeſtam regni cataſtrophen, paulo poſt inſequutam, ſpectaret. Deceſſit An. Dom. CIϽIϽCXLIV. &c.

N. B. The originals, in ſome few places, having a little ſuffered by time, the defect is attempted to be ſupply'd by the words inſerted between crotchets; thus [ ].

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II. *His Inſtructions.* Reciting the good opinion and experience his majeſty (K. James I.) had of his abilities: Directing him to uſe his utmoſt endeavours to divert the Sultan from proſecuting his warlike ſchemes: That for this end he is roundly to repreſent the obligation the king lies under to aſſiſt the potentates who profeſs the ſame chriſtian faith with him; but not in ſuch terms as to bear the conſtruction of a declaration of war or enmity: That much is referr'd to his own diſcretion as occaſion may offer; but that he is to do all the ſervice to the king of Poland and the emperor, that he poſſibly can, and give account of it from time to time. How he is to behave in caſe a ſum of 10,000 l. advanced by the king to the king of Poland, ſhall be conſtrued as an aſſiſtance of that prince againſt the Ottomans. The caſe of ſome Poliſh noblemen and others, priſoners at Conſtantinople, particularly recommended to him, in order to procure their releaſe, or better uſage. As alſo the caſe of the merchants in the Levant; referring him to the Levant company for further directions. Likewiſe the ſuppreſſion of the pyrates of Algiers and Tunis, often ineffectually complain'd againſt to the porte, &c. p. 2.

III. *Sir* THOMAS ROE's *Letter to Mr. Secretary* CALVERT, *from* MALAGA, *in his way to* CONSTANTINOPLE. Containing warm remonſtrances againſt the pyrates of Algiers and Tunis. Great diſtreſs and clamours of the Engliſh merchants trading to the Levant, from the ſwarms of Barbary rovers. Sir Thomas's opinion of the likelieſt means to ſucceed againſt them. p. 4.

IV. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT, *from* MESSINA *in* SICILY. Inforcing the ſubject of his former in relation to the Algerine pyrates. Great civilities and reſpects paid him by prince Philibert of Savoy, Vicario of the kingdom of Sicily. Procures the liberty of thirteen Engliſh captives, whom he purpoſes to diſpatch to England at his own expence. Particulars of his conference with prince Philibert. p. 7.

V. *To the Marquiſs of* BUCKINGHAM, *lord admiral, from* MESSINA. A brief recapitulation of the ſubject of his two former letters to Mr. ſecretary Calvert. Gives advice of the defeat of the Turks. p. 8.

VI. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT, *from* MESSINA. Sir Thomas takes leave of prince Philibert of Savoy. Nobly treated by the prince. The thirteen captives at his return, ſent him home in the moſt reſpectful manner. p. 9.

VII. *To the ſame. From* MESSINA. Prince Philibert requeſts Sir Thomas to hold a correſpondence with him, when at Conſtantinople. Sir Thomas deſires inſtructions on that head. His preſents to Sir Thomas at parting. p. 10.

VIII. *To the ſame. From* ZANT. Reminds the ſecretary of the great complaints in the Engliſh parliament of the decay of money. Acounts for thoſe complaints in one inſtance from the ſuperfluous trade drove with the two little barren iſlands of Zant and Zephalonia, in Currans, which, *communibus annis*, takes from the kingdom in ſpecie upwards of 50,000 l. ſterling. That this trade was formerly carry'd on with Engliſh manufactures; but now with ready money only. That the quantity we import of this *traſh Berry*, as he calls it, is ſo great, and ſo much more than all Europe beſides import, that it makes the iſlanders think we cannot live without it, while others believe we muſt needs feed our hogs with it. Recommends a reſtraint to be put on ſuch a ſuperfluous and unprofitable branch of commerce. A large carrick of Spain with 600 men on board, and richly laden, taken by the pyrates. A reaſon given to believe that theſe pyrates are protected by the grand ſignor. Exactions upon the Engliſh merchants at Marſeilles. Advices in relation to the Turkiſh affairs. p. 10.

IX. *To the Lord Admiral. From* MESSINA. A relation of the ſucceſs of the war between the Turks and the Polanders. The reaſons which induced ſultan Oſman to agree to a ceſſation of arms with the Poles, p. 11. The ſultan declares war againſt the emperor. The king of Poland's declaration to him on that occaſion. Advices relating to the proceedings of Bethlem Gabor prince of Tranſilvania, againſt the emperor. The Perſian ambaſſador ſent with a feigned meſſage of compliment to the grand ſignor. New troubles in Syria, raiſed by the Emir de Saida of Tripoli. p. 13.

X. *To the ſame. From* CONSTANTINOPLE. The cauſe of the merchants of England moſt warmly recommended. The bad ſituation of the Ottoman affairs. The ſultan repents his raſh declaration of war againſt the emperor. Some account of the behaviour of Sir John Eyre, Sir Thomas's predeceſſor, who was recalled in diſgrace. Sir Thomas's candour on that ſubject. He hopes himſelf to avoid complaints, but aims not at a paſſive glory. p. 14.

XI. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. *From* CONSTANTINOPLE. A further hint of the Dangers run by the Engliſh merchants in the Mediterranean and the Levant. The ſultan's diſgraceful entry into his capital, from the Poliſh expedition. Sir Thomas is diſguſted with the Turkiſh court, who hitherto had taken no notice of his arrival. A ſharp meſſage from him to the miniſters on that occaſion. Advices relating to Bethlem Gabor. Sir Thomas deſires inſtructions how to behave to him and his agents. Meditates to procure for his royal maſter, the honour of being umpire in the differences between the Ottomans and the Chriſtian princes. Hears nothing of the Poliſh priſoners of diſtinction, whoſe liberty or better uſage he is directed in his inſtructions to procure. Receives a meſſenger from prince Philibert, and repeats his deſire (See N°. vii.) of inſtructions how to behave with regard to the correſpondence deſired by his highneſs. Conſiders his embaſſy as a baniſhment. Poſtſcript in relation to Sir John Eyre his predeceſſor. p. 15.

XII. *To the Earl of* ARUNDEL, *Earl-Marſhal.* Sir Thomas's inclination leads him, tho' his employment be the other end of the circle, to look back upon antiquity. Arts and ſciences rather deſpiſed and neglected by the Turks, than worn out. Their falſe notion that learning and arts corrupt and enervate the mind. That, on the contrary, civility and knowledge confirm good and true ſpirits. That the Turkiſh power is not ſo formidable as ſome apprehend. That no great empire was ever ſo unarmed and eaſy to be deſtroy'd as this, if proper meaſures were taken. That the then time was moſt ſeaſonable for that purpoſe. Promiſes to uſe his care to fulfil his lordſhip's commands in relation to monuments of antiquity. The ſearch after *old and good authors* utterly vain; not ſo much as the footſteps of antient learning being left in any country ſubject to the grand ſignor. That the French ambaſſador had the laſt gleanings: That, however, an old Tertullian, and a piece of Chryſoſtome in MS. might be procured to be copied; but not the originals. *Antiquities in marble* where to be met with. Of whom *coins* might be had. He ſends two antient ones to his lordſhip. Alſo a *ſtone* belonging to king Priam's palace at Troy. Likewiſe divers rare pieces of *white coral* for his lordſhip's fountains. p. 16.

XIII. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. The ſuppreſſion of the Barbary pyrates again moſt ſtrongly recommended. Their increaſe of too much ſervice to the Turks to be neglected by Chriſtian potentates. Great preparations made by the grand ſignor againſt the emir de Saida. He is diſſuaded from going againſt that malecontent in perſon. The confidence of the Turks in the maritime aſſiſtance of the Algerines. The Poliſh agent promiſes to do nothing without him. The little reſpect paid at Conſtantinople to the ambaſſadors of Chriſtian princes. Sir Thomas reſolves to attempt a reformation in that point. His reſolution on this head attended with good effects already. The pride and weakneſs of the Turkiſh government. p. 17.

XIV. *Relations from* CONSTANTINOPLE. Containing particulars more at large concerning the grand ſignor's preparations and councils in relation to the emir de Saida. To the motions of the Perſians. To the proceedings of the diet of Poland, in relation to the articles of peace between the Poles and the Turks. Policies of the grand vizier. Sir Thomas reſolves to make a proper uſe of the ſituation of affairs between the two powers, for the honour of the king. Bethlem Gabor concludes a peace with the emperor. The grand ſignor diſguſts all his friends, by marrying a lady on the ſcore of her beauty only. This, with his extreme avarice, makes him odious to the ſoldiery: And his deſcending to other unprecedented meanneſſes, makes him alſo contemptible even in the city. p. 20.

XV. *To Sir* HENRY WOTTON, *Lord Ambaſſador at* VENICE. Complains of the difficulties he lies under with regard to his receiving or ſending his diſpatches, and the partiality of the bailo in favour of the Dutch ambaſſador. Gives him ſome account of the Poliſh affairs, and thoſe of Turkey. That the emir de Saida, had thought fit to ſend his tribute to the grand ſignor, who had accepted it. The bad ſituation of the Turkiſh affairs. Strange reports ſpread there in relation to England and Germany. Deſires a correſpondence with Sir Henry. p. 20.

XVI. *To Sir* GEORGE CALVERT. An account of his publick audience and reception. Rumours of the violent death of the emperor of Germany. The behaviour of the Turks upon it. Their hatred of the houſe of Auſtria. Sir Thomas wonders at it, becauſe he aſſerts that they have no ſuch friends in the world. Deſires inſtructions for his behaviour in relation to the affairs of Germany, where he expects the ſtorm will fall. The Turks threaten to invade the Spaniſh dominions, of which he has informed prince Philibert. The credit he is in at Conſtantinople, makes him be apply'd to both by Turks and Poles. Hopes to be preſerv'd in his majeſty's remembrance, that it may not be written on his tomb, THE BEST OF THIS MAN'S LIFE WAS BANISHMENTS. p. 21.

XVII. *To his* MAJESTY. Briefly recapitulates the Advices ſent in his former letters to his majeſty's miniſters. His majeſty's influence able to work great effects at the Porte. In what reſpects he had obeyed his majeſty's inſtructions, and in what he had been obliged to deviate from them on the change of affairs. That his majeſty has it in his power to extort juſtice to his ſubjects from the Turks, if they could be perſuaded of his majeſty's reſolution to break with them, in caſe they refuſed it. What he thinks he could be able to effect, if the continuance of amity, or a breach, were left to his own diſcretion. That he ſhould be very cautious how he uſed ſuch a power, which would hazard his own ſafety; but that neither the general nor particular profits of the trade to thoſe parts, were worthy to ſtand in competition with the honour of an Engliſh monarch. p. 22.

XVIII. *Advices ſent to his* MAJESTY *with the above Letter.* Sir Thomas's round declaration to the viſier in relation to the pyrates of Barbary, and to the five demands made by his majeſty. The viſier deſires thoſe demands in writing. His anſwers to them article by article: With Sir Thomas's remarks, replies, and obſervations. He is confident he could do wonders, if the Turks thought he had power. p. 24.

XIX. *To the Lord* ADMIRAL. *In Cypher.* In relation to a jewel of ineſtimable value, which exceeded all he had ſeen in India for beauty; which he commends to be purchaſed by the king: That 40,000 l. may be gained in purchaſing of it, at the price demanded. He adviſes alſo of other precious diamonds, &c. and injoins ſecrecy in theſe advices to all but his majeſty. p. 27.

XX. *To the ſame, with the former Letter.* Recapitulates the ſubſtance of what he had written, leſt it ſhould have miſcarry'd, about the pyrates. The Turkiſh admiral declares, that without the help of thoſe rovers, all the naval force of that empire would not enable him to keep the ſea. The great opportunity he has to oblige his lordſhip in the purchaſe of curioſities and jewels. p. 27.

XXI. *From Mr. Secretary* CALVERT, *to Sir* THOMAS. He acknowledges the receipt of his diſpatches from Malaga, Meſſina, Zant, and Conſtantinople. Congratulates his ſafe arrival. Informs him of his majeſty's pleaſure in anſwer to what he had deſired to be inſtructed in. He cautions ſir Thomas with regard to prince Philibert in reſpect to his own ſafety. Owns that Sir Thomas has very truly and wiſely ſet down the miſchiefs reſulting from the Barbary rovers, and withal propounded the ſureſt remedy. But that the multiplicity of other affairs, and the low ſtate of the exchequer, will not admit of a cure at preſent. That the merchants are earneſt ſuitors to come to ſome agreement with the Algerines, as the Dutch had done; but that his majeſty thought ſuch a ſtep diſhonourable to him. He concludes with an account of the principal affairs in England, ſince Sir Thomas went. p. 28.

XXII. *From the ſame.* With a copy of the former. And ſome further Engliſh advices. p. 30.

XXIII. *To his* MAJESTY. That he has brought every thing, even beyond his own hopes and belief, to a happy iſſue. Subſtance of the grand ſignor's letter to the king. The grand ſignor's obſtinate reſolution to take a progreſs to Mecha, which Sir Thomas thinks is a cover for ſome other deſigns. That he has obtained more in few days, than formerly in many years. That he has procured the ſultan to bind himſelf to the king for the ſecurity of the merchants from the Barbary pyrates, in a manner intirely conſiſtent with his majeſty's honour. That he has rendred himſelf acceptable both to the Poles and the Turkiſh miniſters, by taking upon him to endeavour to divert the grand ſignor from his reſolution to viſit Mahomet's tomb. He deſires fit conſuls may be elected, and goods ſent as formerly to the uſual ports. That being unwilling to burden the merchants without their conſent, he has proceeded thus far, not only of his own head, but at his own charge, depending that his majeſty will not let him be a ſufferer. Becomes an humble ſuitor for the liberties of divers unhappy Engliſh captives in Turkey; whoſe calamities he cannot bear. That he has done more than he was able out of his own purſe for them; and propoſes a collection to be ſet on foot for their redemption throughout London and Middleſex; intimating, that all other nations have a fund for this good purpoſe. p. 30.

XXIV. *To the* PRINCE. He give his royal highneſs a brief account of his proceedings in his embaſſy; and the news of Turkey, conformable to the above advices. Informs him of the decay of the Turkiſh empire, whoſe greatneſs has been owing to the diviſions among the Chriſtian princes. Hopes his highneſs will live to ſee, and contribute to effect, their downfal. That the Ottoman line is almoſt extinct: That the ſultan has made himſelf ſo cheap and deſpiſed, and perſiſts ſo obſtinately in his deſign of viſiting Mahomet's tomb, that a ſudden revolt or alteration may be expected. p. 32.

XXV. *To the Lords of the Council.* He declines the office of becoming an accuſer of Sir John Eyre, his predeceſſor. Gives a ſtill more particular account of his proceedings and ſucceſs in his negociations at the porte. Deſires their lordſhips to induce the Turkey and Southern merchants to ſend their goods as uſual, and that the king will ſettle conſuls for the government of the trading part of our nation. p. 34.

XXVI. *To the Lord Keeper.* (*Dr.* WILLIAMS, *Biſhop of* LINCOLN.) Sir Thomas gives an account of his proceedings in relation to the treaty about the Algerines, deſiring his lordſhip's furtherance of it on the Engliſh ſide. Alſo requeſts his aſſiſtance in relation to the collection he had propoſed for the Engliſh captives in Turkey. That he has always ſhared his own fortune with the poor, giving the tenth to them, and has redeemed fourteen at his own expence; but that he is not able to bear this burthen alone. Touches upon the Turkiſh affairs, and the viſible decay of that empire. That the then patriarch of the Greek church was a man of learning and wit, and in religion, tho' he durſt not publickly own it, a direct Calviniſt; whence he infers, that upon any alteration there, it were eaſy to ſettle that church in a right way. p. 35.

XXVII. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. That the Venetian reſident has fallen into trouble with the porte, and received high indignities and menaces from the grand viſier. Sir Thomas concludes that he ought to aſſiſt him on account of his publick character, if any violence ſhould be offer'd to him. p. 36.

XXVIII. *To the Lord* CAREW. A letter of intimacy and friendſhip. What he obſerv'd in his paſſage to Conſtantinople. The admirable ſituation of that famous capital. Polybius's propheſy in relation to its future grandeur: Preferr'd by the oracle to Chalcedon, tho' that had a moſt advantageous ſcite. Yet, thro' the fault of its inhabitants, and bad government, a ſink of ſluttiſhneſs. General parallels between the grand ſignor's court, and that of the great mogul. The latter how greatly preferable to the other, in all valuable reſpects. Account of the ſucceſsful iſſue of his endeavours in relation to the ſecurity and advantage of the Engliſh trade in the Levant, which before was in a moſt ruinous ſtate, and which he undertook of his own head. He gives his lordſhip the motives on which he acted, and briefly defends them. Further particulars of the weakneſs and decay of that emperor and empire. He foretels the ruin of the former, and believes the other has paſſed the meridian of its power and glory. Concludes that he is weary of the company of infidels, but knows not how to releaſe himſelf from this civil baniſhment, and has now no ambition but of chriſtian burial, &c. p. 37.

XXIX. *From Sir* FRANCIS NETHERSOLE, *Secretary to the King of* BOHEMIA. A relation of the king of Bohemia and count Mansfelt's ſucceſsful encounter with general Tilly. p. 39.

XXX. *From the ſame.* Farther particulars of the warlike proceedings between count Tilly and Mansfelt. The town of Lademburgh taken by the king of Bohemia. The marqueſs of Baden with 12,000 foot and 2000 horſe, intirely defeated by don Gonſalvo and Tilly. An account of the action and occaſion of the defeat. Overtures for an accommodation to be ſet on foot at Bruſſels. Endeavours uſed to diſſuade the duke of Bavaria from inſiſting on the electorate to be ſet up in his family. p. 40.

XXXI. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. Account of a great revolution in Turkey, and the depoſition of ſultan Oſman, with many curious particulars relating to that great event, wrote by Sir Thomas, three days after it happen'd. p. 42.

XXXII. *To the ſame.* Further particulars of the depoſition of ſultan Oſman, with a ſhort deduction of his actions, together with the character, deſigns, and enterprizes of that prince and his prime viſier, wrote nine days after the revolution there. With Sir Thomas's obſervations upon this grand event. The buſineſs of his embaſſy, ſo happily advanced before this revolution, not likely to ſuffer by it. p. 43.

XXXIII. A curious and very particular relation of the depoſition of the grand ſignor, the deſtruction of his wiſe and brave firſt miniſter, and other favourites; and of the cauſes thereof. The weak character of the new ſultan. The miſerable eſtate from which he was raiſed, to one of the greateſt monarchies in the world. How he received his exaltation. Oſman's behaviour in his diſtreſs. The aga of the janizaries unſeaſonably pleading for him, and ſharply treating the half-converted mutineers, occaſions his maſter's ruin and his own. Inſolent behaviour of a ſpahee to the depoſed prince. The new viſier Daout Baſſa, to make ſure work, goes himſelf to the priſon, in order to ſtrangle Oſman. He makes a ſhew of reſiſtance, but is miſerably knocked down with a battle-axe, and then ſtrangled. No ſooner dead, but lamented by the people. Sir Thomas obſerves, that the practices, reaſons, ſecrets, and counſels of all actions are the ſoul of hiſtory, and *res geſtæ* but the bare carcaſs. He therefore gives account of the great and ſecret deſigns of this monarch, which drew upon him this fatal blow. Further character of the grand viſier, who fell with him; and his mighty ſchemes to pull down the janizaries. The emir de Saida's defection made a feint only, to cover the deſigns of this prince and his miniſter. As was alſo the projected journey to Mecha. What adminiſtered firſt to the jealouſy of the janizaries. Sir Thomas's conjectures on what might have been the iſſue, had this great deſign ſucceeded. His obſervations on the inſurrection, and its cauſes, and certain remarkable preſages of this great revolution. Sir Thomas's friendly caution to the grand viſier a little before this cataſtrophe, and his behaviour upon it, and ominous anſwer. The conſequences likely to attend this great event. p. 45.

A deſign to ſtrangle the brothers of Oſman diſcover'd and prevented. The new grand ſignor's mother, (a ſecond Livia) and the new grand viſier, ſuſpected of the deſign, and the latter degraded, and Huzein Baſſa promoted in his room. His character, and probable views. p. 51.

XXXIV. *From the Lords of the Council.* Requiring Sir Thomas (not having yet received his letters on that ſubject (See N°. xxv.) in his majeſty's name, to repreſent to the grand ſignor the depredations of the Barbary rovers, who have above 1000 Engliſh captives in Algiers, Tunis, and Tetuan. That he is to inſiſt upon the reſtoration of their liberty forthwith, and that a ſtop be put to their further depredations; or that the king will recall Sir Thomas, and make repriſals upon the Turkiſh ſubjects. p. 52.

XXXV. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. Sir Thomas's caution and diligence in his diſpatches in thoſe times of confuſion in Turkey. Adviſes a congratulatory Letter from the king to the new ſultan, and another without name to a new viſier; and hopes by them to ſet on foot a new buſineſs for the merchants benefit. He renews every thing relating to the pyrates in the name of the new emperor, and has ſent away orders accordingly to Algiers and Tunis. Complains, in very pathetick terms, of a benefit he enjoy'd in right of his wife from the court of wards, being ſtopt payment. Expoſtulates on his ſervices, and the hard uſage he has received. Has ſpent more then 500 l. out of his own pocket, ſince his laſt departure, without hope of recompence. If ſome of his majeſty's *good huſbands*, as he calls them, thinks he gets much by his preſent employ, he proteſts, he will compound with them for 1000 l. for three years ſervice in perils and continual troubles; and doubts not that thoſe who grudge him this, get more while they are ſleeping. p. 53.

XXXVI. *To the Lord* ADMIRAL, (*Marqueſs of* BUCKS.) With the accounts of the tragical end of the late ſultan, in which his lordſhip will find, as he tells him, that God confounds the devices of the worldly wiſe. Forbears to write this tragedy to the king on purpoſe in a letter, being ſo ſad a matter. Touches upon the rich jewels he had mentioned N°. xix, xx. Deſires to be of ſervice to his lordſhip at home. p. 54.

XXXVII. *To the Lord* DONCASTER. That at Conſtantinople, barbariſm is philoſophy, and mutiny juſtice. The walls that defend the Turkiſh empire, only the diſſentions of the Chriſtian princes. It never had but two pillars, the janizaries and the gallies, and the one is rotten, and the other ſo totally depraved, that they are neither ſoldiers nor ſubjects. p. 54.

XXXVIII. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. Motives of his proceedings with the late grand viſier in relation to the affairs of Poland. His further negotiations on that ſubject. How the matters of his commiſſion, as to the peace with Poland and the Poliſh captives, ſtood at the death of Oſman. How they ſtand upon the change of affairs. Sir Thomas makes himſelf very neceſſary to the new viſier in relation to theſe matters. Thinks the ſtate of affairs at that court very unſtable, and their proſpects very bad. Hopes he ſhall not diſpleaſe for having given Sir Francis Netherſole advice of the ſtate of affairs in Turkey, and with regard to Bethlem Gabor, from whom the king of Bohemia ſeem'd to expect ſome diverſion to the emperor's forces. Sir Thomas's opinion, that the king of Bohemia can hope nothing from that quarter. Thanks the ſecretary for his advice with relation to the correſpondence deſired by prince Philibert (See N° xxi.) and promiſes warineſs in it. Defends himſelf as to the ſteps he had taken at the Turkiſh court with relation to the pyrates, and anſwers ſome objections made on that head in England. Engages that the good ſucceſs of the matter will plead for him, and his inſtructions warrant him. Is glad to hear of any probability of the reſtitution of the king of Bohemia; but fears that it will not be done by treating only. Procures the releaſe of William Fourbes a Scotſman, taken by the Tartars, recommended to be redeemed in his inſtructions. His intimation with regard to the trade of grograms intended to be prohibited. Caution with reſpect to the Indian fleet from England, ſailed into the Red Sea. Mentions, by way of poſtſcript, the barbarous ſtrangling of the prince Corresky, one of the Poliſh priſoners, whoſe liberty had been promiſed, which gives high diſguſt to the ambaſſadors of all the Chriſtian princes. Deſires order about the precedence claim'd by the French ambaſſador. p. 55.

XXXIX. *To the Queen of* BOHEMIA. With the tragical end of ſultan Oſman. How near and dear to him are the intereſts of her royal houſe. Rejoices that the king of Bohemia is at the head of his own people. Subjects, he ſays, take courage from the ſight of their own lord, as herbs and plants do from the influence of the ſun, and his abſence is their winter. That the greateſt and wiſeſt princes have given way to the times, and hopes his majeſty will live to ſee the unnatural duke of Bavaria compenſate for the diſhonours he has ſought to bring on the chief of his own blood. That the holy father makes the fire, and the jeſuits blow it. Nothing to be hoped for from Conſtantinople in favour of her majeſty's royal huſband. The miſerable eſtate of the Turkiſh empire. Gabor guided only by views of ſelf-intereſt. Inſtances of the extravagant ſimplicity of the new ſultan. Promiſes at leiſure, to ſend an account of his life. Profeſſes his zeal for the ſervice of the prince of Orange. Begs her majeſty to civilize one day in that barbarous country, by a few lines from her royal hand, which he ſhall regard as patents of honour. p. 59.

XL. *From Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. The king and council highly approve of Sir Thomas's proceedings and negotiations; which, he ſaith, have reſtored the honour of the king and nation. The French ambaſſador at the Engliſh court, moves for Sir Thomas to yield the precedence at Conſtantinople to the French ambaſſador there. To his, the ſecretary's, great grief, he has been an eye-witneſs of ſubmitting to this claim; but knows not by what warrant they did it: Blames Sir Paul Pindar for having done it, and, as he ſays, without warrant. The king reſolved to yield it no more, and therefore commends Sir Thomas for his conduct in this reſpect (See N°. xxxviii). Affairs of the Palatinate and England. p. 60.

XLI. *To Sir* FRANCIS NETHERSOLE. The Tartars again invade Poland, and the Coſſacks the Black ſea. The Turks force a preſent from Sir Thomas of two barrels of gunpowder, ſo deſtitute were they of ammunition. Sir Thomas ſuſpects that prince Corresky's death (See N°. xxxviii.) was owing to connivance from Poland. He has hopes to procure the enlargement of the other noblemen priſoners of that nation. Is poorly ſupported by the other Chriſtian ambaſſadors. p. 61.

XLII. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. A duty laid upon ſilk afrer it was ſhip'd at Conſtantinople, contrary to expreſs ſtipulation, warmly oppoſed by Sir Thomas. He is vilely treated by the viſier, and his ſecretary and interpreter threaten'd to be hang'd, if they ſpeak for him. Sir Thomas's intrepid behaviour hereupon. The janizaries riſe againſt the viſier, and cauſe him to fly for his life. The occaſion of the inſurrection. A new viſier choſen. His character. A faction between ſultan Muſtapha, and Moratt the brother of Oſman. Sir Thomas hopes to make good uſe of the injury he had received of the late viſier. The ſtate of affairs between the Turks and Poles. The weakneſs of the former. They court Gabor in an unuſual manner. p. 61.

XLIII. *From Mr.* ROWLAND WOODWARD, *at* WIMBLETON. He is concern'd for Sir Thomas's ſafety, on account of the confuſions in Turkey. The king of England has left nothing undone for procuring the peace of Chriſtendom, except taking arms; but that it is begun to be found, that what is loſt by the ſword is not to be won by treaty. The duke of Brunſwick defeated by count Tilly. Sir Richard Weſton at Bruſſels, the ambaſſadors at Madrid, the lord Doncaſter in France, all unſucceſsful in their negotiations. The French king's cruelty againſt the proteſtants of France. Domeſtick-occurrences. p. 63.

XLIV. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. Diviſions at Conſtantinople. A general neglect of their prophet's law. At the breaking up of the Ramadam, he apprehends new commotions. Salonica ſackt and plundered. That he has prevailed in open divan, as to the tax attempted to be laid upon the Engliſh merchants (See N°. xlii). He hopes to procure the Jew to be hang'd who gave occaſion to the attempt. All Chriſtians thank him for his vigour on this occaſion, and the beſt among the Turks he hopes to make wary how they differ with him another time. Proceedings of the Perſians againſt Ormus by help of the Engliſh. Poland not framed for an offenſive war, and therefore muſt have peace. p. 64.

XLV. *To Sir Thomas* FYNNETT. Containing ſerious reflections on the then ſtate of publick affairs, religious and civil, in Germany, France, Turkey, Poland, &c. The ſtrange depopulation by bad government in Greece and Natolia, the two beſt provinces of the Turkiſh empire, in ſixteen years paſt. p. 65.

XLVI. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. Further inſtances of the decay of the Turkiſh empire. Pr. Correſky's violent death (See N°. xxxviii.) deny'd ſolemnly by the viſier, who will have it that he dy'd of the plague. Gabor pretends to adhere to the Turks. But Sir Thomas ſtill of opinion, that the Turkiſh affairs are in ſo bad a ſituation, that he will not care to ſtir in their favour. Obſervations on the late quarrels between the Poles and the Turks. p. 67.

XLVII. *To the Lords of* COUNCIL. In anſwer to their lordſhips, N°. xxxiv. relating to the pyrates of Algier and Tunis. That he has done every thing in his power, and will continue ſo to do; but apprehends that the little power which the Turkiſh miniſtry have at home, will not make thoſe far off, regard them much, againſt their own intereſt. New changes daily expected. The Poliſh priſoners, at his majeſty's interceſſion, have better treatment, and are promis'd their liberty. p. 68.

XLVIII. *From Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON, *Ambaſſador at the* HAGUE. The grievous mutability of fortune with regard to the affairs of the king and queen of Bohemia. That princeſs orders her picture, and that of her royal conſort, to be drawn for Sir Thomas, and ſent to him. That tho' monſ. Haga, miniſter of the prince of Orange at Conſtantinople, gives good content in his advices from thence, yet they are unequal to thoſe ſent by Sir Thomas. Wiſhes the Chriſtian princes would unite to take advantage of the miſerable ſtate of the Turkiſh affairs. The bad ſtate of matters in the Palatinate. While the French king is employed in inteſtine commotions, and the Engliſh court taken up with treaties, the Spaniards much diſtreſs the Hollanders. Particular account of their proceedings, and of the bloody ſiege of Bergen-op-zoom. Col. Hinderſon and many Engliſh and Scots killed there. Poor ſucceſs of the Engliſh court in the treaties ſet on foot by them. Lord Chicheſter's in the Palatinate a mere *brutum fulmen*. Domeſtick occurrences. Diſguſts given by a gaol-delivery of prieſts and jeſuits. Profeſſes to honour lady Roe for accompanying Sir Thomas in ſo long a peregrination. p. 69.

XLIX. *Lord* CHICHESTER*'s Letter to Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON, *ſent incloſed in the former Letter*. Account of the unfortunate proceedings of the king of Bohemia in the Palatinate. Marquis of Baden quits his cauſe. The duke of Brunſwick's repulſe. He joins count Mansfelt. Proceedings of the armies on both ſides. King of Bohemia retires to Sedan, for reaſons unknown to lord Chicheſter. Miſerable ſtate of the Palatinate. p. 72.

L. *From the Queen of* BOHEMIA. Her majeſty's kind aſſurance in his affection for her intereſts. She wiſhes his employment nearer to do her ſervice. But concludes, that whoever is her friend has ill luck. Her royal conſort conſtrained to leave his army. Reaſons for it, and for his retiring to Sedan. Is in trouble of what will become of duke Chriſtian of Brunſwick, who engaged for her ſake in their quarrel. Aſſures him of her unalterable good opinion of him. Commends herſelf to his wife, and concludes with a humorous poſtſcript. p. 74.

LI. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. His further proceedings in relation to the Barbary rovers. Inſurrection and murders at Bagdat. An ambaſſador arrives from Bethlem Gabor. The count de Torne, a Bohemian nobleman, late general there for the king of Bohemia, notifies his arrival to Sir Thomas. They are both order'd to communicate their inſtructions from Gabor to Sir Thomas. They threaten the houſe of Auſtria, and declare that Gabor never intended to keep the peace he had made with the emperor. p. 75.

LII. *Advices in Cypher*. Containing Gabor's excuſes for making a peace with the emperor. His deſigns againſt the king of Poland. That the Venetians propoſe a league to him. Aſſures the Ottoman court of his ſincere deſire to promote the intereſts of that empire. Aſſurance of the count de Torne, as procurator of the Proteſtants in the ſeven provinces, of their good affection to the Porte, and to renew the former confederacy made in their behalf. p. 76.

LIII. *To his* MAJESTY. He ſends a copy of a letter from Gabor to himſelf. That he gave no encouragement to that prince to hope any thing from his intereſt at the Porte. That he reſolves to keep within his inſtructions, which injoin him to prevent a breach between the emperor and the Turks. He excuſes the king of Bohemia from having any knowledge of either the count de Torne's or Gabor's practices. p. 78.

LIV. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. With advice of the treaty with the count de Torne, and the agent of Bethlem Gabor. His cautions to prevent ſuſpicions in caſe his letters are intercepted. Clears himſelf that he has given no encouragement to Gabor to apply to him. That he has done good ſervice, and could do more, had he ample inſtructions. As he had before given it as his opinion, that Gabor would not break with the emperor in favour of the Turks, (N°. xlvii.) he now gives the cauſes which he thinks have actuated that prince to a different conduct. Complains of neglects in correſponding with him. p. 80.

LV. An ample diſcourſe of all that paſſed in relation to the arrival, propoſals, and buſineſs of Gabor's ambaſſador and the count de Torne, referred to in the two preceding letters. The ſubſtance of a conference between them and Sir Thomas. The good advice of Sir Thomas to them. A conference between the Turkiſh viſier and chancellor, and Sir Thomas in relation to Gabor's propoſals. They deſire he will deal plainly with them on the ſubject of a war with the emperor. They give him thanks for his counſel, and promiſe to ſend for him again privately. Another conference between Sir Thomas and the prime miniſters of the Turkiſh court, on the ſame ſubject. The grand viſier, chancellor, mufti, &c. incline to a war. Their reaſons for it, and Sir Thomas's againſt it. He gives them great ſatisfaction. They aſk his advice how to act in their own affairs, between the Emperor and Gabor, and ſeem reſolved to follow it, and promiſe to give teſtimonies of their gratitude to him for it. p. 80, to 89.

LVI. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. The Tranſylvanian ambaſſador ſhy of Sir Thomas. The count de Torne diſavows his deſign of endeavouring to bring the Turk into Germany. Gabor's envoy continues his intrigues with the Porte to break with the emperor, and is ſeconded by the ambaſſador of the ſtates general. The grand viſier diſplaced. Character and abilities of the new one. A great enemy to the houſe of Auſtria, and friend to Gabor. Underhand practices of the king of Poland and Gabor againſt

each other. The Flemiſh ambaſſador cenſurable for the part he acts with Gabor. His inducements to it. Reaſons why Sir Thomas apprehends the Porte will not break with the emperor, notwithſtanding Gabor's intrigues, and the new viſier's inclinations. The true grounds and motives of Gabor's fears and proceedings in his preſent application to the Turks. An agent of the emperor arrives at Conſtantinople. Alſo an ambaſſador from Perſia. p. 89.

LVII. *Advertiſement from* FRANCFORT, *relating to the Affairs in the* PALATINATE. General Tilly takes Heidelburgh, thro' cowardice. The great bravery and death of Sir Garret Herbert. p. 91.

LVIII. *From Lord* CAREW. Apprehends troubleſome times to come to England. The deſperate ſtate of the king of Bohemia's affairs. Lord Doncaſter's negotiations with the French king in favour of the Proteſtants of France, unſucceſsful. That prince's proceedings againſt Montpelier, Montauban, and Rochelle. The Valteline ſubdu'd by the Spaniards, and the Griſons greatly diſtreſs'd. Domeſtick occurrences. The Spaniſh match. Duke of Saxe-weimar killed. Duke Chriſtian of Brunſwick loſes his arm. Siege of Bergen-op-zoom raiſed by the prince of Orange and Mansfelt. p. 92.

LIX. *From Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. Further account of the raiſing of the ſiege of Bergen-op-zoom, and the loſs of the Spaniards on that occaſion. Great honour acquired by the Engliſh and Scots in defence of the place. A very brave naval action between an Oſtender and four Holland men of war. The Dutch give no quarter to the Oſtenders, but hang up twenty-two of them. The king of Bohemia arrives at the Hague. Sir Richard Weſton's negotiations at Bruſſels, as Sir Thomas had foreſeen, unſucceſsful, for reſtoring the prince Palatine. The pictures of the king and queen of Bohemia preſented to Sir Thomas, ſent to him by her majeſty's order. Sir Horace Vere beſieg'd by count Tilly in Manheim. Spaniards diſſimulation in relation to the match with the infanta. p. 94.

LX. *From Sir* HENRY WOTTON. Excuſes himſelf for his paſt ſilence. The ſituation of the king of Bohemia's affairs in Germany. Further accounts of Bergen-op-zoom, and the taking of Heidelburg. Sir Horace Vere's danger, and great merit. The emperor's foul play towards the king of England, with reſpect to the treaty ſet on foot at Bruſſels in behalf of the king of Bohemia. King James, notwithſtanding, continues his negotiating meaſures. Lord Digby's treaty in Spain retarded by three means. Strange edict of the pope. Domeſtick occurrences. p. 97.

LXI. *From M.* BURLEMACH *at* FRANCFORT *(who was commiſſion'd by Sir* FRANCIS NETHERSOLE, *to receive and open ſuch Letters as were directed for him, during his own Stay in* ENGLAND*)*. That Sir Francis Netherſole was on his journey to England, to repreſent the ſtate of affairs at Francfort. That the king had recalled lord Chicheſter from Ratiſbon, in high diſpleaſure at the fallacious proceedings of the Auſtrian powers. The inſincerity of the Spaniſh court and miniſters, who abuſe the pacifick temper of the king. That Heidelburgh was not only taken and ranſacked, but alſo Manheim, all but the citadel, while the treaty was on foot. p. 100.

LXII. *From the ſame.* The citadel of Manheim capitulates. General Vere departs for Holland. Frankendal (the only place in the king of Bohemia's hands) beſieged. Lord Digby recalled from Vienna, and ſent to Spain, to negotiate the re-eſtabliſhment of the prince Palatine, or leave for the paſſage of a royal army. p. 101.

LXIII. *From the Lord Archbiſhop of* CANTERBURY, *(Dr.* GEORGE ABBOT*)*. Recommends to him the bearer Critophilus Metrophanes, ſent to his grace ſome years before by Cyril patriarch of Conſtantinople. His grace's good opinion of that patriarch. The vile hypocriſy and baſeneſs of the archbiſhop of Spalato. The kindneſs and preferments he met with in England. Drawn off by Gondomar in hopes of greater preferments and reward, who after having made him odious to God and man, utterly deſerted him. His vile character and actions. Is ſolemnly forbid the kingdom. His pride and vanity the occaſions of his fall. The archbiſhop approves of Sir Thomas's motion (See N°. xxiii, xxvi.) for redemption of captives; but ſays there wants ſomebody to ſollicit it. That the whole kingdom has been exhauſted by the affairs of the Palatinate. That upwards of 1000 l. *per Annum* in money have been drawn from his grace on that ſcore, tho' his means are not large. The proceedings in the Palatinate. Obſerves upon the revolutions in Turkey, and laments the diviſions among the Chriſtian princes, which hinder'd them from making their advantage of them. Takes notice of the Spaniards violence and craft to all their neighbours. That the French king has been forced to conclude a peace with his Proteſtant ſubjects, on the conditions they had before. Hopes he will turn his arms to the aſſiſtance of the Griſons, who were treacherouſly ſurprized by the Spaniards in the midſt of a treaty. p. 102.

LXIV. *From the* KING. Intirely approving of Sir Thomas's proceedings at the Porte. Sends him this letter as a teſtimony thereof, under his own hand; and aſſures him of his favour, as occaſions ſhall offer. p. 104.

LXV. *From Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. He acquaints Sir Thomas with the high ſatisfaction he has given by his prudent negotiations in Turkey. That he could not have done a more acceptable ſervice than diverting the ſtorm that was ready to fall upon Chriſtendom: Tho' he confeſſes the emperor little deſerves it at their hands. A particular account of the negotiations at Bruſſels, in order to reſtore the king's ſon-in-law. By what means and pretences rendered ineffectual. Of the ill ſucceſs of the prince Palatine, who abandons his army by advice of the king his father-in-law. Of the proceedings of count Mansfelt, and his brave retreat into the Netherlands. Of the attack of Heidelburgh, Manheim, and Frankendal. Of the abrupt breaking up of the treaty at Bruſſels. Of the promiſes of the Spaniards, and the hopes they give the king of procuring reſtitution and ſatisfaction; Of his majeſty's further patience and reliance on the Spaniards, being induced thereto by the hopes of the ſucceſs of the match with the infanta. He doubts not that all is well ſettled by Sir Thomas's means, relating to Algier and Tunis, having had no complaint of late from the merchants. p. 104.

LXVI. *To the Lord Admiral.* That a violent indiſpoſition had confined him to his bed nine weeks, unable to uſe hand or foot. Writes in cypher about the jewels he had before mentioned, as well as others. (N°. xix and xxxvi.) In the changes at the Porte the beſt things have been embezzled, and will be ſold in the dark very cheap. Shall be ſorry even but collaterally to hurt Sir Paul Pindar in his tender of his jewel to the king. His thoughts of Sir John Eyre's acquittal at the council-board, and in favour of the Turkey merchants. The government ſtill unſettled in Turkey. Gabor's ambaſſador hitherto unſucceſsful. That the count of Torne had abandon'd the ſaid ambaſſador. The duke of Baraſky, ambaſſador of Poland with 1200 in his train arrives, but not uſed anſwerable to promiſe or expectation. That Sir Thomas had twice reconciled him and the viſier upon their falling out. The king of Poland orders his ambaſſador to take Sir Thomas's advice in all his proceedings. An envoy from the Czar arrived there. His buſineſs. p. 107.

LXVII. *From* * *Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. p. 111.

LXVIII. *From the ſame.* p. 110.
Giving account of the ſtate of affairs in the Palatinate, the Netherlands, Holland, &c. Repriſals at Dunkirk and Newport upon the poor Fiſhermen of Holland for twenty-two men cruelly hang'd up of the Oſtenders (See N°. lix). Secret enterprize of the prince of Orange diſappointed by ſtorms and froſt. With regard to the promiſed reſtitution of the Palatinate made by the Spaniards, he wiſhes he may be deli-

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* The letter from Sir D. Carleton, p. 111. ſhould have been placed before that from the ſame hand, p. 110.

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vered from the tortures of the ſtone, to which he is ſubject, till that be effected without arms. p. 110, 111.

LXIX. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. Gives account of his ſevere indiſpoſition. Captives of Tunis ſet free, and obedience to the grand ſignor's orders fully promiſed by them. Particulars of a diſpute between Sir Thomas and the French ambaſſador at the Porte, who had complained of him into England (See N°. xl). A fetch of the latter to obtain the diſputed precedence. A character of that ambaſſador, and an account of his ill conduct at Conſtantinople. Sir Thomas complains of his want of intelligence from the Engliſh foreign miniſters. Prays for the reſtitution of his majeſty's children, the ſecurity of God's little flock, and the peace of Germany. Intimates what he could have done againſt the emperor, the great enemy of the Palatine houſe, had his hands not been tied up. Begs directions from time to time, for enlightening him in his dark walk at the Porte. p. 112.

LXX. *Advices, to the ſame.* Inſolencies, murders and robberies committed with impunity by the ſoldiers at Conſtantinople; the government not daring to puniſh them. Violence committed againſt the Chriſtian conſuls at Smyrna, by the janizaries. Three open rebellions in Aſia. Secret counſels of the Turkiſh miniſtry to remedy theſe inſupportable evils. The outward pride and inward fear of the Turks. Their general bad ſtate. Curious particulars in cypher of occurrences between the Turks, Poles, Tartars, Tranſylvanians, and Muſcovites. Count de Torne's proceedings at Conſtantinople. His good character. Deceived by Gabor, whoſe wit and ſpirit is as unknown as dangerous. His difficult and unhappy ſituation. p. 114.

LXXI. *To the Lords of his Majeſty's Council.* Account of the ſucceſs of his negotiations in relation to the pyrates. Thoſe of Tunis comply with the grand ſignor's orders. Ravages of the plague there. Captives releaſed. The liberty of others detained, he will endeavour to procure. The naval ſtrength of the Tuniſians. The grand ſignor's orders controverted at Algier. They depute ten of their principal perſons to repreſent againſt thoſe orders at Conſtantinople. Numbers of captives at Algier. Ravages of the plague there. Algerines great naval ſtrength. He hopes to make advantage of their non-compliance with the grand ſignor's orders, and to bind them in faſter chains, than upon their own dunghill. Has prepared them a round admonition at their firſt audience. Yet from the manner of their ſubſiſtence by ſpoil and robbery, and their remoteneſs from Conſtantinople, cannot anſwer how long they will obſerve the terms he ſhall procure them to be ty'd down to. That the ſureſt way of dealing with them, therefore, was that of fire and ſword, which, but for the charge and diſtance, was not difficult. Precaution to avoid giving pretences to the rovers, to be obſerved by our own mariners. Reaſon for giving it. This the firſt time the Algerines were made to anſwer perſonally at the Porte. The negotiations at Conſtantinople have great influence upon the affairs of Chriſtendom. Complains of hardſhips and ſums advanced by him, which he begs to be reimburs'd; that otherwiſe, while he labours to feed others, he ſhall himſelf want bread. p. 117.

LXXII. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. How capable he was to give a great diverſion to the emperor, in caſe the rumours about the rupture of the treaty of Bruſſels ſhould prove true. That the opportunity is not wholly loſt, and might be guided ſo as to avoid both danger and ſcandal. Quarrels between the Turkiſh miniſtry and the Poliſh ambaſſador. Sir Thomas's mediation referred to on both ſides. Heads of accommodation between them agreed upon, with great honour to his majeſty. All broke to pieces again by the inſolent demands of the ſpahees. Gabor's conduct and intrigues at the Porte. Propoſals made to Sir Thomas by the Turks to engage his majeſty to ſtand by the elector Palatine, in whoſe cauſe they offer to ſend an army againſt the emperor. Sir Thomas's conduct on this occaſion. The ſubſtance of the letters brought by the nuntio of the emperor to the Porte. French ambaſſador again fruſtrated in attempting to gain upon Sir Thomas as to the point of precedence. Dutch agree to join their fleet with the Algerines againſt the Spaniards. Conditions of their treaty. p. 120.

LXXIII. *To Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. Acknowledges the pleaſure and light he received from the diſpatches he had from him, which were the firſt he had received from any of his majeſty's miniſters abroad; tho', he ſays, it would have been of no ſmall advantage that a regular correſpondence had been kept up with him. He gives a ſummary but very curious detail of all his negotiations at the Porte, and how much it was in his power to work a ſtrange diverſion to the emperor, in return for his conduct at the treaty of Bruſſels. That the Turks, tho' greatly declined, are yet able to cut him out much work, and threaten to do it, with Gabor's aſſiſtance. Character and conduct of the count de Torne; and alſo of Bethlem Gabor. Miniſters ſent to different courts privately by the Turks to ſtir up a war againſt the emperor. Severe reflection on the duke of Bavaria. Proceedings of the Poliſh ambaſſador, who is ready to fling up his legation in diſguſt. Sir Thomas's ſucceſsful mediation. What he hath done for Gabor. Diſtracted ſtate of the Turkiſh affairs at Conſtantinople and in Aſia. The characters and ambitious views of the mothers of ſultan Muſtapha, and Oſman's brother Morat. The ſpahees ſtirr'd up by the viſier to demand juſtice upon Daout baſſa, the grand viſier, who murder'd Oſman (See N°. xxxiii). The ſultan and his mother forced to forſake him. Reſcued by the janizaries at the point of death. Contention upon it between the janizaries and ſpahees. The latter prevail. He is put into the ſame coach in which he had ſent Oſman to priſon; twice, thirſty with ſorrow, drinks at the ſame conduits where his maſter had begg'd drink; is convey'd into the ſame apartment where he had ſtrangled him; and the executioners diſpatch him, as he points at the very corner where he had ſtrangled Oſman, and deſiring to expiate that foul fact. That theſe ſtrange motions are fit objects for Ben Johnſon to work upon. From the *intrails of theſe beaſts*, as he writes, he augures the ruin of that empire; and wiſhes he could behold it at a greater diſtance. Rejoices in the honour of the pictures of the king and queen of Bohemia being to be ſent him (See N°. xlviii). Brief account and character of M. Haga, the Dutch embaſſador. Touches alſo upon the characters of the French and Venetian ambaſſadors there. Recommends himſelf to the prince of Orange and prince Henry. Alſo to Sir Horace Vere, and other noble friends in the war of the Palatinate, who, he ſays, have ſo honour'd themſelves, that they need no other. Reflection on the falſeneſs of the Spaniards. p. 122.

LXXIV. *From Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. With the news of the Palatinate and Low-countries. p. 127.

LXXV. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. Another mutiny of the ſoldiers, who depoſe the viſier, and ſet up again Huſſein baſſa, whom Sir Thomas calls his old enemy (See N°. xlii). The probable occaſion of it. The new viſier runs oppoſite to all the deſigns of the old one; and concludes the peace with Poland, on the articles propoſed by Sir Thomas (See N°. lxxii). The Poliſh priſoners ſet at liberty at his majeſty's requeſt. Believes he ſhall be forced to advance money to the ambaſſador and his train, to enable them to quit Conſtantinople, ſo much have they been ſucked by the Turkiſh horſe-leeches. Intrigues of the imperial nuntio, and Gabor's agents, and a Florentine fryar, in cypher. Believes Gabor will procure licence to invade the emperor. The buſineſs of Algier yet in agitation, ſo defers an account till concluded. p. 128.

LXXVI. *From Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. A conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate the prince of Orange at Riſwick, happily diſcovered. The circumſtances of it. Barnevelt's two ſons drawn into it. Some of the plotters taken, and others order'd to be apprehended.

Differences about the Eaſt India commerce between England and the States accommodated, tho' not to the ſatisfaction of our merchants. p. 130.

LXXVII. *From the ſame.* Further account of the plot againſt the prince of Orange, and executions thereupon. The eldeſt ſon of Barnevelt pleads his innocence. Three articles laid to his charge. The bad ſtate of Mansfelt's army. His proceedings and thoſe of the duke of Brunſwick. King of Denmark's journey to inſtall his ſecond ſon biſhop of Bremen. A ſecret armament fitted out for an expedition at the Goree, ſuppoſed for the Weſt Indies. p. 131.

LXXVIII. *To the Archbiſhop of* CANTERBURY. The diſtracted ſtate of the Ottoman empire. Concluſion of the Poliſh treaty. Intrigues of the Tranſylvanian agents. How well he could have repaid the rupture of the treaty of Bruſſels, had he not been ty'd up. The Turks pretend not to break with the emperor, but yet to aſſiſt Gabor, as he obſerves, *alla Eſpagniola*. Suſpicions on the arrival of a Florentine fryar at the porte. His pretended buſineſs. Offence taken by the jeſuits againſt the good patriarch of Conſtantinople, whom they plot to depoſe. The patriarch adviſes with Sir Thomas, and excommunicates a biſhop who was intended by the jeſuits to ſupplant him. The number of Chriſtian ſlaves he hopes to free from their Barbary bondage, &c. p. 133.

LXXXIX. *To the Queen of* BOHEMIA. He is ſtruck with wonder and grief at the bad news of her majeſty's affairs, and no more uſe being made of what he had adviſed from thence. Reſts ſatisfy'd in the king's unfathomable deſigns and wiſdom. Humbly exhorts her majeſty to be her own queen; and to remember the motto of the eternally glorious queen Elizabeth, as he calls her. A word or two of the count de Torne. There are things unfit for him to know; and as there is an over-buſy knowledge, ſo there is a diſcrete ignorance. Gabor's pretenſions to ſerve her cauſe. The count de Torne determin'd to run the fortune of that projected war. That he dare ſay no more; but that if his majeſty would not be offended, much more might be done. Imputes it to the ſincerity of the king's Chriſtian heart, and the care of his honour, that he will not heal with ſcorpions. That he has ſeen ſix viſiers in nine months, and this laſt was the worſt of all. That the ſultan's character is fallen ſo low, that it can hardly be given with decency. Expreſſes in the warmeſt terms his gratitude for the honour of her majeſty's and royal conſort's pictures, which, he ſays, make his houſe a court, and his chamber a preſence. Gives a facetious account of the oſtentatious entry of the new-married lady of the Dutch ambaſſador. That miniſter's ridiculous vanity. Concludes with a fervent prayer, that fire from heaven will conſume her enemies; and with his wife's concern for her majeſty. p. 135.

XC. *From Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. The proceedings of Mansfelt. The emperor confers the electoral dignity, belonging to the Palatine houſe, on the duke of Bavaria. The electors of Saxony and Brandenburgh pretend to reſent it; but only *inter pocula*. No hopes but remote ones from the king of Denmark. Mansfelt's advice to the prince of Eaſt-Frizeland. Other advices relating to affairs in the Low-countries, Valteline, France, &c. More conſpirators againſt the prince of Orange apprehended. p. 137.

XCI. *From the ſame.* The elder Barnevelt's execution for the conſpiracy againſt the prince of Orange. His behaviour on that occaſion. The execution of other of the conſpirators. p. 139.

XCII. *To the Lords of his* MAJESTY'*s Council.* The iſſue of the matters in diſpute between the deputies of Algier and Sir Thomas. (See N° lxxi.) He hopes he has finiſhed that buſineſs to his majeſty's honour, and the merchants benefit. Anſwers two ſcruples that may poſſibly be made in England on this occaſion. Adviſes to ſend a conſul and a ſhip, on whoſe arrival 800 Engliſh captives will be ſet at liberty, tho' they are the main ſupport of their ſhipping. Not above 40 of theirs claimed in return, which they muſt find out, and prove their being taken. He will not boaſt of his pains; but the iſſue has been beyond his own hopes. He begs the reimburſement of his expences, which he particularizes. p. 139.

XCIII. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. The viſier a friend to Gabor, and gives into his ſchemes: demands of Sir Thomas what his majeſty's intentions were with regard to the king of Bohemia. He is forced to bear ſome ſharp treatment from the viſier, who being his enemy, he has not the credit there he uſed to have. That this viſier cannot laſt, and the next may revoke all. The duke of Baraſky rather flies than retreats from Turky. He open'd not his capitulations till he came to Tergoviſta in Wallachia, and finds himſelf quite deceived by the Turks. The Tartars take his coaches, kill his ſervants, and lie in wait for him. The Coſſacks, in return, commit hoſtilities againſt the Turks. p. 141.

XCIV. *From the Lord* CAREW. The times require wiſe men to be wary, and letters to remote places run many hazards in their paſſage; therefore ſhall write only vulgar news. Gives him the occurrences of England. Frankendale (bravely defended by Capt. Burroughs) is deliver'd by the king's conſent to the archdutcheſs. The news of France. The Valteline to be put into the hands of the pope for a time. The news of Germany. Particulars of the prince's private journey to Spain. Other Engliſh occurrences. p. 143.

XCV. *From the Queen of* BOHEMIA. Reſolves, tho' ſhe has cauſe to be ſad, to be as merry as ſhe can in ſpite of her ill fortune. She can ſend no news, but what will make him ſadder, and he has no need of it. All grows worſe and worſe. Her brother loving to her. But that her father will never leave treating, tho' with it he has loſt them all. That he hath now delivered poor Frankendale to the Spaniard, and would make a truce for 15 months, to give the enemy time to ſettle in their country. Her opinion of the duke of Brunſwick and count Mansfelt. Is glad he likes their pictures. Tells him her royal conſort intreats him to reſt aſſured of his love. Wiſhes the Turks would beat the emperor ſoundly. p. 146.

XCVI. *To the Archbiſhop of* CANTERBURY. The jeſuitical plot (mentioned N° lxxviii.) againſt the patriarch of Conſtantinople, ſucceeds. The viſier, bribed by the promiſe of 40000 dollars, depoſes and impriſons him, and ſets up in his place the biſhop whom he had excommunicated. Wickedly ſlander'd. Dangerous deſigns of the Roman pontiff and his jeſuits. Hopes to be able, on change of a viſier, to reſtore him. p. 146.

XCVII. *To Sir* GEORGE CALVERT. Contents of two letters ſent by the grand ſignor to the prince elector, tending to encourage him to enter Bohemia with Mansfelt's army, &c. A very warm contention between himſelf and the French ambaſſador about precedence, in which the common cauſe of the Chriſtian ſtates ſuffers there. Deſires a complaint againſt that ambaſſador may be made at his court, for his inſufferable arrogance; which is cenſured by the other Chriſtian ambaſſadors. Deſires inſtructions on this head; for as 'tis poſſible they may meet, miſchiefs may enſue, which he will avoid, if poſſible; tho' he will not make himſelf a priſoner for a French army. p. 147.

XCVIII. *Advices ſent with the preceding Letter.* The Turks promiſe reparation and ſatisfaction to the Poles for the trick put upon the duke of Baraſky, and for the inſults received from the Tartars. (See N° xciii.) Inſolence of the Turkiſh ſoldiery, and the rebellions in Aſia continue. The Turks pretend in aſſiſting Gabor to reſtore the elector Palatine's affairs in Bohemia. The count de Torne engages in the ſame deſign. Gabor's plauſible pretences. Sir Thomas thinks this fire againſt the emperor will turn to ſmoke. p. 149.

XCIX. *To the* KING. Returns his humble thanks for his majeſty's gracious letter of approbation; (See N° lxiv.) and gives the ſtate of affairs at Conſtantinople, with regard to the Poles, the Tartars, the Coſſacks,

Coſſacks, Bethlem Gabor, the emperor, the Turkiſh offers in relation to the prince Palatine and the count de Torne; and delivers his opinion of the true end both of the Turks and Gabor in their projected enterprize againſt Hungary. The good iſſue of his negotiations relating to the pyrates of Algier and Tunis. General ſtate of the Ottoman empire, and character of the ſultan. Some ſtrong hand only wanting to puſh this tottering wall. p. 151.

C. *To the Earl of* ARUNDEL. In relation to monuments of antiquity, coins, medals, marbles, &c. Expects an antique lion hourly. p. 154.

CI. *From Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. With advices of the affairs of Chriſtendom. Of the Dutch fleet fitted out for a ſecret expedition. Treaty between Savoy, Venice, France, and Mansfelt. Mansfelt's quarrels with the prince of Eaſt Frizeland, &c. Duke Chriſtian of Brunſwick's reſentment of a pardon offered him by the emperor, and heroick anſwer in favour of the king and queen of Bohemia. Other articles of advice relating to the Low-countries, the court of the prince Palatine, the prince of Wales's match, &c. p. 155.

CII. *To Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. The ſtrange rumours of wars, and confuſion every-where on foot, make him change his prophecy of the ruin of the Ottoman empire, and believe the whole frame of the univerſe ready to diſſolve. At Conſtantinople they live under a viſier, whoſe conſcience and guilt keep him awake. Sir Thomas's letters intercepted and ſold in the city to wrap up pepper. Tho' the Engliſh is a kind of character there, yet he ſends a cypher, for fear of the worſt, to Sir Dudley. Gabor's enterprizes and deſigns. Several caſes enumerated, which may bring this ſhew of hoſtility againſt the emperor, to nothing. The Tartar han, contrary to expectation, ſubmits to be depoſed. The Turks afraid of a war with Poland. Inſolences of the Turkiſh ſoldiery at ſeveral places. Aſiatick rebellions continue and increaſe. Mutiny of the Spahees againſt the aga of the Janizaries. The viſier ſacrifices the great treaſurer to it, whoſe only crimes were his great eſtate, and the hatred of the prime miniſter. Inſurrection of the Caddees againſt the viſier, in conjunction with the Spahees. The viſier by donations procures protection from the Janiſſaries. p. 157.

CIII. *From Sir* GEORGE CALVERT. His majeſty continually approves Sir Thomas's conduct. His proceedings in relation to the Algerines, &c. highly acceptable. Orders given for reimburſing his expences. Ill uſage of Sir Thomas's diſpatches at Venice, in their way to England, which is promis'd to be reformed. Expectations of a happy iſſue to the Spaniſh match, and preparations made to receive the bride at Southampton. The king's reaſon for cauſing Frankendale to be ſequeſter'd to the archdutcheſs, (See Nº xcv.) and for ſetting on foot new negotiations to reconcile the troubles of Germany. Domeſtick preferments. p. 160.

CIV. *From Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. The king of Bohemia makes a difficulty of ſubſcribing the treaty which his father had made for him. The emperor makes great advantage of the king's treaty of ſuſpenſion, to keep the electors of Saxony and Brandenburgh from engaging, as they were about to do, in the Palatine cauſe. Mansfelt agrees to enter into the Valteline league with France, Savoy, and Venice. An action expected between duke Chriſtian of Brunſwick and the Imperialiſts. Other advices relating to the Dutch affairs. The town of Fluſhinge called *young Algier*. p. 161.

CIV. *To Sir* JOHN FYNNETT. Sir Thomas's obſervations on the ſtrange ebbing and flowing of the Thames. His great concern for the ſafety of the prince of Wales's perſon in Spain. Reflects upon what he could have done where he is, in return for the conduct of ſome powers at Bruſſels. Gabor again treats with the emperor. The formidable progreſs and pretenſions of the rebel baſſa of Arzerum. New commotions expected. p. 163.

CV. *To Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. The ſtates of Tranſylvania refuſe to enter into a war with the emperor. Gabor hereupon propoſes a treaty with the emperor and king of Poland, and to marry the daughter of the latter. His double dealing. Sir Thomas gives a caution about the advices ſent by the Dutch ambaſſador at the porte. His reaſons for his jealouſy of Gabor's new intrigues. A nuntio arrived from Poland to notify the accepting of the treaty, on rectifying the fraud put upon the Poliſh embaſſador, (See Nº xciii.) and reſtraining the Tartars. p. 164.

CVI. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. Great uncertainty in the councils of the Porte. They declare war againſt the emperor, and preſently after, with joy, receive the news of an ambaſſador coming from that prince, to preſerve the peace. p. 166.

CVII. *To Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. The general opinion at Conſtantinople now, that there will be no war with the emperor. The viſier's excuſe for his proclamation of war. The greateſt affairs there are governed by chance, and not by counſel. Dangerous ſituation of himſelf and the other Chriſtian ambaſſadors from the inſolent ſoldiery. p. 167.

CVIII. *To his Couſin* THOMAS ROE. Diſſuades him from his kind intention of undertaking a journey to him. Half the time of his embaſſy is already ſpent, and no conſideration ſhall keep him longer than the other half, in ſuch a baniſhment, which he takes to be a puniſhment for the ſins of his youth and prodigality. That there is no Learning there, nor uſe of any, and leaſt of all, Religion. He perſuades him to enter into the *miniſtry*; and anſwers his ſcruples on that head. Aſſures him of all his intereſt to do him ſervice. “ *Law* and “ *phyſick*, ſays Sir Thomas, you reject with mine own “ nature: I would not take phyſick but to purge away “ corruptions; nor uſe law but to keep mine own: “ But to do that for other men, is againſt my ſtomach.” The profeſſions, he owns, are honourable; but they have temptations on the right hand and the left.----- *Travel* is a preface to a ſtateſman; that, if he affects it, is worſt of all: That it is very hard to thrive, and be an honeſt man in that cauſe: He bids him then follow his own father's example, who, tho' his means were not much greater, thrived upon the dew of heaven, and provided for many of them, Marry then, ſays he, and live at Tring. Wealth hath no other meaſure than *enough*. If, ſays he, your thoughts ſoar higher, be ſure of good wings, and a good end. p. 167.

CIX. *From Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. Duke Chriſtian of Brunſwick's proceedings. Obliged to retreat to the United Provinces. Other articles of news relating to the Dutch naval enterprizes, and the proceedings of the kings of Poland and Sweden at Dantzick, &c. p. 168.

CX. *To Sir* GEORGE CALVERT. New inſolences of the ſoldiery at Conſtantinople, on their ſetting out for Aſia. Baſſa of Arzerum increaſes in ſtrength. Baſſa of Siliſtria refuſes to obey the Porte. Other confuſions there. Peace or war with the emperor ſtill uncertain. A tribute demanded of that prince, and the reaſon of it. Gabor's views variouſly reaſon'd upon, with his pretences. He pretends at the Porte, that the French king, with the aſſiſtance of ſeveral proteſtant princes of Germany, and of Savoy, and Venice, intends to ſet up for the Imperial throne. Sir Thomas refers all thoſe uncertainties and improbabilities to the ſecretary's judgment. p. 170.

CXI. *From the Archbiſhop of* CANTERBURY. With reflections on the affairs of Turkey, the attempts of Gabor, the proceedings of the Emperor and Spain, and the league of the French, Savoyard, Venetians, and Hollanders, againſt them. The prince's continuance in Spain (an unprecedented enterprize) ties up the Engliſh hands. His concern and good wiſhes for the worthy patriarch. Informs him of the baſeneſs of the Greek Critophilus Metrophanes, whom he had maintained five years at Oxford. His folly, wickedneſs, ingratitude, and abuſe of the archbiſhop's kindneſs and favour. p. 171.

CXII. *From Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. Count Tilly's proceedings after he had overthrown duke Chriſtian of Brunſwick. Proceedings of count Mansfelt. The king of Denmark's deſign in relation to Embden.

Gives umbrage to the States. Accounts of other affairs in thoſe countries. p. 172.

CXIII. *To Sir* GEORGE CALVERT. Gabor's report of the French king's deſign upon the Imperial dignity, (See N° cx.) lowers his intereſt with the Turks, who care not for ſo powerful a neighbour. Reported now that that monarch intends to ſet up his brother. The viſier Huſſein baſſa having given orders to ſtrangle his two predeceſſors George and Muſtapha, and the late baſſa of the ſea, the Spahees riſe againſt him, and, tho' protected by the Janiſſaries, he is depoſed, and Aly-baſſa put in his place. Great joy on this account. His wickedneſs and tyranny. Why ſupported by the Janiſſaries. Accuſations againſt him. What effects this change likely to be attended with. Gabor's reports to influence the new viſier. He believes the rumours of a war with the emperor will come to nothing. Gabor's views and deſigns not eaſily to be penetrated. p. 173.

CXIV. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. His pacquets are longer on the way by two poſts than thoſe of the merchants. Is apprehenſive that ſome of his letters are taken out, having never heard that his majeſty had received the letters he had ſent of the duke of Sbaraſs, and the Poliſh noblemen priſoners, whoſe liberty he had obtained at his majeſty's interceſſion. A truſty meſſenger ſent by Gabor to Sir Thomas, who intimated to him that prince's inclination to peace with the emperor, on certain conditions, which he gives. That Sir Thomas could change the ſcene either for peace or war, as he ſhall think acceptable to his majeſty. He preſumes, that tho' his honour has mentioned to him the violent proceedings of the emperor, the deſperate eſtate of the Palatinate, the ſtate of Germany, &c. without any direction about the uſes he had intimated he could make of Gabor, he is to pick out by that ſilence, a leſſon not to meddle any way; and therefore will continue to do ungrateful ſervice for thoſe (meaning the Auſtrians) who merit little: That he ſhould be glad to be informed more particularly what he was to do himſelf, rather than what others have done, to ſo little comfort or content, being very diffident of his diſcretion in thoſe times. p. 174.

CXV. *To Sir* GEORGE CALVERT. The revolt of the baſſa of Arzerum, and the rebellions in other parts, ſo much alarm the baſſa's and ſoldiers at Conſtantinople, that they reſolve to queſtion ſultan Muſtapha at the gate of the ſeraglio. He declines coming out to them, and deſires them to diſpoſe of his throne at their pleaſure. He abdicates with joy, and they proclaim Oſman's brother Moratt, ſultan; and, at the viſier's inſtance, give up their donative. A penſion allowed to the depoſed ſultan, whoſe weakneſs will be his perſonal ſecurity. Character of the new emperor. What the Turks hope from this change, and Sir Thomas's opinion thereupon. p. 175.

CXVI. *To Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. Further particulars of the depoſing of ſultan Muſtapha, and raiſing ſultan Moratt, a youth of 14 years of age, to the throne. That orders were given 6 days before to ſtop all hoſtile proceedings in Hungary: And that he has been a true prophet in many particulars with regard to what has happened there. p. 176.

CXVII. *To* (*his Uncle*) *Lord* GRANDISON. He hears that his majeſty makes ſome difficulty to confirm the treaty with relation to Algier and Tunis; and that others think it detrimental to Spain. That theſe imputations are ſcandals taken, not given. He defends his proceedings, and ſays, he has been ſo wary, that even all the ten councils in Spain ſhall not be able to lay a ſpot upon him. That he is jealous of his reputation and loyalty, not for hope of preferment, but for love of honeſty. That emperors are made there with leſs noiſe than a proctor in Oxford. p. 177.

CXVIII. *To Sir* GEORGE CALVERT. Refers for the particulars of the laſt mutations at the Porte to a diſcourſe upon that ſubject, which he ſends to Mr. Branthwaite, under-ſecretary. The emperor's ambaſſador arrives at Belgrade. p. 178.

CXIX. *Diſcourſe referred to by Sir* THOMAS, *in the two above letters.* Containing theſe further particulars, beſides more amply, thoſe touched upon in N° cxv. cxvi. That in 15 months he has ſeen there 3 emperors, 7 great viſiers, 2 captain baſſa's, 5 aga's of the Janiſſaries, 3 treaſurers, 6 baſſa's of Cairo, and of other changes in proportion, ſo that the whole empire hath in a manner fined 4 or 5 times, every new viſier making uſe of his time to ſerve himſelf and his creatures, and puniſh thoſe of his predeceſſors. The laſt viſier Huſſein baſſa's vile conduct and character. His fall. Preludes which haſten'd the dethroning of Muſtapha. The manner of it. The Janiſſaries repent their giving up their donative. (See N° cxv.) Character of the new emperor. Reflexions upon the Aſian revolts; and of the effect theſe changes will have upon the affairs of Europe. The baſſa of Buda much rely'd upon by the Turks as to the German affairs, who is a penſioner of the emperor. Matters between Poland and Turkey accommodated. Janiſſaries inſiſt upon their waved donative. Porte ſo diſtreſs'd for money, that they ſeek to borrow of the Chriſtian ambaſſadors, whoſe neceſſities, thro' the tricks plaid with the coin in Turkey, are as great as theirs. Gabor's ſubtlety. Abaſſa baſſa of Arzerum ſtill victorious. p. 178.

CXX. *Further Advices ſent at the ſame Time.* Donative paid to the ſoldiery. Abaſement of the coin cuts off the ſtream of money at the ſpring, which is trade. The late baſſa of Cairo appointed baſſa of Buda, and offers 100000 chequins for the poſt of grand viſier. His offer ſeemingly accepted, part of the money paid, and he invited into the ſeraglio to receive his new dignity: but meets a hangman inſtead of the ſeals, on an old grudge, and his eſtate confiſcated. Baſſa of Siliſtria, who had revolted, confirm'd in his dignity, to the diſguſt of the Poles. Baſſa of Arzerum, after great ſucceſſes, retires to his own government, on advice of the changes. Conjectures upon his conduct. The emperor's ambaſſador well received at Sophia. Gabor advances into Hungary, but the emperor ſeems very eaſy about his deſigns. p. 181.

CXXI. *From Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. A miniſter from the emperor privately arrives at the Hague, againſt the mind of the States, who had intended to ſtop him ſhort. His credentials refuſed for defect of ſtyle. Leaves his propoſitions and buſineſs with a clerk of the States General. The particulars thereof. Proceedings of Tilly. Deſign of the prince of Orange upon Goch diſappointed. Motions of Don Gonzales de Cordova. Mansfelt's ſituation and proceedings. Prince of Wales leaves Spain without concluding his match; but the treaty to be continued, which Sir Dudley ſays, will be drawn into length, and is *peſſimum malorum.* p. 184.

CXXII. *To Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. Sir Thomas deplores the ill news of the duke of Brunſwick's overthrow by Tilly. He gives account of the reſtoration of Cyril the patriarch of Conſtantinople, (depoſed as mentioned N° xcvi.) and what happened upon it. Motives of the French to oppoſe Cyril, and the ſordid one of the Dutch ambaſſador to eſpouſe him. This diſpute betrays a ſecret, which is likely to be of bad conſequence to the patriarchs for the future. p. 184.

CXXIII. *To Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. Abaſſa baſſa, pretending to retire to his government of Arzerum, (as in N° cxx.) ſuddenly attacks and takes the caſtle of Toccat, the mint of Aſia. The ſoldiery in Conſtantinople hereupon cry out to be led againſt him, and having forced the miniſtry to comply with them, of a ſudden make pretences to avoid going to the war. Gabor's miniſters vaunt of their maſter's progreſs in Hungary, while the defeat of the duke of Brunſwick is made advantage of by the Imperial ambaſſador. Gabor's policy to draw the negotiation between the emperor and Turks into his own hands. Sir Thomas is ſorry he dare not do what is in his power for the Palatine intereſt. p. 185.

CXXIV. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. Arrival of the emperor's ambaſſador at Conſtantinople. His name and character. Gabor's policy and views. The progreſs of Abaſſa baſſa in Aſia. His perſonal behaviour

to

to his army. Sacrifices all the Janiſſaries he meets with to the ghoſt of his dead maſter Oſman. Various reports of his intentions and proceedings. Mean time the poor ſtrangers ſuffer all manner of injuries and exactions, and no capitulations are obſerved. The want of union among the ambaſſadors, occaſion'd by the French claim of precedence, a great cauſe of this. Complains, that he has had no anſwer on this ſubject, tho' 8 months ago he deſir'd inſtructions how to act in it. See N° xcvii. p. 187.

CXXV. *From Mr.* Branthwaite, *Agent at* Venice. The arrival of the prince of Wales in England from Spain. The pope treats with the republick in favour of the jeſuits, baniſhed that republick; to diſcard ſuch of their warlike commanders as are hereticks; to diſſolve their league with the States General, and not proceed with the monument they were building in honour of father Paul di Servis, author of the council of Trent. Is not much regarded by the Venetians, who ſacrifice to him, as ſome of the ancients to their gods, that he ſhould do them no harm. p. 189.

CXXVI. *From Mr. Secretary* Calvert. He applauds Sir Thomas's conſtancy in the many ſtorms he has met at the Turkiſh court. Letters of thanks from the Poliſh lords for their liberty, (See N° cxiv.) received by his majeſty. That the king has long expected from France ſome ſatisfactory anſwer about their ambaſſador's behaviour to Sir Thomas at Conſtantinople, (complain'd of by him N° xxxviii, xl, xcvii.) but to no purpoſe, and he believes they will give no directions but for that miniſter to inſiſt upon his unjuſt claim. He applauds Sir Thomas's diſcreet behaviour on this occaſion; deſires him to continue it; for tho' ſome inconvenience may attend it, the French ſuffer by it as well as he. Informs him of the prince's return from Spain, and that hopes are ſtill given of the match; on which depend all treaties and councils concerning the Palatinate, ſo as he cannot adviſe him how to behave with regard to the houſe of Auſtria at Conſtantinople, as deſir'd N° cxiv; but thinks the ſafeſt way will be to do as he has hitherto done, till orders to the contrary. Two Spaniſh ambaſſadors arrive with compliments, &c. p. 189.

CXXVII. *To Mr. Secretary* Calvert. The ſultan's mean condeſcention in a meſſage and honours paid to Abaſſa baſſa. No judgment to be made of that baſſa's intentions. The Janiſſaries deſperate reſolution; their inſufferable inſolence. Proceeding and buſineſs of the Imperial ambaſſador, who behaves very coldly to Sir Thomas. Great rumours at Conſtantinople of Gabor's ſucceſſes. His different profeſſions and pretences to the different powers to whom he addreſſes himſelf. His politick views. Sir Thomas's obſervations upon the ſtate of matters in relation to him. Sir Thomas hopes he has not done amiſs to remind Gabor, that if, as he believes he will be able to do, he draws the negotiation into his own hands, he will make the reſtoration of the prince Palatine a condition. Sir Thomas reconciles this ſtep with his inſtructions for promoting the peace of Chriſtendom: But ſays, he will not conceal any thing he does; for he had rather err and be chidden, than diſſemble any thing with his maſter. p. 190.

CXXVIII. *From Sir* Dudley Carleton. Advices from the Low-countries and Germany. Conflicts between the Embdeners and Mansfelt. Alienations of part of the Palatinate by the emperor give a poor proſpect of reſtitution to the prince elector. Bethlem Gabor's great progreſs in Hungary: He offers a treaty of confederation with the States General. Their anſwer. Vaſt progreſs in the eſtabliſhing of the new Weſt-India company in Holland. Other occurrences relating to the Dutch; and the emperor's private envoy, mention'd N° cxxi. The news from Turkey ſo ſtrange, that had not Sir Thomas prognoſticated what would probably be the event, it would ſeem like a romance. p. 193.

CXXIX. *From Sir* Edward Herbert, *at* Paris. Advices in relation to the feuds between the catholicks and proteſtants of France, the Valteline league, Bethlem Gabor, Mansfelt, duke of Brunſwick, the Low-countries, &c. p. 196.

CXXX. *To Mr. Secretary* Calvert. Sir Thomas regulates his behaviour to the Imperial ambaſſador by his inſtructions. Abaſſa baſſa's progreſs, and winning behaviour. p. 197.

CXXXI. *Advices to the ſame.* Imperial ambaſſador propoſes a treaty between the Porte and Spain. The viſier's ſhort anſwer to it. Gabor obtains, as Sir Thomas believ'd, (See N° cxxvii.) the treaty between the emperor and himſelf, and the Porte, for peace, to paſs into his own hands. Various opinions of Gabor's intentions. Sir Thomas believes a peace will enſue. Gabor pretends he will make none without the reſtitution of the prince Palatine. The emperor's miniſter at the porte referr'd to Buda, to Gabor, and to the baſſa of that place. An invaſion of Tranſylvania apprehended from the Poles. p. 197.

CXXXII. *From Sir* Dudley Carleton. Mansfelt ſeems reſolved to remove from Eaſt Frizeland on condition. Advices relating to Gabor's proceedings; difficulties of the emperor; affairs of Holland, &c. Queen of Bohemia aſſured from England of reſtitution, and no further delays. p. 198.

CXXXIII. *From the Lord* Carew. The times will not admit of a free correſpondence in ſtate matters, ſo deſires it may be declined on both ſides. Sir Thomas's account of the Turkiſh affairs for ſuccinctneſs and compoſition the beſt he had ever ſeen. Engliſh occurrences, among which the univerſal joy for the ſafe arrival of the prince, with a character of his royal highneſs. p. 200.

CXXXIV. *From Mr.* Branthwaite. Gabor's deſigns promoted by the Venetians. Emperor driven to difficulties by him. Room for hope, if the war were ſupported with equal vigour in other quarters, that ſomething might be done for the prince Palatine. p. 201.

CXXXV. *To Sir* George Calvert. * Emperor's ambaſſador offers to put a trick of ſtate upon him. Praiſes his majeſty's dealings with his maſter; informs him of his inſtructions in the preſent embaſſy; and what the Turks had declared to him in relation to Gabor. Deſires Sir Thomas to be aſſiſting to him, as (he ſaid) he knew he had orders, and acknowledges from the emperor his ſervices to him. He complains heartily againſt the States General to their ambaſſador for receiving the prince elector, and lays to that ambaſſador the ſtirring up of Gabor. Sir Thomas of opinion that Gabor will have the chief management of the treaty for peace to be held at Buda, and will not forget himſelf. Gabor's ſucceſſes againſt the Imperialiſts. Turkiſh empire ſtill in confuſion. Suppoſed deſigns of Abaſſa baſſa. Janiſſaries and Spahees jealous of one another. Manogli emir of Sidon takes Damaſcus, and other cities, and ſets up for himſelf. Unhappy effects of the difference between Sir Thomas and the French ambaſſador, about precedence. Two precedents inſiſted upon by the French, given in Sir John Eyre's time, Sir Thomas procures to be burnt. Sir Thomas's opinion to Sir Dudley Carleton of the pretended Imperial envoy to the States, (mentioned N° cxxviii.) who he thinks will prove a mere projector. p. 201.

CXXXVI. *From the Lord* Carew. With Engliſh occurrences, and the news of the Hague, France, &c. and the French king's infractions of the pacification he had concluded with his proteſtant ſubjects. p. 204.

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* N. B. The ſame letter with this to Sir George Calvert was ſent by Sir Thomas to Sir Dudley Carleton at the Hague; but the paragraph relating what paſſed between the Imperial and Dutch ambaſſadors at Conſtantinople, p. 202. was alter'd thus:

> " To mee hee neuer mentioned the king of Bohemia;
> " butt what paſſed betweene him and the Dutch ambaſſador of
> " complaynt agaynſt his maſters for only receiuing him, and
> " with ſuch other ſpleenes, I leaue to his owne relation, not
> " doubting hee wilbe lardge."

The concluſion, p. 203. was to Sir Dudley only. The letters to both gentlemen were in cypher.

CXXXVII. *To his* Majesty. With the ſubſequent advices and conjectures relating to Bethlem Gabor, and his deſigns and actions. p. 204.

CXXXVIII. *Advices to Sir* George Calvert, *and to Sir* Dudley Carleton, *of the affairs of* Turkey *and* Hungary. And,

I. Relations of the Turkiſh affairs.

The progreſs of the emir of Sidon, with his deſcent, character, brief hiſtory, &c. The lethargy of the Turks on this occaſion. Proceedings of Abaſſa baſſa ſhew he is not for peace or obedience to the Porte, as he had made them hope. French regiment and colonel in the Turkiſh ſervice. Curious reaſons why the Turks are formidable when they invade; and why they would be otherwiſe, if they were invaded, and the war carry'd into their own bowels: That nothing but the diſſentions of their neighbours can ſecure them. Baſſa of Babylon, who had revolted, ſeeks aid of ſhach Abas king of Perſia; which obliges the Turkiſh general, who had beſieged him, to pardon him in the grand ſignor's name, and leave him governor of that city and province. Perſians demand of Babylon and Ahiſka. p. 205.

II. Relations from Hungary.

Gabor reduces moſt part of Hungary. His ſtratagem at Tornavia, whereby he obliges a large body of troops ſent for its defence to ſurrender to him, and then takes the town. He ſurrounds and beſieges the imperial army, and greatly diſtreſſes it. The imperialiſts have nothing to hope for, but that the Turks would ſeparate from Gabor, as uſual, after St. Demetrius's day. This Gabor, being aware of, diſappoints: And when he had brought the whole army on the very brink of ſurrendering to him, agrees to a truce for ten months. Sir Thomas's large account of the reaſons which induced him to ſuch a conduct. His policy to bring the Turkiſh miniſtry to approve this ſtep. The reaſons he gave to his own diſſatisfy'd commanders. His agent procures a ratification of the truce from the Turkiſh miniſtry, with three hard conditions to be impoſed on the emperor: 1. To leave Hungary to Bethlem; 2. To reſtore the prince elector, and all who had made league with the Porte; and, 3. To pay a tribute of 40,000 dollars for Auſtria: But, in fine, the full power of peace, and the terms, left by the Turks to Gabor, as he had all along coveted. That theſe advices will furniſh a key how to judge of this prince, and his profeſſions and views, which hitherto have been ſo great a myſtery to all but himſelf. p. 206.

CXXXIX. *From Mr.* Branthwaite. The pope's demands (See N°. cxxv.) upon the Venetians, comply'd with, all but that relating to father Paul, who after being excommunicated at Rome is burnt in effigie for a heretick. His holineſs inſiſts, that his dead body be taken up, and thrown to the dogs; and menaces the Venetians, if they do not diſcontinue the monument begun to his honour. The Spaniſh miniſter at Rome makes loud complaint againſt the French for eſpouſing hereticks, as the Hollanders and Mansfelt, againſt his maſter. The pope ſtops his mouth with ſhewing him two letters of the catholick king, to the proteſtants of Mantaubon and Rochelle to hold out againſt the king of France, and promiſing them ſuccours. A ſtrange article relating to the Spaniſh match in a letter from Rome. p. 209.

CXL. *From Sir* Dudley Carleton. Great inundations in Holland. Unſucceſsful attempt of Mansfelt. This, and Gabor's truce, and the French deſerting him, ſo diſhearten him, that he determines to quit Eaſt-Frieſland, and licenſe or diſband his army. Engliſh occurrences. p. 210.

CXLI. *To Sir* Dudley Carleton: *With relations from* Conſtantinople. Gabor's pretences to the States of Holland for making a truce. Sir Thomas of opinion, that he ſeeks only his own intereſt, and that the truce will end in a peace. Sir Thomas reminds that prince of his promiſe in relation to the prince Palatine, when he took up arms. Apprehends that the queen of Bohemia is diſpleaſed with him, having not heard from her majeſty in eight months. Doubts the ill news his letters bring, make them not welcome. His zeal for her ſervice. p. 211.

Relations ſent with the above letter. Articles of Gabor's truce with the emperor, as communicated to the viſier. Sir Thomas doubts not there are others, which at preſent are not known. Reſolutions at Conſtantinople againſt Abaſſa baſſa. Perſians prepare for war. A new baſſa of Cairo refuſed by the inhabitants, this being their ſeventh in fifteen months. They inſiſt to have a new one but once in three years. The prince of Bugdania, degraded at the inſtances of the Poles formerly, reſtor'd for money. A late baſſa of Cairo, a viſier of the bench, being queſtion'd, out of malice only, flies, and leaves all his effects behind him, and this ſhort writing for the grand ſignor; "Naked I came hither, and naked I return: Take that I have, if that may help to preſerve your ſtate, which under ſuch governors, cannot long endure." The emir of Sidon ſubmits, and is honour'd with a ſword and veſt. The Turkiſh ſtate maintains itſelf, as Sir Thomas obſerves, like an old courtier, *by bearing injuries, and giving thanks.* The emir bolder upon it. p. 211.

CXLII. *To the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury. How the patriarch received the news of Metrophanes's ingratitude and baſeneſs. (See N°. cxi.) The good old man's value for that perſon. The jeſuits hatch freſh miſchiefs againſt him, which they wait opportunity to put in force by means of the French ambaſſador. That it is a matter of great conſequence to hinder the Romaniſts getting authority there. p. 213.

CXLIII. *To Mr. Secretary* Calvert: *The ſame to Sir* D. Carleton, *and to Sir* Ed. Conway; *with Additions to the two latter.* Prince of Bugdania outbid, (See the above *Relations*) and again depoſed. The viſier of the bench, mentioned in the preceding *relations*, again received by means of money and the mufti. The Turks reſolve to march againſt the king of Perſia, who invades the provinces about Babylon. Extraordinary tenor of the proclamation for this war. Debates between the miniſters and janiſſaries in relation to Abaſſa baſſa. They depoſe their aga. The mufti refuſes to declare Abaſſa baſſa a rebel. That if the Turks had not quiet friends on the Chriſtian ſide, their condition would be deſperate. The prince of Tranſylvania yet hopes to obtain a princeſs of the houſe of Auſtria in marriage. That Bethlem might be made to inſiſt on ſome benefit to the prince elector. Sir Thomas thinks it very incongruous, that the affairs of the emperor ſhould be nouriſhed againſt ourſelves, if there be no myſtery in it above his underſtanding. p. 214.

In the Addition to Sir Dudley Carleton; Sir Thomas obſerves that though Gabor has certainly his own intereſt principally in view, yet he has made, and continues to make, ſuch proteſtations of agreeing to no peace without the reſtitution of the Palatinate, that he might be held to ſome ſtiffneſs on that point, becauſe he would be loth to be diſcover'd to the Turks to have acted booty with both. That 'tis paſt his underſtanding, that we ſhould nouriſh the emperor to be more able to be obſtinate in treaty with us. Proteſts his zeal to the queen of Bohemia and her family. p. 215.

In the Addition to Sir Edward Conway; he takes notice ſtill to the ſame effect, that in the intended treaty at Buda, the emperor may obtain a peace that will harden him in any other treaty with us. That Gabor having made ſuch large profeſſions for the prince elector, he may be taken in his own nets, and held to his word. The Venetians have ſent a ſecretary to reſide with him; for they will loſe no opportunity for want of trial. That he, Sir Thomas, has no other end than his majeſty's ſervice, and only ſtrikes little fires which are ſoon quenched. p. 216.

CXLIV. *From Mr.* Branthwaite *at Venice.* He rejoices in the news he has from England of a parliament to be called. Wiſhes for a cypher to write more freely. A rich Engliſh ſhip, called, The Golden Phœnix, caſt away within two cables length of the port ſhe was bound to. The pope tir'd with the depoſite of the Valteline, put into his hands by the contending parties. p. 216.

CXLV. *From the ſame.* He acquaints him, that writs are iſſued for the parliament in England. Sir Edward Cooke, Sir Edward Sandes, and Sir William Jones, ſent commiſſioners into Ireland, that they might not oppoſe the court in parliament. He hopes, notwithſtanding, as good patriots may be found in the parliament to ſupply their places. He tells him, that the king is about ſending ambaſſadors to France, Denmark, and the Low-countries, and Sir Iſaac Wake to Venice, which gives ground to hope that his majeſty will go roundly to work about reſtoring his ſon-in-law, and will treat no more with Spain. p. 216.

CXLVI. *From the ſame.* The duke of Bavaria's reſolution never to reſign his title to the Palatinates. He amaſſes money, and fortifies his new acquiſitions. The pope labours to draw on a match between the prince of Wales and a lady of France, in order to maintain the hopes of the Papiſts in England. The French king makes great preparations for war. His proteſtant ſubjects apprehenſive thereupon. p. 217.

CXLVII. *From Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. Two winter invaſions of the enemy upon Holland, taking advantage of a ſevere froſt. The queen of Bohemia always interprets Sir Thomas's letters right. Count de la Tour (de Torne) arrives at the Hague from Hungary, with an agent of Gabor. Sir Dudley's favourable opinion of that nobleman. p. 218.

CXLVIII. *To Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. Complains of neglect of correſpondence from England, tho' the intelligence he has given ought not to be treated ſo ſlightly. Preparations now making in earneſt againſt the Perſians and Aſiatick revolters. Janizaries implacable againſt Abaſſa baſſa. Sir Thomas defends the opinion he had had all along of Gabor's actions, which now is verify'd; and gives the reaſons for his ſurmiſes about him. His apprehenſions of the falſeneſs and ſelfiſhneſs of his promiſes in relation to the prince elector. If he had order, he ſays, he would put him to a fiery trial, as to his ſincerity, which ſhould make his cheeks burn. His double conduct and policy. That he is a prince of great parts, enterpriſing, and born either for ſome great general good or evil; and may be yet made of uſe: Begs pardon for his heat, but is ſorry to ſee good edged ſwords tryed upon an anvil, where, while their metal is ſhewed, it is loſt. Wiſhes for a good intelligence to be kept up in the treaty to be managed at Colen and that at Buda, ſo as both might be moved with one ſpirit. p. 220.

[CXLVIII.] *From the Queen of* BOHEMIA. Gives him thanks for all his letters; and ſees all he writes to Sir Dudley Carleton. Tells him, that ſince her dear brother's return to England, all is changed from being Spaniſh. That Buckingham doth nobly and faithfully for her. That worthy Southampton is much in favour. The ſudden death of the good duke of Richmond, as the queen calls him; how much ſhe loved him, and regrets his death. Has great hope of this parliament, becauſe it began upon the birth-day of her dear dead brother [prince Henry]. That her brother ſhews much love to her. That the good old count de Tour cannot ſpeak enough in Sir Thomas's praiſes. Bids him be ever aſſured of her love both to him and his wife. p. 222.

CXLIX. *From Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. With Engliſh occurrences as to meeting of the parliament, the king's ſpeech, the duke of Richmond's ſudden death and character. Beginnings of the parliament. Count de la Tour. Manſfelt. Duke of Brunſwick. p. 222.

CL. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. While they remain irreſolute at Conſtantinople, the Perſian king makes great conqueſts. Turks apprehenſive that he will attack Aleppo, to open himſelf a trade for his ſubjects in the Mediterranean. Poles complain afreſh with menaces on the incurſions of the Tartars. Bravado of the imperial ambaſſador, that his maſter will not ſtand to the truce with Gabor. Treaty of Buda proceeds. Sir Thomas is afraid the emperor will treat there on high terms, if Gabor has no other ſupport than what he may hope for from the diſtracted ſtate of Turkey. Inſolence of the Barbary pyrates, who ſtop up even the ports of the grand ſignor. Sir Thomas hopes he ſhall be excuſed for taking advantage of theſe pyrates inſults, to act againſt them at the Porte. That the Dutch merchants are reſolved to give over this trade. The French proteſt againſt the pyrates of Algier and Tunis. The particulars of a noble deſign formed in France, to revenge the loſſes of that nation upon theſe pyrates. The pernicious conſequences of the diſ-union among the Chriſtian ambaſſadors, on account of the French ambaſſador's claim of precedence, which Sir Thomas has yet received no orders about. p. 223.

CLI. *From Mr.* BRANTHWAITE. With the news of England, the Low-countries, France, Venice, and Rome. p. 225.

CLII. *From the ſame.* The duke of Savoy's embaſſador diſguſted by the Venetians. An earthquake at Venice. The eſtabliſhment of the order, called, *Congregatio de propaganda fide*, at Rome. Jeſuits oppoſe it. Sellers of a Paſquinata upon the king of Bohemia puniſhed at Rome on complaint of the Venetian ambaſſador. p. 226.

CLIII. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. The French ambaſſador's round declaration againſt the pyrates of Algier and Tunis. The viſier's mild anſwer. As ſoon as the ambaſſador is gone, he breaks out in praiſe of the Algerines and Tuniſians. Sir Thomas's inference and opinion hereupon. He proceeds againſt the pyrates in his own way. What he hopes from the courſe he takes. The affairs in a very tickliſh ſtate between the Emperor and Gabor. The emperor refuſes to ſtand by the truce. Further conqueſts of the Perſians. Abaſſa baſſa ſtill ſtands out. p. 227.

CLIV. *To Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. He writes the truth, tho' his advices may not be ſo pleaſing as thoſe of another, who, like the fly, think they raiſe a duſt by buzzing. The Dutch conſul at Algier acts a very ſcandalous part there againſt the Engliſh. He is loth to complain to England againſt him, as he is deſir'd, and therefore propoſes to Sir Dudley to give them notice of it at the Hague, knowing how unſeaſonable it would be at that time, when the Dutch were ſeeking the aid of England againſt Spain, to prejudice them at that court. p. 229.

CLV. *To Sir* GEORGE CALVERT. Sir Thomas thanks him for his advice in relation to the claim of precedence made by the French ambaſſador (See N°. xl.). That miniſter's imprudence and debts have brought him into many extremities. State of affairs between Gabor and the emperor. Gabor exaſperated by ill uſage, may be made of ſervice to his majeſty. p. 229.

CLVI. *Advices ſent with the preceding.* Ali baſſa the grand viſier depoſed and beheaded. The occaſion of his fall. Cerques Mahomet baſſa ſucceeds him. His character. Too good for his place. Abaſſa baſſa ſuppoſed to be aided privately by the emir of Sidon, and ſtill in arms. King of Perſia's further conqueſts. Georgi Mahomet baſſa, formerly grand viſier, declared chimacham, when the viſier is to go into the field. A great friend to Gabor. Emperor diſavows the truce at Goding with Gabor, and inſiſts upon the reſtoration of the places taken from him in Hungary. Gabor requires aids from the Turks. Why Sir Thomas thinks they will ſupport him. That Gabor might be eaſily encouraged, becauſe he finds himſelf, in deceiving, deceived. p. 230.

CLVII. *From Mr.* BRANTHWAITE. With relation to the character of Gabor; the monument to father Paul; the dutchy of Urbino, now pretended to by the pope and duke of Tuſcany, and the Engliſh parliament. p. 231.

CLVIII. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. The further progreſs of the Perſians. Abaſſa baſſa ſtill in revolt. The janizaries will not forgive, nor the ſpahees fight

with him; ſo that it is not known whoſe friend or enemy he is. Little hope of peace in Hungary. Gabor demands aid of the Turks and Tartars; the emperor inſiſts upon having Hungary, and a neutrality from the Porte, between him and Gabor. The Coſſacks, to revenge the Tartar incurſions, ready to fall upon the Turkiſh dominions. A ſharp war likely to break out, in which Gabor will make good ſhift, if he have countenance from Germany. p. 233.

CLIX. *From Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. The motions and attempts of the armies in the Low-countries. A brave naval engagement. Mansfelt goes to England. Other Low-country affairs. Affairs of the duke of Newburgh, duke of Brandenburgh, and kings of Poland, Sweden, and Denmark. Sir Robert Anſtruther to be ſent ambaſſador to the latter. Delay'd by the irreſolution of the Engliſh court. Propoſal made there to the States, to join twenty ſhips to the Engliſh fleet for the ſervice of the queen of Bohemia. The States favourable anſwer. England, notwithſtanding, ſtill led on by other hopes. And the Spaniards ſeek to draw the negotiation from Vienna to Madrid. If they ſucceed, he ſays, Sir Thomas may eaſily judge what a bait that will be to catch us with, who have been nibbling all this while at a bare hook; and when all is done, no more can be expected of treaties held at Madrid for the Palatinate, than hath been for the Valteline. Aſſures him of the queen of Bohemia's value and love for him. Agrees with Sir Thomas that Gabor is govern'd by private intereſt; but ſays, that even that hath great part in the publick; and that he has written often into England to make uſe of the occaſion, as he finds Sir Thomas has done; but imputes their neglect of the advice to irreſolution. p. 233.

CLX. *Advices from* CONSTANTINOPLE. Perſian ſtill prevails without oppoſition. Coſſacks keep in awe the Porte. Emperor's ambaſſador careſs'd and flatter'd there, in an unuſual manner. The Turks inſiſt upon the emperor's maintaining his truce with Gabor, whom 'tis likely they will defend to the hazard of all Aſia, rather than abandon him. The bad ſituation of the Ottoman affairs. p. 336.

CLXI. *From Mr.* BRANTHWAITE. With the occurrences at Venice. Diſpute about Urbino (See N°. clvii.) adjuſted. Archbiſhop of Spalato at Rome, (See N°. lxiii.) recants his writing againſt the pope, but in ſo faint a manner, that he is committed to the caſtle of St. Angelo. Obſervation, that he who is of one religion in his youth, and another in his middle age, will be of none before he dies. Valteline. Count Mansfelt. p. 237.

CLXII. *From the ſame.* The Pope prevailed upon by the jeſuits, &c. to write to the French king to procure favour to the Roman catholicks in England, in caſe of a match between the prince of Wales and a princeſs of France, tho' his holineſs ſuſpects it to be a Spaniſh policy to retard the match. p. 238.

CLXIII. *To the Queen of* BOHEMIA. Rejoices to find himſelf ſtill in her majeſty's graces. Gives advice how to make Gabor uſeful. His character. The neceſſity of his affairs, and ſituation between two formidable powers, make him deſirous to be freed from both yokes. Hints given upon this occaſion. Rejoices in the news of the parliament's good beginning. The merit of the count de la Tour. Profeſſions of ſervice and affection to her majeſty. A viſit paid him by the ambaſſadors of Gabor, who complain of the neglects their maſter has met with from the Proteſtant princes moſt concern'd to eſpouſe him. That he would ſhew his ſincerity to all the world, if he was properly encouraged by them; but muſt otherwiſe yield to neceſſity. Sir Thomas's inference from the whole. p. 238.

CLXIV. *To Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. If Bethlem Gabor be to be built upon, it muſt be from a ſide he dare not name. Bad ſtate of his finances. He gives private intimation, that the diſpatch of the count de Tour to the Hague by Gabor was the effect of the imperialiſts expoſtulation againſt that nobleman's continuing with Gabor; who therefore, to make his way to the good graces of the emperor, contrived to ſend the count on this honourable ambaſſy to the Hague. p. 240.

CLXV. *Advices ſent with the above Letters.* Abaſſa baſſa retires eaſtward, as reported, in obedience to the grand ſignor. Which proves a fortunate and ſeaſonable event for the Turkiſh empire. Conjectures that his deſigns were to deſtroy the janizaries, if he could have drawn them from Conſtantinople. The Turks now in earneſt enter upon a war with Perſia. Prepare alſo againſt the Coſſacks. Reſolve to depoſe the Tartan han, and reſtore the han, whom they had before depoſed. The whole Turkiſh miniſtry behave very coolly to Gabor, and ſend away the emperor's ambaſſador well ſatisfy'd. The Turks demand of Gabor, in high terms, five years tribute for his province of Tranſylvania. The prince's ambaſſadors ill-treated at Vienna, and all his demands rejected with haughtineſs. What may be expected from him, if he could have ſuccours or aſſiſtance from thoſe whoſe intereſt is concerned to give it him. Five Turkiſh armies on foot or preparing. Pyrates of Algier and Tunis caſt off obedience to the Turkiſh empire. Inſtances of it at Rhodes, Alexandretta, Cyprus, &c. Cowardice and baſeneſs of the captains of a Venetian and two Flemiſh ſhips. Scanderoon burnt and plunder'd by thoſe pyrates. p. 241.

CLXVI. *From Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. His majeſty reſolves not to yield a tittle of the precedence claimed by the French ambaſſador at Conſtantinople. That when Sir Thomas was firſt ſent to the grand ſignor, he had inſtructions to do the beſt offices he could for the emperor at the Porte, which his majeſty hoped would have been requited again by good offices on that prince's part to him and his children: But that the ingratitude the king has met with, and the advantage taken by the emperor and his party to ſeize, during a treaty, upon the whole inheritance of his majeſty's grandchildren, together with the delays his highneſs found in Spain, have raiſed ſuch a reſentment, that his majeſty by advice of parliament has broke off all treaties with regard to both articles, and is reſolved to recover the loſt patrimony, by ſuch means as God ſhall afford him: Therefore his majeſty now thinks fit, that Sir Thomas do his endeavour to keep Gabor in heart, and to ſtir up his friends to aſſiſt him, in order to weaken the emperor's party, with whom it is likely he is to have a war. The parliament's ſubſidies for this purpoſe. The earl of Middleſex, lord treaſurer, diſgraced, and fined 50,000 l. That Sir Thomas will have inſtructions relating to his proteſt againſt the Algerines, &c. p. 244.

CLXVII. *To Sir* GEORGE CALVERT. Abaſſa baſſa ſtill ſuſpected, as is the emir of Sidon. The new Tartar han ſent to depoſe the han in poſſeſſion, recalled, on account of the other's reſiſtance. Gabor's ambaſſador's conferences, excuſes and pretences to Sir Thomas, with regard to his paſt conduct, and future deſigns. p. 245.

CLXVIII. *From Mr.* BRANTHWAITE. Project to ſupplant the Venetians in their trade of furniſhing ſalt to the hereditary dominions of the houſe of Auſtria, in favour of the pope. p. 246.

CLXIX. *From the ſame.* In relation to the Valteline, the archbiſhop of Spalato, (See N°. lxiii. and clxi.) and the French match. p. 246.

CLXX. *To Mr. Secretary* CALVERT. New troubles in Tartary, between the contending hans. King of Poland writes a very civil letter to Sir Thomas; but he had rather have the money he lent his captives in their diſtreſs, upon his promiſe of repayment. Indifferent opinion of the profeſſions of that prince in favour of the prince Palatine. Different reports of Gabor's negociations with the emperor. Letter from his majeſty to the grand ſignor received with marks of high reſpect, and will be of great ſervice to the merchants, &c. the grand ſignor having given expreſs order under his own hand, in favour of Sir Thomas and them. His majeſty's name of great authority there. p. 247.

CLXXI. *Relations from* CONSTANTINOPLE. The han

han Mehmet Gheray, refuſing to be depoſed, the grand ſignor ſends to ſuſpend that reſolution to avoid troubles: But thoſe orders not reaching Jehan Gheray, who was deſigned to be reinſtated in his place, time enough, they both come to extremities. This engages the grand ſignor to ſtand upon his authority, and to ſupport Jehan. Much hope, Sir Thomas pleaſantly obſerves, of the valour of the Turkiſh army deſigned for Aſia; for they begin to fight with their general and themſelves. Abaſſa baſſa ſtill holds them in great ſuſpence. The janizaries particularly apprehenſive of him. Different rumours about Gabor's ſucceſs and treaty with the emperor: If he could have timely countenance elſewhere, he is more affected to the war than ever. Further violences of the pyrates. The king of Poland ſends to renew the treaties, &c. with Turkey. p. 247.

CLXXII. *From the Lord* CAREW. With a curious account of the proceedings of parliament, and the affairs of the Engliſh court and kingdom. Spaniſh ambaſſador's intrigues to ſow diſcord between the king and prince, and the prince and Buckingham, end in his own diſgrace. Other particulars in relation to naval enterprizes between the Spaniards and Hollanders. In relation to the earl of Briſtol. The embaſſy to France for a match there. The affairs of Amboyna. Promotions in England. Character of his royal highneſs the prince. Neutrality between Spain and Holland injurious to the Engliſh merchants. New expedition of the Hollanders. Six thouſand Engliſh granted for an aid to the Dutch. Other domeſtick occurrences. p. 248.

CLXXIII. *From the Archbiſhop of* CANTERBURY. With an account of the good proceedings of the parliament. Of the treatment which the prince received in Spain, which had, of apprehended bad effects, produced good conſequences. Alliance with the Dutch, and other vigorous deſigns on foot. Excellent laws paſſed againſt monopolies, certioraries, &c. and proclamations againſt prieſts and jeſuits. His grace's obſervations about Bethlem Gabor. Further account of the ingrateful Greek Metrophanes (See N°. cxi). p. 251.

CLXXIV. *From the Lords of the* COUNCIL. A direction to Sir Thomas in relation to abuſes in clandeſtinely exporting of tin in ſlabbs, &c. and carried to Conſtantinople, Aleppo, and Smyrna. p. 253.

CLXXV. *To the Queen of* BOHEMIA. His conference with the ambaſſadors of Gabor, whom he adviſes not to be precipitate in his treaty. Their candour and openneſs. They declare that their maſter will ſpin out the time in treating, till he can hear what he may expect from the rumours of the king's reſolution of attempting to recover the Palatinate by arms. But if he had no ſuccour from thence or Germany, they concluded he muſt be forced to do as well as he could for himſelf. Sir Thomas obſerves upon it, that if it be not too late, and the prince not too much neglected, he may be a noble inſtrument in her majeſty's ſervice, and for the general peace of Germany. p. 254.

CLXXVI. *Advices with the preceding Letter.* Rumours of the proceedings of the Turkiſh army. The Tartar han Mehmet Gheray repulſes his competitor Jehan, and makes himſelf very formidable. Gabor's ambaſſadors take leave of the Porte. The pyrates of Algiers and Tunis ſwarm in the Mediterranean; and ſo ſhut up all the grand ſignor's ports, that there is no ſecurity in the trade to thoſe parts. p. 254.

CLXXVII. *From Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. The new alliances and aids the States contract and receive from England, France, and Venice, give great confidence to the Hollanders. Commiſſion of Sir Robert Anſtruther to Denmark, Saxony, and Brandenburgh, and of Sir John Spenſe to Sweden. Prince of Orange pleaſed with his forbearance to complain of the States conſul at Algier (See N°. cliv.) who is to be recalled for his bad behaviour, and the States make at preſent the cauſe of the Engliſh their own at Algier. p. 255.

CLXXVIII. *Relations from* CONSTANTINOPLE. The king of Perſia lays ſiege to a ſtrong caſtle in the province of Arzerum. A peace made between the great viſier and Abaſſa baſſa, who marches to its relief. The baſſa procures his own terms, and great honours, and the government of Arzerum for life; yet ſome jealouſies remain between him and the viſier. Mehmet han ſtill victorious againſt Jehan han. The Turks ill policy in their low circumſtances to offer to depoſe a young and well-beloved prince of the Tartars, for an old decrepit one, whom they had before depoſed. The Tartars inſult them in an unprecedented manner hereupon. Sir Thomas of opinion, that the Turks will withdraw their order of depoſing Mehmet ſhamefully. The gallies of Malta and Meſſina gain a notable advantage over the pyrates of Barbary. The Coſſacks, with between ſeventy and eighty boats, enter the Boſphorus, and ſack, burn and plunder many Turkiſh villages and pleaſure houſes on both ſhores, even within four miles of Conſtantinople. The great conſternation of the Turks hereupon. Sir Thomas's remarks upon this extraordinary event. p. 256.

CLXXIX. *From Mr.* BRANTHWAITE. He gives a relation of the naval fight between the gallies of Malta and Sicily, as mentioned in the preceding relations: And of a ſucceſsful deſcent of the pyrates at Peraſto in Dalmatia, ſubject to Venice, where they commit cruel ravages, &c. p. 258.

CLXXX. *From the ſame.* With the news of Venice and Rome. The Papiſts now not ſo inſolent as they uſed to be, ſince the turn of affairs in England; for before, he obſerves, no man could ſhake his head without a comment from them; but now men begin to write and ſpeak freely. p. 258.

CLXXXI. *Letter of the Archbiſhop of* SPALATO, *to his Kinſman at* VENICE, *ſent with the above.* p. 259.

CLXXXII. *To the* KING. He ſends to his majeſty, a letter (truly Eaſtern) from the grand ſignor, in anſwer to his majeſty's letter of congratulation on his acceſſion, confirming the capitulations, and promiſing favour, protection and free trade to all the Engliſh ſubjects. Alſo one from Georgi Mehmet baſſa the chimacham, to the ſame purpoſe. The good effects thereof to the merchants: That he has received as much ſatisfaction as he can require, except only in the puniſhment of the baſſas, who have money to fine for their heads, and he none but to maintain his own. p. 260.

CLXXXIII. *Copy of the* GRAND SIGNOR'*s Letter above-mentioned to his* MAJESTY, *literally tranſlated.* p. 261.

CLXXXIV. *Copy of the* CHIMACHAM'*s Letter to his* MAJESTY. p. 262.

CLXXXV. *To Sir* GEORGE CALVERT. That a letter from him, Mr. ſecretary, for which he had exceedingly long'd, as he underſtands it contained inſtructions for his conduct on the changes of affairs both at home and in Hungary, (See N°. clxvi.) has ſome how miſcarry'd, and not come to his hands. Forced to mingle ſome part of his letters with cypher, having had his letters ſeized, and threaten'd to be open'd in publick divan, while the city was under apprehenſion from the late inſults of the Coſſacks (See N°. clxxviii). He fears Gabor is gone over to the emperor, being trained up with the hope of an Auſtrian princeſs in marriage, which at laſt will probably end with the offer of a waiting gentlewoman. That he, Sir Thomas, is not wiſe enough to know why Gabor hath been ſo much neglected. If he join with the imperialiſts, he will prove a worſe enemy, than he was a friend, and all the force of the emperor will be at liberty. That 'tis not impoſſible to recover him, if it be thought fit. The danger in which he writes. p. 264.

CLXXXVI. *Relations ſent with the above Letter.* Huſſein baſſa the tyrannical great viſier, who on his being depoſed (See N°. cxiii). made his eſcape the preceding year, being now taken, is, notwithſtanding the promiſes made him, on diſcovery of his wealth, ſtrangled in the ſeraglio. Turks forced, as Sir Thomas foreſaw, (N°. clxxviii). to recall Jehan Gheray han, and to confirm Mehmet han. Cantemir Emirze routed in his excurſions into Poland. Coſſacks make another incurſion up the Boſphorus, and after ſtriking a great conſternation into the Conſtantinopolitans, retire with great booty. Some of the ſtragglers taken priſoners, confeſs that Mehmet han was confederate in their attempts in revenge for the grand ſignor's endeavouring to depoſe him. Bethlem Gabor, as he feared, (N° clxxxv.) makes peace with the emperor. The articles kept ſecret; but much boaſted of by the Imperial ambaſſador at Conſtantinople. The chimacham diſſatisfy'd with it, and demands Sir Thomas's opinion of the match into the Imperial family, which Gabor was made to hope for. His anſwer. The viſier's opinion of Gabor's inconſtancy, and of his capacity to deceive, rather than be deceived. That if Gabor were put upon a ſpit, before he could be turn'd twice about, he would change three times; but that he ſo well knew his hatred to the houſe of Auſtria, beſides the difference of religion, that he would undertake to fetch him back at his pleaſure. Emperor renews his peace with the Turks, and has now his hands at liberty for worſe employment. Of opinion that it would have been much more eaſy to have kept up Gabor, while, like a rolling ſtone, he was moving, than to raiſe him again from his reſt. Character of the caſlari-aga, who governs all within the ſeraglio. He ſets on foot a treaty with Spain, which is kept a ſecret from the mufti and chimacham (to the latter of whom, ſee N° cxxxi. it was propoſed and rejected): the private manner of beginning it, and carrying it on. Sir Thomas is jealous of the Spaniſh intentions againſt other Chriſtian powers, by this ſtep, which otherwiſe would be uſeleſs to them, tho' of ſervice to the Turks. p. 265.

CLXXXVII. *To the Queen of* Bohemia. That the bad news of Gabor's peace with the emperor, makes him approach her majeſty with more unwillingneſs than ever. Imperial ambaſſador's behaviour upon it. That there is but one counſel left to recover him, which is to make him diſcern the ſcorn the Auſtrians hold him in, and their deſign not to give him a daughter of that houſe to wife. Times dangerous to write freely in: but if his majeſty would give him leave, he could ſend Gabor ſuch advice, as would move him either by fear or ſhame. His zeal for her majeſty's ſervice, and the little good he was likely to do, made him apprehenſive of loſing her good opinion; has not a drop of blood in his heart, which he would not ſhed for her. p. 267.

CLXXXVIII. *To Sir* Dudley Carleton. Thanks him for removing his fears of any miſapprehenſion taken of his actions by the queen of Bohemia. Dutch ambaſſador at Conſtantinople gave ground to that apprehenſion, by ſome words, or rather vaunts he gave out. That ambaſſador the oracle of the Dutch; but their mountebank at Conſtantinople. He gives his thoughts of the Spaniſh treaty newly propoſed there. (See N° clxxxvi.) Of Gabor's peace; and believes the viſier is deceived in his opinion (N° clxxxvi.) that he can reclaim him. Perhaps, he ſays, his majeſty's authority might; but all his advices relating to that prince having never been anſwered, and intirely neglected, he dare not preſs it. p. 267.

CLXXXIX. *Relations ſent with the two preceding Letters, and to* England. Turks diſſatisfied with Gabor's peace. Some articles of it. Greatly advantageous to the emperor. The treaty of Zitwa between the Turks and Imperialiſts renew'd, very much alſo to the emperor's advantage. Baſſa of Buda, an imperial penſioner, blam'd for it. Great apprehenſions ſtill of the Tartars, who continue in arms againſt the Turks. Motion for a peace with Spain begun by the emperor's ambaſſador, but then rejected, (See N° cxxxi, clxxxvi.) now again refuſed. p. 268.

CXC. *From Mr.* Branthwaite. With the news of Venice, and other parts of Italy; the Valteline affair, &c. p. 269.

CXCI. *To Sir* George Calvert. Receives the letter from the ſecretary, which he believes (See N° clxxxv.) had miſcarry'd, containing directions in regard to the article of precedence, and for his conduct on the change of affairs at home and in Hungary, as alſo to the pyrates. (See N° clxvi.) Gives him an account of his contrivance to maintain the common cauſe of ambaſſadors at Conſtantinople, and yet preſerve his majeſty's honour with regard to that conteſted point with the French ambaſſador, by which he rather gains than loſes ground. Unwonted civilities of that ambaſſador to him. That the ſcene of affairs as to Gabor is entirely alter'd, by reaſon of his peace with the emperor; the wiſh'd-for advantage twice loſt, and by what means the Turks were drawn in to renew their treaties with the Imperialiſts. That he will do all he can to put Gabor in heart again, and have an eye upon any occaſion that may offer: But deſires more particular orders how far he is to go with Gabor as to writing, ſending, or treating with him; for tho' he can promiſe nothing, he doubts not, that before the ſpring, he may be moved to new actions, if he can be countenanced effectually, and taken into alliance, and if his majeſty be actually engaged. That with regard to the pyrates, he has more hope than ever; and will give ſpeedy account thereof to the lords of the council. p. 269.

CXCII. *To Sir* Edward Conway. Excuſes himſelf for not writing to him ſo frequently as to the other ſecretary, Sir George Calvert. Deſires him to join in procuring more particular orders for his conduct with Gabor. Gabor's pretences for a peace with the emperor very plauſible: How he muſt be treated, and what will probably engage him to alter his conduct: The Turks not pleaſed with being over-reached by the emperor's ambaſſador in the renewal of the peace between the two empires, but obliged by their own wars with the Perſians and Tartars to diſſemble. That if he ſhall receive the directions he hopes for, he will effect more than he will promiſe. Deſires a ſpeedy anſwer to ſerve him as a ſtar of direction to ſail by. p. 271.

CXCIII. *Relations ſent with the two preceding Letters.* Further particulars of the total overthrow of the captain baſſa in his attempt to reinſtate Jehan han; and of the confirmation of Mahomet han in his dignity. Other advices relating to the pacification between the grand viſier and Abaſſa baſſa; as alſo to the ſtate of affairs between the grand ſignor, Gabor, and the emperor. He doubts not that Gabor will ſoon ſee his error in believing that the emperor will match his daughter to him; and then, if he ſee any other prince actually engaged in the war for the Palatinate, it will have proper influence upon him. p. 273.

CXCIV. *From Sir* Dudley Carleton. With the news of the Low-countries, and the Spaniards inveſting Breda. French boaſts in favour of the liberties of Germany: Exploits of the fleets ſent into Braſil and the South-ſea by the Dutch Weſt-India company. p. 274.

CXCV. *To the* King. The good effects of Sir Thomas's endeavours againſt the pyrates, and his majeſty's letter to the grand ſignor, which occaſion the recalling of the old baſſa of Algier, and placing a new one in his room, with the ſtricteſt injunctions of favouring the Engliſh, on pain of loſing his head. He ſends a rude draught of the articles of peace between Gabor and the emperor. That the peace, tho' paſt prevention, thro' too much neglect of Gabor, he hopes not paſt recal, if proper means be taken. The nature of the war Gabor can carry on greatly advantageous for a diverſion, yet cannot endanger any part of Chriſtendom to the Turk. The general bad condition of the Ottoman empire. p. 276.

CXCVI. *To Sir* George Calvert. Gives the contents of his letters to the king and to Sir Edward Conway, as above inſerted, with ſome account of the articles of Gabor's peace, and his opinion of what is to be done to ſet Gabor again in motion, and ſecure his ſincerity. Another incurſion of the Coſſacks up the Boſphorus. Gives notice of a ſuſpicious practice whereby the Spaniard increaſes his navy out of England, clandeſtinely, by means of the Genoeſe. p. 277.

CXCVII. *To the Lords of the* Council. Giving a curious and more particular account of his proceedings with regard to the Barbary pyrates, and the good effects likely to accrue from them. Repreſents, that as the baſſas of Algier are tempted to break the peace, by the ſhares they receive in the prizes, that 1000 dollars a year might be put into his hands, to preſent to the baſſa at the end of every year in which he had given no cauſe of complaint. The matter not great, and eaſily raiſed, and not diſhonourable to England, being a free gift from himſelf, as it were. That this will be the life and root of all their endeavours. Propoſes to their lordſhips to ſend for the Levant company, and propound to them how this little ſum may be raiſed, which ſhall not be given unleſs peace be kept; and then it may be computed how many hundred thouſand dollars will be ſaved by it every year to the commonwealth. That he has propoſed this to the merchants. p. 280.

CXCVIII. *To the Queen of* BOHEMIA. He ſhall preſume to trouble her majeſty oftener with his letters, now he has more liberty to do her ſervice. That tho' the beſt opportunity be loſt, yet the cauſe, if rightly undertaken, is not deſperate. Some ſtrange conditions in Gabor's treaty with the Emperor. Adviſes the king of Bohemia to ſend an ambaſſador to Gabor, and what offers to make him; and what methods will be propereſt to engage him to move effectually. That the Tranſylvanians are weary of the war; but the Hungarians are to be chiefly depended upon, who want to ſhake off the Auſtrian yoke, and Gabor's hope of that crown will give life to his ambition. Refers to the count de Torne, who, he ſays, will aſſuredly be of his mind. Hopes to live to ſee her majeſty the glory of Chriſtendom. p. 280.

CXCIX. *From Mr.* BRANTHWAITE. The death of prince Philibert of Savoy, vicario of Sicily: Suſpected to be brought about by ſiniſter means. The queen mother of France writes to the pope, that ſhe will hinder the French arms from entering Italy. p. 281.

CC. *From Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. With a letter from the queen of Bohemia to Sir Thomas, and the news of the Low-countries, &c. p. 282.

CCI. *To the Duke of* SBARAS. The danger his correſpondence with his lordſhip is attended with at Conſtantinople: acknowledges the favour of the copies of the two treaties he had ſent him, that of the Valteline, and that made by Gabor. Deſires a more perfect one of the latter. Thanks him for his advices of the preparations of the Emperor and Spain againſt the Lower-Germany and Holland; but that he fears their *treaties* more than their *ſwords*. Cenſures the perfidy of the interpreter of the Poliſh agent, whom the duke cautions him about, and ſays he is at the ſame time a traitor to his country. Men who build their own reputations on the ſlander of others, are not worth the anger. His ſervice to the Poliſh nuntio in the invaſion of the Coſſacks, tho' unasked, and before ſlighted. The news of the Porte in relation to the confirmation of the reſiſting Tartar han. Gives him advice of the incurſions of the Tartars on the Poles, and the Coſſacks on the Turks. That Abaſſa baſſa had ſent the heads of his principal adherents to the viſier, to ſecure his own peace. Underſtands that his lordſhip intends to go to the baths of Acon in Germany: That his journey thither, it being the ſeat of the war, will be attended with hazard; but that the Engliſh baths are more wholſome and renowned, and more quiet and ſafe, and his lordſhip will be honoured there. p. 282.

CCII. *From Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. Enterprizes of the prince of Orange; of the Dutch fleets in the Weſt-Indies. Three propoſitions of the French ambaſſador at the Hague, in relation to Algier, and trade in the Eaſt-Indies. French match ſaid to be concluded. p. 284.

CCIII. *From Mr.* BRANTHWAITE. With the news of Italy, France, Savoy, the Low-countries, &c. The death of the archbiſhop of Spalato in the caſtle of St. Angelo, prevents ſome greater diſgrace to him. His corpſe how diſpoſed of for the preſent. Commends to Sir Thomas's protection one Petty, a Clergyman, belonging to Lord Arundel, who is travelling into Turkey. p. 285.

CCIV. *To the Prince of* WALES. A curious and larger account of the means and ways neceſſary to be uſed to induce Gabor to contribute his aſſiſtance for the recovery of the Palatinate, and the nature and efficacy of that aſſiſtance. p. 286.

CCV. *To Sir* EDWARD CONWAY. Excuſing and inforcing what he has wrote to the prince more largely. Refers to the ſubſequent relations. Amplifies upon the advices he ſent Nº cxcvi. of the clandeſtine method taken by the Spaniards, by means of the Genoeſe, for the increaſe of the Spaniſh navy out of England: A practice not new, but attempted and prevented once before. p. 288.

CCVI. *To Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. Advices relating to the proceedings of Abaſſa baſſa, and the hoſtilities of the han of Tartary, mention'd more fully in the following relations. An excellent maxim among the Mahometans, ONE LAW, ONE LOVE, which he wiſhes followed by Chriſtians, and which always reconciles them in their moſt dangerous civil diſſenſions. The propoſitions he had made to the king, prince, and miniſtry, of what was proper to be done to influence and attach Bethlem Gabor. Procures the Dutch conſulſhip at Aleppo for the Engliſh, to the great diſguſt of the French. Anticipates any complaints that nation may make in other courts on this proceeding of his; and ſhews the ill conduct of the French at the Porte to their own ſubjects. p. 289.

Relations of Turkiſh Affairs referred to in the above Letters.

The Janizaries twice inſult the viſier, and wound him once with ſtaves, for not ſuffering them to fall treacherouſly on Abaſſa baſſa. The viſier forced to take the protection of the Spahees againſt their outrages. Prevails by their interpoſition on the Janizaries to conclude a peace with Abaſſa baſſa. Articles of the agreement between them, ſolemnly ſworn to on both ſides. One of Abaſſa's chief followers, diſcontented with it, ſeeks to betray him; but being diſcover'd, is ſlain by Abaſſa. He refuſes to go againſt the Perſian in Babylon. Some of Abaſſa's followers being deſtroy'd by the Janizaries, contrary to the viſier's will, Abaſſa falls upon the Janizaries in their quarters, and many are killed on both ſides. The viſier forced to ſide with the Janizaries, tho' the aggreſſors, Abaſſa retires, and is purſued by the viſier's order. Abaſſa hereupon marches away to Arzerum, with great threatenings; the viſier to his winter quarters in Diarbeck. The Janizaries highly diſguſted at the Spahees for protecting him againſt their reſentments. Freſh irruptions of the Tartars into Poland. The han of Tartary barbarouſly cuts off the heads of a Muſcovite ambaſſador going to Conſtantinople, and of two chiaus of the grand ſignor, who accompany'd him. He afterwards ravages Bugdania, and beſieges the ſon of the prince thereof in his caſtle of Tergoviſta, tho' ſubjects of the grand ſignor. Inſtead of reſtoring the cannon he had taken from the captain baſſa in the late action between them, enters Caffa, and carries off from thence all the cannon and ammunition therein to his chief town of Bachchiſeray. That they are very ill ſigns of ſubmiſſion; yet, when they come to the point of blows, the common name of Muſſulmans, and the maxim ONE LAW, ONE LOVE, (See ccvi.) eaſily reconciles them. p. 290.

CCVII. *From Sir* GEORGE CALVERT. Is amazed and concerned that his letter of May 18. (See Nº clxvi.) whereof he ſent a duplicate a week after, had not come to his hands*. All advices concur with thoſe of Sir Thomas, that Gabor is gone off to the emperor: but to fetch him back would be a great ſervice. He then in cypher intimates the thanks of the court for the advice of the ſecret treaty attempted to be negociated between the Turk and king of Spain. His majeſty orders that he will do all he can to prevent it in general. That he has ſent orders to acquaint the Venetian ambaſſador in England with it; as he may do the ſame to their ambaſſador there, that, if not too late, ſome courſe may be taken to intercept the

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* This letter Sir Thomas acknowledges to have afterwards received, ſee Nº cxci, ccxxxiv. tho' not in due time.

Jew and his inſtructions as he paſſes thro' their dominions, who is employed in that ſecret affair. p. 292.

CCVIII. *To Sir* Edward Conway. An ambaſſador or agent at laſt arrives from Gabor at Conſtantinople. That prince's proceedings in his peace, and his future deſigns ſtill doubtful. Muſt be influenced by way of Chriſtendom. p. 293.

CCIX. *To Sir* Dudley Carleton. Buſineſs of the new agent of Gabor; viz. to get his tribute for Tranſylvania remitted, and give account of his treaty, and demand confirmation of it. That prince's double conduct to amuſe all ſides. That he is certainly among nettles, and can never be ſettled unleſs he can be aſſured from the ſide of Chriſtendom. Sir Thomas would preſerve him in credit there, but it ſhall be to make a proper uſe of him: otherwiſe his diſſimulation will fall upon himſelf. p. 294.

CCX. *Relations ſent with the preceding Letters.* Further advices relating to Abaſſa baſſa; to another irruption of the Coſſacks near the mouth of the Boſphorus, and their proceedings, and thoſe of the Tartars. p. 295.

CCXI. *To the Queen of* Bohemia. Further and fuller particulars of the contents of the two preceding letters and relations. Aſſures her majeſty, that Gabor ſhall diſſemble no further than he will give him leave; becauſe he knows all their ſecrets. That if he be wholly loſt, he ſhall be able to croſs all his deſigns every-where; tho' his endeavour ſhall be to preſerve his credit, if he care for it himſelf. That her majeſty may expect more than is fit to promiſe; for there are many ways open, if the beſt be not neglected, which is to begin with him from Chriſtendom, as he has long and often preſſed. Deſires the opinions of the king of Bohemia, and other princes of the union, of Gabor, what hopes they have of him, and which way they will direct their hopes; and then promiſes a good account of his ſervices. Mean time Gabor ſhall not eaſily obtain the Turks conſent to his treaty, and he cannot keep it, nor will the emperor confide in it, without their confirmation. That he has done ſomewhat unfit to venture to paper, and begs this letter may be burnt. p. 295.

CCXII. *From Sir* Dudley Carleton. Prince of Orange's proceedings in hopes to draw the marquis of Spinola from Breda. Succeſſes of the Hollanders againſt the Spaniards by ſea. Other particulars relateing to the affairs of the Low-countries. p. 298.

CCXIII. *From the ſame.* Stratagem of the prince of Orange to ſurprize the citadel of Antwerp miſcarries. Queen of Bohemia ſafely deliver'd of her ſixth ſon, and eighth child. Mansfelt obtains ſuccours in England. Frankendale reſtored, but no advantage reſults from it. God make us, ſays Sir Dudley, more fortunate hereafter both in negotiation and action. p. 297.

CCIV. *From the Lord* Carew. With advices relating to naval tranſactions between the Spaniards and Dutch, in the Downs. To the ſiege of Breda. To the Dutch conqueſts in the Weſt-Indies. To the French match. To a dangerous fall of the prince of Wales in hunting. And many other domeſtick occurrences. p. 299.

CCXIV. *To the Queen of* Bohemia. Gabor's double dealing with the Turks, and their groſs credulity and ignorance in their own affairs. Sir Thomas ſets the viſier right in the matter; and a quarrel having happen'd between the Imperialiſts and their old friend the baſſa of Buda, ſomewhat may come of it. That he can promiſe nothing from a buſineſs wherein, on many accounts, he muſt proceed warily; but the Dutch ambaſſador he has brought into a right way of thinking in this matter, and he being more at liberty, he refers her majeſty to his diſpatches to the States, being well content that he take the credit of the whole. It is not convenient for him to ſay any more. The king of Bohemia muſt ſecond it, and Gabor be aſſured from Chriſtendom, from whence one ambaſſador will have more influence upon him, than 20 commands from Turkey. Gabor's great views as to Poland, which he muſt give up if he hold his attachment to the emperor. p. 301.

CCXVI. *To Sir* Dudley Carleton. Further account of the diſſimulation of Gabor; of the diſpute between the baſſa of Buda, and the Imperialiſts; of the proper method to be taken in the then ſituation. p. 302.

CCXVII. *To Sir* George Calvert. Further particulars of the conduct of Gabor, and the propereſt means to reclaim him. Sir Thomas's conference with the viſier on that ſubject, who promiſes to follow the courſe preſcribed by him, in diſavowing Gabor's peace, and to inſiſt upon a treaty to be held at Buda, with the participation of the Turks. Sir Thomas's hopes and inferences from this beginning. He is not ſure that Gabor will ſuddenly change: but thinks he cannot forget the title of Hungary, and ſhall marry ſcorn and repentance for a wife. The moſt aſſured way to move him, would be by an alliance in Germany. The elector of Brandenburgh, he ſays, has ſiſters, and other princes daughters. He is rich in gold, and hath no ambition which he purſues ſo earneſtly, as an honourable match to lay the foundation of his family. Neither his ſpirit nor fortunes to be contemned. p. 303.

CCVIII. *Sir* Thomas*'s Reaſons to the Viſier*, to ſhew that the peace between the emperor and Gabor was neither ſafe nor profitable to the Ottoman empire. p. 304.

CCXIX. *To Sir* George Calvert. Gabor's agent leaves Conſtantinople without taking leave of Sir Thomas, which he imputes to ſhame. He carries with him a letter from the grand ſignor to Gabor, (the effect of Sir Thomas's negotiations) ordering him to proceed no further in any treaty, nor in the execution of any already paſt, without the conſent of the begler-beghs upon the frontiers, who have command to aſſemble at Buda, and to be ready with all their forces, if the firſt treaty deſigned at Buda proceed not; utterly diſavowing the laſt as made without counſel. Sir Thomas ſays, he knows not what will follow; but that now buſineſs is in a right way, and no danger to one foot of Chriſtian ground. All they can do, he ſays, is but to chaſe the bull, while others muſt wound him. When the Engliſh begin, there will be many followers. As he receives larger inſtructions, he will do his duty. Matters, he ſays, will not go ſo ſmooth as the Imperialiſts expected, tho' they think they have Gabor ſure. p. 306.

CCXX. *From Mr.* Branthwaite. With the occurrences relating to the republick of Venice. p. 307.

CCXXI. *From Sir* Dudley Carleton. With account of the ſiege of Breda. Levies for a new army for Mansfelt. Proceedings of the Brandenburgh general againſt the Auſtrians. Negotiations of Sir Robert Anſtruther to Denmark and Lower-Saxony. Mansfelt's danger in his paſſage from England to Holland, by the ignorance of a Dutch pilot. Prince of Orange fails in another attempt upon the citadel of Antwerp. p. 307.

CCXXII. *From Sir* Edward Conway. Excuſes his not writing to him. Gives the reaſons of it. Promiſes a conſtant correſpondence for the future. Tho' he has not written, yet he has always embraced the opportunity his office of ſecretary, and attendance on the king's perſon, have given him, to repreſent to his majeſty the advices and letters he has directed to others, in that favourable light which his diligence, and the judgment and grace of his relations, have deſerved. Particularly, as to the buſineſs of Algier, that he prized it, defended it, and promoted it to the utmoſt of his power: and proteſts that he never loſt an opportunity to make him and his actions acceptable. And now, ſince he has addreſs'd his original letters to him, will give the beſt account he can, and deems it a great misfortune to him, that ſo worthy a perſon, of ſo great abilities, in whom he has ſo much intereſt, hath his employments ſo far off, and in things ſo far from their principal care, as it is not in his power to put the value on them which their ſufficiency and dexterity deſerve. He then ſignifies to him the good acceptation of his offices in favour of his majeſty's glorious children, tho' they ſit yet in the ſhadow: and encourages the continuance of them

Promiſes next conveyance to ſend a cypher, and mean time deſires one from him, that ſo the intelligence may be driven with either that comes firſt. That no more treaties are carry'd on about the Palatinate; which, he tells him, is divided between the emperor, the king of Spain, the duke of Bavaria, the biſhop of Mentz and Triers, the duke of Newburgh, and others. He then gives him advices in relation to the Engliſh aids ſent to the Dutch; to the ſiege of Breda; to the practices of the fugitive Iriſh at Madrid, and means uſed for defence of that kingdom; to the French match, with a ſhort character of the prince of Wales; to the league between his majeſty, the French king, Venice, and Savoy; levies for count Manſfelt; and money to be advanced him, as if lent to the prince Palatine, and which are ſo to be employ'd, as to make no breach between England and Spain. Ends with profeſſions of affection and duty to his lady, and ſincere reſpects to himſelf. p. 309.

CCXXIII. *To the Lords of* COUNCIL. In anſwer to their lordſhips directions about the clandeſtine exportation of tin. (See clxxiv.) A curious account of what he had done in relation to that affair before; of what he will now do; how efficacious his candour and kindneſs to the tranſgreſſors has been to remedy the practice; and propoſes what ſhall be done in England, to ſtrengthen his hands in that reſpect, and prevent the bad effects otherwiſe likely to attend that affair; for he obſerves, that the people concern'd in this clandeſtine traffick, are ſtout, and the beſt ſeamen in England; and extremity, he knows by experience, will not work well upon them. p. 311.

CCXXIV. *To the Queen of* BOHEMIA. Rejoices in the aſſurances of her majeſty's favour. Cenſures and excuſes his doubts on that head. That tho' affairs as to Gabor are not yet actively right, yet they are in a good way. That his peace with the emperor is not confirm'd by the Turks; and that the Imperial ambaſſador is detain'd at Buda, till the treaty to be held there was to be begun; in which he expected ſo many difficulties would ariſe, as would make the ſucceſs doubtful. That the Turks having accommodated with the Tartars and Aſiatick rebels, their inſolence would return with their proſperity. That mean time Gabor pretends to be ready to lay hold of any occaſion that ſhall be properly given him. That the diſappointment of his views in regard to the emperor, will ſharpen him; that no man is ſo fit and able as Gabor to retrieve the affairs of Germany: that his preſent fortune, and future expectations, make him too conſiderable to be ſlighted. That he has ſent to Sir Dudley Carleton, and into England, ſuch advices in relation to his views on Poland, and abilities to do ſervice, as may convince them how fit he is to be encouraged. Hopes, as his letters are only fit for the fire, and are ſubject to future conſtructions, that they will end there. How greatly he is delighted with her majeſty's commands, tho' but to pick ſtraws: But that when ſhe promiſes to pay him money, ſhe diminiſhes him, and holds him at a low price. Wiſhes he was as able to preſent her majeſty with all the wealth of the Indies, as a few bezoars (which the queen had deſired to buy by his means): That they are rarely to be procur'd in Turkey, but in time of peace and trade with Perſia; but that he has ſome of his own, which he thinks the fineſt in the world, and may be eſteemed jewels: Begs her acceptance of them. That they are Eaſt-India commodities, and till his can be ſent with ſafety, he has given order that her majeſty ſhall receive ſome for preſent uſe from England. Sir Thomas Smyth, he ſays, has great ſtore of them, yet they will not cure his gout. He has written to him to ſend ſome of his choiceſt; and deſires her acceptance as a poor new-years gift. Prays that her majeſty may live with more glory to wear out, or add to, the laſt moſt glorious name of queen Elizabeth. p. 312.

CCXXV. *Relations ſent with the preceding Letter, and to Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON, *&c.* The prince of Poland diſcontented with the Poliſh court, and the intrigues of the queen his mother-in-law, in favour of her own ſon, quits Poland. Bethlem Gabor makes advantage of theſe diſſentions, and procures a ſtrong party in that kingdom. His intrigues and policies to obtain the ſucceſſion to that crown. Reaſons why his pretenſions and hopes are not merely chimerical, and whereby the Poles may find it their intereſt to eſpouſe him, eſpecially ſince the death of prince Philibert of Savoy, who was thought of (perhaps fatally for him, See Nº. cxcix.) by ſome Poliſh grandees. The emperor's double dealing with regard to Gabor, in order to provoke the Ottomans againſt him, and to ſtimulate him to rebel againſt them. The Tartars reconciled and ſubmit; but on high conditions. Shahin Gheray, brother of the han, makes peace with the Poliſh general Koneſpolſky, and they agree to join Coſſacks and Tartars to make war with the Muſcovite. Harſh treatment of the French conſul at Jeruſalem, and the occaſion of it. Abaſſa baſſa receives as a garriſon into Arzerum 1000 janizaries, in token of ſubmiſſion; but ſurrenders not the place, marching thither with his whole army, to keep it, as he pretends, againſt the Perſian. The king of Perſia beſieges Orfa, the grand viſier's army having left him all but to 10,000 men; but promiſe to return in the ſpring. A vigorous reſolution of the chimacham for retrieving the bad ſtate of the Turkiſh money, boldly put in execution, and acquieſced in by the ſoldiery, contrary to expectation, and to the great ſatisfaction of the people, and good of the empire; which by this ſtep, if not ſhaken by the Perſian, is likely to retrieve itſelf. p. 313.

CCXXVI. *To Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON, *with the preceding Relations.* That Sir Dudley's account of the taking of Braſil by the Dutch from the Spaniards, is welcome on account of thoſe who *loſt it:* But that for the *winners*, the Engliſh muſt expect no good from it; witneſs their barbarous Eaſt-India proceedings (at Amboyna). It is all one, he ſays, who has it, the devil or his dam, intereſt only makes him not angry. Sir Dudley, he tells him, lives among the Dutch, and ſees their beſt ſide; but he has try'd them eaſt and weſt, and knows their beaſtiality and ingratitude. He conſiders the propoſitions made by the French ambaſſador to the States (See Nº. ccii. p. 284.) in relation, 1. To the French and Dutch joining together either to make peace or war with the Algerines; 2. To the allowance of paſſports for the French ſhips, to iſſue freely from the ports of Flanders; and, 3dly, For the French to have a free trade to the Eaſt-Indies. And makes moſt curious obſervations on them. That it a little concerns the Engliſh to leave the French for a prey: Cormorants and wolves, ſays he, muſt have ſome food, elſe they will ſeize on any thing; for that people will never be friends to all at once. As to free trade in Eaſt-India, that may be granted them: He ſays, he knows India as well as any man living. The king of Denmark hath the ſame deſire, but all theſe nations will fall upon the error of our own Eaſt-India company, to over-lay trade. That the gain of India is by a little ſtock: that it may be fit for the Dutch, for reaſon of ſtate, to enter into the great charge; but it will undo us, that are mere merchants there. Let the French adds he, trade their pleaſure; they will come home not by the cape of *Hope*, but *Deſperation.* That Gabor is more worthy of conſideration than ſome people think: That he will not be quiet till he be dead, and there is no man ſo fit to ſerve our occaſions in Germany as he. That the Poliſh deſign, which he has entertain'd, will utterly divide him from the emperor; that the Turks will aſſiſt him, and they begin already to revive their ancient talk of the tribute, which they pretend to from the emperor (See Nº. cxxxviii. p. 209.); the peace with the Aſiatick rebels and Tartars gives them ſpirit; Gabor's peace is not confirm'd; ſomething is working; there only wants a declaration from the Engliſh, who have the greateſt and juſteſt cauſe to make it. p. 317.

CCXXVII. *From Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. An account of the negotiations of the earls of Carliſle and Holland in relation to the French match; of Sir

Robert Anſtruther's in Germany; of count Mansfelt's diſpoſitions for taking the field with a new army. The death of the earl of Southampton, and his ſon the lord Wriotheſly in Holland. Prince of Orange's ſecond attempt upon the citadel of Antwerp (See N°. ccxxi.). His indiſpoſition. The ſiege of Breda; count de Torne, &c. p. 317.

CCXXVIII. *From Mr.* BRANTHWAITE, *at* VENICE. With the news of Italy, the Valteline, death of the doge, &c. p. 318.

CCXXIX. *To the Archbiſhop of* CANTERBURY. With the ſtate of the Turkiſh affairs: Gabor's intrigues in Poland; his importance to the league forming for recovery of the Palatinate. The patriarch's blind fondneſs for Metrophanes. Such great numbers of wandering Greeks, that he gives a paſſport but to one proſelyted Jew, and that at the patriarch's inſtance. Promiſes to aſſiſt Mr. Petty, ſent over by the lord Arundel in ſearch of old books and antiquities. p. 319.

CCXXX. *To the Lord* GRANDISON. Sir Thomas deſires to quit his embaſſy, and return to England, on the approaching expiration of his term. His reaſons for it. His philoſophy, *Not to fly the world, nor follow it too carefully*. His care for a worthy ſucceſſor: What qualifications he ought to have. That the poſt is of more conſequence than they ſeem to imagine in England. The importance of the merchants of England, and how much they deſerve conſideration. He gives an account to his lordſhip of the ſtate of the Turkiſh affairs; and ſays, that tho' the air there ſeem'd at that time clear, for the moſt part, yet that there was a great cloud whiffling about with the wind, that muſt fall. He ſhews the importance of Gabor; and complains how little he has been attended to on that head, by thoſe whoſe intereſt Gabor was moſt able to ſerve. Deſires to know how his motion for return is reliſh'd by the king, and how he ſhall ſtand with his majeſty and the duke on his arrival in England. p. 320.

CCXXXI. *From Sir* ROBERT ANSTRUTHER, *at Hamburgh*. Giving account of his negotiations at the courts of the princes of Saxe, and at that of Denmark. Hopes that the preſent forwardneſs of the Engliſh court to enter into meaſures for the recovery of the Palatinate, will determine theſe princes to join in aſſerting the liberties of Germany. p. 321.

CCXXXII. *Advices from* VIENNA, *ſent to* ENGLAND *by Sir* THOMAS (See ccxlviii). Order to the Turkiſh ambaſſador there, that the treaty between the Turks and Germans, carrying on, ſhould be referr'd to Bethlem Gabor, gives great jealouſy of that prince at the imperial court. Meaſures taken there to further the taking of Breda; The court of Vienna and its allies jealous of the king of Sweden. The ſtates of Tirol diſſatisfy'd with archduke Leopold, their governor. p. 323.

CCXXXIII. *Other Advices from the ſame Place, ſent with the former*. Relating to their preparations againſt Mansfelt. Further reaſons for the imperialiſts to miſtruſt Gabor, and his profeſſions. They are apprehenſive of the deſigns of the electors of Saxony and Brandenburgh. p. 324.

CCXXXIV. *To Sir* GEORGE CALVERT, *in Anſwer to his* N°. ccvii. Sir Thomas gives account of his proceedings and motions, agreeable to his late inſtructions in relation to Gabor: That there only wants a plain authority to uſe his majeſty's name to that prince: If his majeſty will not deſcend to permit this, that the king of Bohemia may. If he had leave, he doubts not he could procure Gabor to ſend an ambaſſador to England with offers from himſelf. His advices in relation to the Jew imploy'd privately between the Turks and Spaniards, whom the ſecretary had wiſh'd (See N°. ccvii) might be intercepted, with his inſtructions. p. 324.

CCXXXV. *From the Queen of* BOHEMIA. Her majeſty and her royal conſort quite kept in the dark as to the certainty of what is to be done with the 13000 levies making for Mansfelt, tho' ſaid to be done for their ſervice. The king of Bohemia thanks him for his zeal in his cauſe, as by his letter he will ſee. That his majeſty is of Sir Thomas's opinion (See cxcviii, &c.) as to Gabor and his peace, and will ſee what can be done to encourage him: But as to his marriage with a German princeſs, propoſed by Sir Thomas (N°. ccxvii.) that motion muſt come from him, not them. That all the petty princes of the Lower Saxony are forward enough, if they had a head; that the king of Sweden offers as much as can be deſired: Wiſhes her uncle (the king of Denmark) would do ſo too. Has no hope of the elector of Saxony: Laments the death of the earl of Southampton and his ſon; which loſs has been aggravated by the death of her youngeſt ſon but one, called Louis, the prettieſt child ſhe had, and the firſt ſhe had loſt. That ſhe had chriſtened her laſt Edward, &c. p. 325.

CCXXXVI. *From Sir* ISAAC WAKE, *Ambaſſador at* VENICE. Notifies to him his arrival there. Intrigues on the election of a new doge. Succeſsful attempt upon the Valteline by the French. Good conſequences reſulting from it. The pope's repreſentations to the duke of Savoy and the Venetians, on their introducing hereticks for their aſſiſtance into Italy. He requires them to deſiſt from attempting the Valteline, which is depoſited in his hands; and threatens to join his forces with thoſe of the houſe of Auſtria, if his briefs are not obſerv'd. The reſolute anſwer of the Venetians and duke of Savoy. Proceedings of the confederated powers in relation to the Valteline, &c. p. 326.

CCXXXVII. *From the Lord* CAREW. With the news of the ſiege of Breda. Dutch armaments to maintain their acquiſitions in Brazil. Bad condition of the Engliſh regiments ſent to aid the Dutch. Match with France. Proceedings of the French in favour of the Griſons, and in the Valteline. Count Mansfelt's formidable army and proceedings give great alarm to the Auſtrians. Young duke of Brunſwick at St. James's, made knight of the garter, and takes on with Mansfelt. Sea preparations in England. Deaths, promotions, and other domeſtick occurrences there. p. 328.

CCXXXVIII. *From Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. Further accounts of the ſiege of Breda. King gives orders to count Mansfelt not to touch any of the Spaniſh dominions, which much abates the hopes that were conceived of that diverſion. How little the Spaniards deſerve this conſideration from his majeſty. Count de la Tour ingages to ſerve the Venetians, as general of the foreigners in their ſervice. Naval proceedings of the Spaniards and Dutch. p. 330.

CCXXXIX. *From the ſame*. Further accounts of the ſiege of Breda. States very ſolicitous for its relief. The important town of Goch in Cleveland taken by eſcalado by the States governor of Nimeguen. Particulars of that exploit. Dutch enterprizes in the South-ſea. Sir Thomas, if he be permitted to return, which he thinks doubtful, will find a very gracious welcome from the Bohemian court in his way home. Count de Torne's ingagement in the Venetian ſervice diſobliges in England. p. 331.

CCXL. *From Sir* ISAAC WAKE. The ceremony of his publick entry and firſt audience of the new doge and ſenate. Proceedings of the French and Spaniards in the Valteline. The Venetians proceed generouſly in the war. A little help from Turkey would do much good. p. 333.

CCXLI. *To the Earl of* ARUNDEL. Acknowleges the receipt of three letters from his lordſhip in recommendation of Mr. Petty, ſent by the earl in ſearch of antiquities. Doubts he will find little worthy his pains in thoſe rude parts, where barbariſm hath troden out all worthy relicks of antiquity. Some few medals or coins he may find rarely; but books have been ſo often viſited, that Duck-lane is better furniſhed than the Greek church. For ſtatues, columns or antique works in ſtone, Mr. Marſham, by his aſſiſtance, ranſacked the country. Has lately fallen into a way of meeting with antient things by means of the patriarch of Alexandria, particularly of a negro of black marble, a piece not to be match'd. That the ſaid patriarch hath given him for his majeſty, with expreſs promiſe to deliver it, an autographal bible intire, written by the hand of Tecla the protomartyr of Greece, who lived in St. Paul's time, the greateſt antiquity of the Greek church. Other matters relating to the ſearch of antiquities in the Turks dominions, and of the danger of attempting to dig for them, which no viſier dare grant, eſpecially at that time, and why. Short ſtate of affairs with the Perſians, Tartars, Gabor, &c. p. 334.

CCXLII. *To Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. Sir Thomas gives account of the great ſucceſs of his repreſentations and advice to the Turkiſh miniſtry in relation to Gabor; and his treaty with the emperor; and the happy effects that may follow, if rightly uſed. That to keep Gabor in heart, a letter is ſent him from the ſultan, promiſing him conſtant protection; and that his intereſts ſhall not be affected by any change of miniſters at the Porte. That the Dutch ambaſſador will amplify upon this matter, he makes no doubt; but has behaved better than formerly: That the Venetian ambaſſador concurs with him, and hath done as much as can be expected: But that the French ambaſſador was piqued, that Sir Thomas had the conduct and preference in all this affair. The ill offices of the Dutch conſul at Algier, in thwarting Sir Thomas's labours with thoſe people (See cliv.). That, notwithſtanding, he has made it a perfect work. That the peace is proclaimed there; the articles impoſed upon them by Sir Thomas (See N°. xcii.) ſigned by the baſſa, divan, mufti, caddees and captains of that city; the inſtrument ſealed, and ſent to his majeſty; great numbers of Engliſhmen ſet at liberty. He begs that a ſpeedy caſtigation be ſent to that ill ſpirit, (the Dutch conſul) leſt he blaſt by his malice, a good fruit, while the bloſſom is tender. p. 336.

CCXLIII. *To Sir* GEORGE CALVERT. That tho' he hardly knew how far he was at liberty, or to what reſtrained, and walked for want of inſtructions in the ſame fear, that a blind man would upon a narrow bridge; yet judging that ſomething was left to his diſcretion, he had purſued ſuch meaſures with reſpect to Gabor, as he thought would withdraw him from the neceſſity of falling into the party of the emperor, or into his mercy. He then gives the reaſon of his proceedings, and the ſucceſs of them, together with the conference between him and the chimacham, relating to the affairs of Gabor and the emperor, in which he is primarily conſulted, and his advice followed; with further particulars of all that he had mentioned in the preceding letter to Sir Dudley Carleton. Anſwers the only ſcruple that can be made to the conſequence of his proceedings; to wit, the ſcandal of making uſe of Turkiſh aid, and that tender point of Gabor uſurping the crown of Hungary; and gives an account of what Gabor can, and what he cannot do. That he has found an opportunity to daſh and confound the project of a treaty of peace between the Ottoman Porte and Spain. p. 337.

CCXLIV. *A curious Diſcourſe between Sir* THOMAS *and the* CHIMACHAM, *and* DIACHMET BASSA, *about the Affairs of* GABOR, *and the Treaty of* BUDA; Wherein the ſeveral articles relating to thoſe important points, are more fully ſet forth, with the arguments uſed by Sir Thomas to influence the Turks, to encourage Gabor againſt the emperor. (See N°. ccxlii.) The dextrous manner in which Sir Thomas at the ſame time keeps within his own limited and dark inſtructions. The mean and envious part which the French ambaſſador acts, in hopes to find ſomething to cenſure Sir Thomas's conduct, brings ſhame to himſelf. p. 339.

CCXLV. Sir Thomas's reaſons for the advice he gave the Turks in the preceding letters, as drawn up by deſire of the Turkiſh miniſters, and given them as a rule to proceed by, with relation to Gabor and the Emperor: And which the French ambaſſador procur'd a copy of, in hopes to pick faults with Sir Thomas; but to the confuſion of his own malice, as above. p. 342.

CCXLVI. *To the Duke of* BUCKINGHAM. In relation to antiquities in ſtone, books, coins, and medals, which that nobleman had wrote to him to procure for him. That in a ſmall deſpiſed uninhabited iſland in the Arches, the burial-place of the ancient Greeks, as yet unbroken up, are like to be found many great rarities, which may be ſearch'd without trouble or prohibition. That Alexandria, the retreat and delight of the Romans, abounds with theſe things more than any place in the Levant ſeas. The famous ſtatue of a negro in black marble (See N°. ccxli.). That the patriarch of Alexandria will write thither to procure that which is one of the moſt beautiful figures and ſtones in the whole world, and to recover what elſe can be gotten. The famous Greek MS. (See N°. ccxli.) [of the Septuagint] given him to preſent to the king. Deſires further inſtructions to be ſpeedily ſent him in relation to Gabor and the Emperor. p. 343.

CCXLVII. *From Sir* ISAAC WAKE. Enterprizes and ſucceſs of the French in the Valteline. The French complain, with high aggravations, that the Proteſtants of France, under M. Soubize, take the opportunity of the remoteneſs of the king's troops imploy'd in the cauſe of liberty in Italy and the Valteline, to attempt innovations. Sir Iſaac's warm reſentments againſt the Proteſtants hereupon, for the unſeaſonable ſcandal given to the reformed religion. Terms on which the count de Torne ſerves the Venetians. p. 345.

CCXLVIII. *To the* KING. Notifying the concluſion of the affair with the Barbary corſairs, releaſe of priſoners, &c. (See ccxlii.) He believes the peace will be preſerved by them, becauſe they have refuſed to make terms with the French. What is to be done on our part to contribute to its being maintained; (See alſo N°. cxcvii.) That tho' he has been doubtful how to rely on the ſincerity of Gabor, yet now he has received advices from Vienna, (See N°. ccxxxii, ccxxxiii) of the Auſtrians jealouſies of Gabor and others there, he is confirmed, that he may confide in the ſucceſs of his negotiations on that ſubject. That he attends the inlargement of his majeſty's commands. p. 346.

CCXLIX. *To Sir* GEORGE CALVERT. The death of the grand viſier abroad with the army, occaſions ſome delay in the letters or orders (See N°. ccxlii, & ſeq.) to be ſent to Gabor in relation to his treaty with the Emperor. That theſe letters are at laſt brought to Sir Thomas; but with ſome alterations, which he did not expect, ſhewing their backwardneſs to make a breach with the emperor, and limiting Gabor in this reſpect; but yet ſo, that the whole is remitted in a manner to Gabor's power, which is all, his agent pretends, that he wants. That he is loth to ſend theſe letters, if he can get them alter'd; but yet, if they cannot, that good ground is gained, and the treaty with the emperor delay'd. That now the power reſts wholly in Gabor, the beſt way will be to aſſure him from Chriſtendom, and to admit him into the league: Nor can there be any ſcruple on this head, when the Emperor and Spain are courting him into their alliance. Refers to the advices he receives from Vienna (See ccxxxii, ccxxxiii.) for a confirmation of the jealouſies ſown between that court and Gabor. Venetians promiſed aid from the Turks, in caſe the Auſtrians fall upon their territories in Carinthia or Friuli. If his majeſty will make uſe of theſe beginnings, he doubts not in few weeks to adviſe, that the emperor has been forced to withdraw 15,000 men from Germany, to defend his own ſuburbs. p. 347.

CCL. *To Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. With the like advices as thoſe ſent to Sir G. Calvert, in the precedeing letter; but with fuller particulars, and freer obſervations. p. 348.

CCLI. *From Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. With advices relating to count Mansfelt's new army. The great preparations of the catholick powers, who exert their whole ſtrength againſt their enemies in the Lower Germany. Preparations of the prince of Orange againſt them, and to relieve Breda, notwithſtanding the ill ſtate of his health. Other occurrences of thoſe parts. Thanks him for the judgment he gives of the Eaſt-India trade (See N°. ccxxvi.) which confirms what he had collected in his ſtudy relating thereto. Count de Torne turns Papiſt. French demand aid by ſea of the Dutch. (See N°. ccxlvii.) againſt M. Soubize and the Proteſtants. They furniſh twenty ſhips. p. 349.

CCLII. *To* Bethlem Gabor, *Prince of* Transylvania. Repreſents his proceedings in his affairs at the Turkiſh court, in conjunction with the other Chriſtian ambaſſadors, (See ccxliv, ccxlv.) in order to obviate the deſigns of the imperial court againſt his highneſs. Of what the chimacham had promiſed to do in this reſpect. Suſpects that the alteration made in the meaſures of the Turkiſh miniſters, on this ſubject, are owing to underhand practices; and ſays, that *Dollars* are more weighty there than *Reaſons*. Encourages his highneſs with the reſolutions and preparations of the princes of the union againſt the Auſtrians, to adhere to his ancient leagues and allies, of the ſame religion with himſelf. That it is not his deſign to puſh his highneſs into a war; but to open a way to his greater ſecurity, by joining in with the preſent opportunity. That his highneſs would do well to apply by his miniſters to the princes of the union. That the Imperialiſts are jealous of him, and underhand endeavour'd to incenſe the Turks againſt him, at the very time he had made his treaty with him, and even pleaded that very treaty, made for their benefit, againſt him at the Porte (See N°. ccxxv). That what is done at Vienna, comes to their knowledge at the Porte. Their preſent reports of his proceedings with the emperor, in order to prejudice him with the Turks. Deſires to receive from his highneſs's own hand a ſpeedy and certain account of his reſolutions, that the Chriſtian ambaſſadors there may conform their actions accordingly. p. 350.

CCLIII. *To the Queen of* Bohemia. His deſire to do her majeſty ſervice, but not to deceive her. Suſpects the fidelity of Gabor's agent. That therefore he has taken another courſe, and written to Gabor himſelf, and hopes for a reſolution in forty days. If all be not made up of falſhood, a happy concluſion may yet be expected. Laments in the moſt emphatick manner, the death of the good earl of Southampton, and his ſon. Good men are ſometimes taken away in mercy, he ſays, to prevent their evil. Verſes on that occaſion. That his wife ſends her majeſty as an earneſt of a further proviſion a few bezoars (See ccxxiv.): That there are not better in their nature or uſe, being of the ſtag of Coraſon in Perſia. That all things are ſo dead and dull there, being winter, that he cannot relate to her majeſty one ridiculous tale of that wiſe ſtate, which being govern'd by an eunuch, all things are as tame as he. p. 353.

CCLIV. *To Sir* Dudley Carleton. The uncertainty he is in, whether to lay the fault of the late change in the Ottoman councils with regard to the emperor, (See N°. ccxlix, ccl, ccliii.) to Gabor or his agent: That he is ſure the latter holds correſpondence with the emperor's reſident, who perhaps has bought him. That this had determin'd him and the other ambaſſadors to apply directly to Gabor himſelf. His caution and ſuſpicions with regard to that prince; but that he has puſh'd the matter ſo far, that he is ſure he muſt fall upon a rock one way or the other. Intimates that he has no help, no inſtructions, that he lives out of the world, is fed with ſcraps and ſtale ends of advices, and is forced to proceed altogether upon his own meditations. Rumours of new troubles. The Tartars and Poles ſuſpected to unite; but is ſure, if they do, they cannot long agree. The emir of Sidon impunely diſpeoples Tripoli. The Perſian war will be renew'd: Every great man in Aſia is bold; that this makes the Porte willing to avoid a breach with the emperor, and diſcourages Gabor; and if ſomething offer not from Chriſtendom, matters may be carry'd another way. Deplores the earl of Southampton's death: That he is the protomartyr of the queen of Bohemia; for that his affection to her cauſe drew him out of his way into the way of death. p. 354.

CCLV. *To Sir* Edward Conway. A detail of the proceedings mentioned in the preceding letters, N°. ccxlix, cclii, ccliii, ccliv. more at large. That his honour's encouragement to him (See N°. ccxxii.) is too cold and general, when he ſays, he doubts not of good acceptation; and that his actions would then merit moſt, when they produced the greateſt effects: This, Sir Thomas obſerves, is a cautelous and ſtate language; and, under favour, it is very requiſite, where an honeſt man doth induſtriate himſelf for the publick ſervice, that his rules and orders ſhould be plain and direct, and not captious, and convertible into various ſenſes; That ſuch only he deſires to receive, and build upon; that then he knows the duty of obedience as well as any man. That he deſires not his diſcretion ſhould be truſted, knowing his own zeal liable to tranſport him. Lukewarm affections, he ſays, may be ſafe, but are ever unſound. He concludes with the ſtate of affairs in Turkey, as in the preceding N°. ccliv. p. 357.

CCLVI. *From Sir* Isaac Wake. A curious account of the warlike proceedings and ſucceſſes of the confederated French, Savoyards, and Venetians in the Valteline, and other parts of Italy, againſt the Auſtrians. p. 357.

CCLVII. *From the ſame.* A further account of the war in the Valteline and other parts of Italy, and againſt the Genoeſe. Intrigues and motions of the pope, &c. Propoſitions of the king of Poland to the ſtates of that kingdom, to make war for his recovery of Sweden or Livonia, and to contract a perpetual offenſive and defenſive alliance with the houſe of Auſtria, rejected by the ſaid ſtates. p. 359.

CCLVIII. *To Sir* Edward Conway. Advices relateing to Bethlem Gabor, to the treaty of Buda; to the Tartars and the Coſſacks; and to Abaſſa baſſa. p. 362.

CCLIX. *From Sir* Dudley Carleton. Preparations for raiſing the ſiege of Breda; Sufferings of count Mansfelt's army, in its paſſage to Holland. Ill health of the prince of Orange. French demands to the States againſt M. Soubize. p. 363.

CCLX. *From Sir* Isaac Wake. A curious account of the continuation of the war in Italy. The intrigues of the pope to accommodate matters between thoſe two crowns; And thoſe of the famous capuchin Padre Giacinto Natta, who for ſome years had endeavour'd to negotiate a league among the catholick powers for the univerſal extirpation of hereticks. The weakneſs and ill ſituation of the Spaniſh affairs, every day more and more apparent. Vigorous preparations and reſolutions of the duke of Savoy, the conſtable d'Eſdiguieres, and the Venetians. Proteſtant cantons in Switzerland reſolve to arm, and ſtand on their guard againſt the Auſtrians and the catholick cantons in their party. Smart converſation between the duke of Savoy and the Spaniſh ambaſſador. Duke of Mantua's difficult ſituation between both parties. Prince of Poland arrives incognito at Venice. His reception and behaviour there. Caſtle of Chiavenna ſurrenders to the confederates. p. 364.

CCLXI. *From the Lord* Carew. Prorogations of the Engliſh parliament. Mansfelt's new army afflicted with a great mortality. The ſiege of Breda. Preparations for raiſing it. Prince of Orange's health declines, yet heads his army in a litter. Great movements of the Imperialiſts to ſupport Spinola in that ſiege. The war in Italy. Dutch ſucceſſes in the South-ſea. Monſieur Soubize and his brother the duke of Rohan reconciled to the French king. Great preparations in Germany againſt the Auſtrians. A magnificent ambaſſy of the duke of Buckingham, who goes proxy of the prince to marry the princeſs of France. Dover caſtle repaired for her reception, and that of the king and prince. A great naval armament equipping in England. Hollanders offer to join it with thirty or forty of their ſhips of war. Sir George Calvert created baron Baltimore, and Sir Albert Moreton ſworn ſecretary in his place.

Other domeſtick occurrences. The king has had nine fits of a tertian ague, and is very weak, at Theobalds. p. 369.

CCLXII. *From the Archbiſhop of* CANTERBURY. Concluſion of the French marriage. Hopes that the king and prince are more cautious with regard to religion than is reported. Great expences to the nation on the duke of Buckingham's ambaſſy. The ſiege of Breda. Count Mansfelt. Great naval armament of England. Valteline freed. Engliſh agent in Poland comes purpoſely to England to propoſe to draw Gabor againſt the Emperor, and hinder the Pole from ſending Coſſacks to the aid of his imperial majeſty. Not reliſhed at court, but knows not for what reaſon. Sir Robert Anſtruther's ſervices with the Dane, and princes of Saxe. King of Sweden favourable. Quarrel between the duke of Buckingham and the earl of Briſtol. Mr. ſecretary Calvert thought to be much intereſted in the Spaniſh affairs. Removed from his imployments. Diſcontented at it, turns papiſt, being the third time he was faulty this way, as the archbiſhop ſays. Received 3000 l. conſideration from his ſucceſſor on his diſmiſſion, and the king hath made him lord Baltimore, and he is ſetting out to his colony in the Weſt-Indies. King of France proceeds againſt Rochel. Actions of Soubize diſclaimed by the French proteſtants. Intended ſiege of Genoa. His opinion of the Greek Metrophanes. Deaths of three of his majeſty's kinſmen; viz. duke of Richmond, duke of Lenox, and marquis of Hamilton. Alſo of the earls of Nottingham, Dorſet, Thomond and lord Chicheſter, who leave worſe behind them. That when his grace had written thus far, he had notice of the king's illneſs at Theobalds, and went to attend him. That his majeſty departed this life there, March 27, 1625, having made a moſt chriſtian exit. King Charles proclaimed. p. 371.

CCLXIII. *To Sir* EDWARD CONWAY. Treaty between the Emperor and Gabor broken off. The indifference of the imperial agent thereupon, leaves ſome room of ſuſpicion to Sir Thomas, ſo as to make him ſuſpend his judgment as to the deſigns of that prince. Count Torne propoſes to try to influence Gabor againſt the emperor. Good underſtanding between himſelf and the new Venetian ambaſſador, and the preference he gives to Sir Thomas, diſguſts the French ambaſſador. p. 375.

CCLXIV. *To Sir* ISAAC WAKE. Some particulars which occaſioned the breach of treaty between Gabor and the Emperor. Reaſons why Gabor ſhould be encouraged by the princes of the union; and wonders at the diſeſteem that he is in with thoſe who might be obliged by his ſervice. Thinks the alliance with ſome houſe of Germany no great prize, in return for the ſervice he could do. That he has thought ſo well of himſelf as to dare under the wings of love to gaze upon one of the eagles of the houſe of Auſtria; and was not ſcratched, but dally'd with, until he became almoſt their prey; and he is perſuaded the emperor will find a kinſwoman to caſt away, if none nearer, to be aſſured thereby to undo him. He underſtands not what this ceremony of greatneſs is, but as there is neither Eaſt nor Weſt, but in reſpect of ſome ſtation. He hath made himſelf a prince; by what arts, ſays he, I think few originals will abide the examination. That the count of Torne is a very fit inſtrument to make ſome overture. That the prince hath declared a good inclination to the alliance of Brandenburgh, and their territories invite ſome ſtricter obligation. That Sir Thomas dare not meddle in the buſineſs; but his lordſhip, Sir Iſaac Wake, may let fall ſome paſſages that may be apprehended, and he thinks it indiſputable that the winning of no prince can be of more uſe in the then conſtitution of the affairs of Germany, than Gabor. He mourns for the raſhneſs and brainſick zeal of the French Proteſtants, (See ccxlvii.) and imputes it to Spaniſh gold, and ſays, that, however, it is no more ſhame for the Proteſtant laicks to be ſubject to that idol, than the head of the Roman hereſy (the pope); and that is his conſolation. p. 374.

CCLXV. *To the Lords of* COUNCIL. The good fruits of his labours in relation to the Barbary pyrates. Thanks their lordſhips, that by their recommendation he has obtained a promiſe of the money he had required (See N° cxcvii.) for keeping the baſſa of Algier in his government. The French and Dutch ambaſſadors, thro' envy, and becauſe he is ſo attached to the Engliſh, endeavour to procure the fall of that baſſa, and place in his ſtead a creature of their own: But he doubts not to keep him faſt in his ſeat, if he be true to him, till all things requiſite for maintaining the peace with the Engliſh are perfected. That with regard to the motion their lordſhips were pleaſed to make him of longer ſtay in that imployment, ſeeing their lordſhips give him leave to conſider himſelf, he repreſents, that he has lived already eleven years among infidels there and in both Indies, and cannot boaſt of the harveſt. Something elſe he preſumes he is good for; if not, the white hairs, which have ſuddenly over-run him, warn him, that it is time to retire. That he has ſettled for the Levant company their affairs in full order, augmented their privileges, and defended them in all; and finally taken ſuch a particular care of their eſtates, that there is not a man can complain of loſs by debts or bargains in his time; and the way is ſo direct for any other to follow, that he hopes they will not deſire to reward him with a diſcontented life. Such, he profeſſes to lead there, where he lives at continual guard to prevent diſgraces; and when they fall, the remedies for them are baſe, and ſuch as are contrary to an ingenuous nature. That he is perſuaded every day will grow worſe: That juſtice is not to be found where there is no law, or no obedience to that little like it: That his covenant for four years expires in eight months: and tho' he would not tie the company down to a few months, he makes it his humble ſuit to his majeſty and their lordſhips, that he may return with the beſt convenience of the company. p. 376.

CCLXVI. *To Sir* EDWARD CONWAY. Gabor's doubtful conduct and anſwers. His great warineſs and circumſpection. Ready to take arms upon conditions not wholly unreaſonable. That he has brought the prince to make ſome offer, and open'd a door almoſt ſhut: But that the emperor has procur'd the commiſſioners for peace with him to meet anew. Sir Thomas repeats his conſtant advice with relation to the importance of attaching him to the German league. Is ſorry he has no authority nor inſtructions to come to any concluſion with him, but that he is forced to hold him in play by arts and delays. An obſervation on which he grounds his apprehenſion, that if the opportunity be not now taken, he will be loſt. New effort talked of for a peace between Spain and the Turks. p. 377.

CCLXVII. *Letter from Captain* QUADT. Written by order of Bethlem Gabor to the Dutch ambaſſador, in direct anſwer to Sir Thomas's (cclii.) with order to ſhew it: that prince being unwilling to make a perſonal anſwer. Containing among other matters, the conditions on which he inſiſts, if he break with the emperor. p. 379.

CCLXVIII. *To Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. That Gabor's conduct verifies all that Sir Thomas had written: That he might be engaged by the princes of the union, but that it muſt be by *effects*, on their ſide, and not by *words*. That now is the time he may be won or loſt for ever. That if he prevaricates, Sir Thomas reſolves to unmask him at Conſtantinople. p. 380.

CCLXIX. *From Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. That before the king's death, he had expected a revocation to England; but now returns to his wonted duty of correſponding with him. Gives the death and character of the prince of Orange, which was haſtened by a Jew empirick. The prince's behaviour in his laſt moments. His ſaying of what were the two pillars of Holland. Succeeded by his brother; who was long ſuſpected to be of a different diſpoſition from him. The wretched condition and appearance of the Engliſh ſoldiers in count Mansfelt's army. Treaty with the kings of Denmark and Sweden ſucceſsful.

ceſsful. The States conſul at Algier, complain'd of by Sir Thomas, N° cliv, and ccxlii. proved to be an errant knave in other reſpects, his actions diſavowed, and another to be ſent in his place. p. 380.

CCLXX. *From Sir* Isaac Wake. A very particular account of the war in the Valteline, againſt Genoa, and other places in Italy belonging to Spain, which is carried on with great ſucceſs by the French, Savoyards, and Venetian confederates; intermingled with curious remarks and comments. p. 382.

CCLXXI. *To the Duke of* Buckingham. Conſtantinople ſearched for antiquities by himſelf and Mr. Petty, agent for lord Arundel. Deſcription of ſeveral fine pieces on the Porta Aurea, &c. and his deſign'd ſtratagem to procure them. Agrees with Mr. Petty (that they may not interfere with one another) to put all they can jointly get into one ſtock, to be divided, when they arrive in England, between his grace and the earl-marſhal. The black ſtatue from Alexandria, (See N° ccxli, ccxlvi.) and others, he hopes to procure alone, and deſires his grace to accept from himſelf. Preſſes his return; and to grant ſuch a ſucceſſor to the merchants (who are unwilling to part with him) as ſhall be agreeable to them, &c. p. 386.

CCLXXII. *To Sir* Dudley Carleton, *and Sir* Isaac Wake, *mutatis mutandis*. Arrival of Gabor's ambaſſador. The dark and intricate proceedings of that prince make his deſigns and intentions hardly fathomable. Sir Thomas's obſervations and conjectures on the ſubject. p. 387.

CCLXXIII. *From Sir* Isaac Wake. Further ſucceſſes of the confederate arms in Italy. The Genoeſe ſue for peace, and offer to renounce the friendſhip of Spain, and pay the whole expences of the army againſt them. Mr. ſecretary Conway made a peer. p. 389.

CCLXXIV. *To Sir* Edward Conway. Further account of the proceedings of the ambaſſador of Gabor at the Porte, and with the reſident ambaſſadors. The ſubtle conduct of that prince. A new rebel near Smyrna. p. 390.

CCLXXV. *More ample Particulars of the Conferences between the Ambaſſador of* Gabor *and Sir* Thomas Roe, *and the other Reſidents, ſent with the preceding Letters,* N° cclxxii, cclxxiv. Shewing the ambiguous warineſs and ſubtlety both of that ambaſſador and his maſter. Sir Thomas's ſuſpicions of Gabor's ſincerity, and the grounds of them. The conduct of the Porte on this occaſion. Emperor's agent uſes his purſe liberally there. Conferences renew'd between the Emperor and Gabor. The latter ſeeks delay, in order to make better advantage on both ſides. Newly diſguſted by the emperor, who, contrary to compact, gives from him the dukedoms of Opolia and Ratibor in Sileſia, fallen to him by the death of the archduke Charles. p. 391.

CCLXXVI. *To* Bethlem Gabor, *Prince of* Tranſylvania. With regard to the propoſitions of his ambaſſador, and their conferences mentioned in the preceding account. Endeavours to perſuade him, as there is a correſpondence begun between his highneſs and the French king, to direct himſelf to the fountain-head, the kings of England and France; from whence his highneſs will receive anſwers conformable to his majeſty's greatneſs and wiſdom, and for his own better aſſurance. That in the interim, he will prepare his majeſty by a true and fervent relation of his highneſs's ſincerity. And deſires his highneſs to proportion his demands to equality and poſſibility; but refers the moderation of them to his wiſdom, and the good affection he formerly expreſſed to the liberty of Germany, and the Proteſtant religion oppreſſed there. p. 396.

CCLXXVII. *From the Queen of* Bohemia. Her affliction for the deaths of her father and the prince of Orange. Her royal brother's profeſſions of kindneſs to her. Her hopes from Denmark and Sweden. A diſcourſe of what he has ſo often wiſhed, a wife for Gabor out of the Brandenburgh Family. Her fears for the town of Breda. New prince of Orange marries the counteſs of Solms, one of her majeſty's women. Thanks his wife, by letter, for her bezoars, ſee ccliii. and him for the fine ones ſhe had received from Sir Thomas Smith (See ccxxiv.) Her good wiſhes for his preferment. Will do him all the good ſhe can with her brother. Thanks him for his verſes on the earl of Southampton's death. (See ccliii) Of an action at Terheydon near Breda, in which the Engliſh got much honour under general Vere and the earl of Oxford. Engliſh Officers killed there. p. 397.

CCLXXVIII. *From Sir* Isaac Wake. With the proceedings in the war in Italy. p. 398.

CCLXXIX. *From Sir* Dudley Carleton. Particulars of the action at Terheydon, (mentioned by the queen of Bohemia N° cclxxvii.) undertaken for the relief of Breda. A Dutch man of war taken by ſtratagem by the Dunkirkers. Fears his next letter will give the loſs of Buda. p. 399.

CCLXXX. *To Sir* Edward Conway. Continuation of the proceedings of Gabor's ambaſſador at the Porte. He gives Sir Thomas reaſon to ſuſpect him; who deals ſo roundly with him, that he thinks fit to render him ſome ſatisfactory account of his proceedings. Gabor's demands of the princes of the union, as written to the French king. Methods uſed by Sir Thomas to penetrate into the truth of Gabor's deſigns, and to prove his ſincerity. The old agent of Tranſylvania runs directly counter to the negotiations of the new, and abates the ſucceſs of his proceedings with the Porte. His comments and obſervations upon the proceedings of Gabor, who, after all, he concludes, will certainly chuſe to ſerve the union, if he can be fitly encouraged from Chriſtendom. The Imperial and Turkiſh commiſſioners agree upon articles of peace. Gabor refuſes them; and, on the chiaus being bribed to delay their diſpatch to Conſtantinople, ſends a copy of them to the Porte, with comments upon the articles, tending to prevail on the grand ſignor to reject them as contrary to his honour and intereſts. Sir Thomas wonders at the emperor's reaſon for carrying himſelf ſo high at that juncture; and believes that if Gabor can be aſſur'd from Chriſtendom, he may be won, having ſo openly oppos'd the emperor in relation to theſe articles; and as he already draws together his forces. p. 400.

CCLXXXI. *From Sir* Dudley Carleton. With the proceedings in the Low-countries; preparations relating to the great Engliſh fleet fitting out, &c. p. 405.

CCLXXXII. *From Sir* Isaac Wake. With a continuation of the ſucceſſes of the confederated princes againſt Genoa, and other proceedings in Italy. p. 405.

CCLXXXIII. *From Sir* Dudley Carleton. Breda taken by the marquis Spinola. Death of the earl of Oxford at the Hague of the camp fever. Motions of the armies in thoſe parts. p. 407.

CCLXXXIV. *To the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury. Sir Thomas is troubled, that his grace doubts how his operations with Gabor may be interpreted, when a fair overture to the ſame effect from Poland (as the archbiſhop informs him N° cclxii.) has been rejected. Is ſatisfy'd in the warrant he has; and anſwers, in a full and convincing manner, all that can be objected by thoſe who are ſcrupulous of making uſe of Gabor. That the Turkiſh commiſſioners for peace with the emperor have been bullied by that prince; and tho' the viſier pretends to be diſguſted with the articles, he is perſuaded they will be accepted, according to an old maxim of the Turkiſh empire, *That whenſoever they have wars with the Perſian, they are content to make up all their breaches with Chriſtendom, becauſe they can open them at pleaſure.* That, notwithſtanding, there remains ſome hope of Gabor, whoſe diſſimulations, he ſays, are deeper than the ſea, if he be not ſincere. Sir Thomas ſets forth the conſequences of ſlighting that prince at this time, which will be to make him, inſtead of a friend to the union, a dangerous enemy; and the emperor in that caſe will be wholly at liberty to proſecute his deſigns in Lower Germany. Refers his grace to his letters to the ſecretary, and to Gabor, for further ſatisfaction, N° cclxiii, cclxvi, cclxvii, cclxxiv, cclxxv, cclxxvi, cclxxx. p. 408.

CCLXXXV. *Relations of Turkiſh Affairs.* Diſpoſitions for the Perſian war. Abaſſa's ſtratagem againſt the Perſians, 1000 of whoſe heads he ſends as preſents to Conſtantinople. His conduct, notwithſtanding, ſuſpicious. Tartars make peace with the Poles. Incurſions and ravages of the Coſſacks. Alliance between thoſe two nations apprehended againſt the Turks; who, to watch them, leave the Mediterranean defenceleſs, while, as he obſerves thoſe armadas of Spain, Naples and Sicily, that can offend them, are buſied in preſerving the idol gold of Genoa, which hath drawn the French cannon to ſacrifice before it. Proceedings of a new rebel Janet Ogli, (mentioned N° cclxxiv.) at Smyrna, connived at. He retires, having executed his purpoſes. p. 410.

CCLXXXVI. *From Sir* Isaac Wake. Prince of Piedmont's deſign upon Savona. Enterprize upon Genoa ſuſpended. The reaſons for it. News of the Valteline. Sir Iſaac is providing at Venice to ſecond Sir Thomas by means of the count de Torne, in his negotiations with Gabor. p. 411.

CCLXXXVII. *To Sir* Edward Conway. His concern for the death of the king. How the news was received at Conſtantinople by the other Chriſtian ambaſſadors, to whom, at his own expence, he preſented mourning. Compliments never practiſed before by the Turks on the like occaſion, ſent him. Advices in relation to the articles of peace, ſent as concluded by the commiſſioners between the Turks and Imperialiſts. Of Gabor's oppoſition to them, and proteſt againſt them. The viſier blames the baſſa of Buda, as miſunderſtanding his orders. Gives orders that the baſſas on the Imperial confines ſhall draw their forces together; and that Gabor renounce all intelligence with the emperor, and uſe every occaſion for the help of his friends, and the general good. Sir Thomas comments upon theſe myſterious proceedings, and believes Gabor will be let looſe upon the emperor; and offers reaſons why their warineſs at the Porte to give open offence to the Imperialiſts will turn to better account, than if they had declared againſt them. The importance of countenancing Gabor at this juncture. p. 412.

CCLXXXVIII. *To the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury. The plague at Conſtantinople makes him retire to a monaſtery lent him by the patriarch. Begs his grace to write to that prelate, in acknowledgment of thoſe written to his grace by him, and of his many favours and courteſies to Sir Thomas. That this will give him great advantage in collecting Greek authors, which are loſt to us; and to which that prelate can richly contribute. An old manuſcript of the ſeven firſt councils, which the patriarch has lent him to compare with the edition of Bynius, who pretends to have taken his from that very copy in Arabick. Great defects in Bynius's edition. Sir Thomas's repreſentation to the patriarch, that his ample collections of old books rot and ruſt by him, among ignorant Greeks, who will never make uſe of them, nor underſtand them: That, in right, they belong to the church of God, that will publiſh them, and are weapons fit for champions, not for colloyres: and propoſes to furniſh him, by way of exchange for them, with a complete library of all claſſic authors, and bodies of learning, which the Greek church have not, and which will be of uſe to him, and his ſucceſſors in the patriarchal ſee. He hopes for ſucceſs in this rich traffick, and begs his grace will procure him fit encouragement from his majeſty, or ſome able means, and doubts not to make a good return: That his grace's chaplain will ſend him a catalogue of ſuch authors as are mentioned in any bibliotheque, and not extant. He knows Dr. Goade is able to inſtruct him in two hours for his ſearch for many months. p. 414.

CCLXXXIX. *To Sir* Edw. Conway. New intrigues ſet on foot by the Spaniards to procure a peace with the Turks. An agent for this purpoſe expected armed with gold, the force of which Sir Thomas fears. The benefit the Spaniards will receive if they can effect this point. That he adviſed his majeſty a year ago of this intention; (See N° cxxxi.) but the true method of prevention was then omitted. Makes ſuit for continuance of a penſion in right of his wife, (See N° xxxv.) which he is jealous will be taken from him. That he has ſpent in this embaſſy of his own money above 1000l. and in former ſervices more than he is now worth, and never received a penny from his majeſty's coffers: That he ſerves his majeſty there with honour, and doubts not, if commanded, but he might with profit alſo; therefore hopes, that inſtead of a recompence, he ſhall not loſe the little he has left. p. 414.

CCXC. *From Sir* Isaac Wake. The friends of Spain and the emperor reſume courage in Italy. Reflexions upon the conſtable of France for remiſsneſs. He narrowly eſcapes an ambuſcade. Proceedings of the prince of Piedmont againſt the Genoeſe. Other advices from thoſe parts. p. 416.

CCXCI. *To Sir* Edward Conway. Further particulars in relation to the Spaniſh agent arrived at Conſtantinople. Falls in his reputation. The emperor's agent preſſes the viſier to give him audience. The viſier's ſharp anſwer on that occaſion. The Turks and Spaniards join in one maxim, *To regulate their faith by their profit*. Suſpicious conjunctures, at that time, which make it neceſſary to watch this agent. Complains of neglect, having received but one letter from any of his majeſty's miniſters in 9 months. Regrets that his letters, written with zeal to his majeſty's ſervice, are not eſteemed, and that his poſt is too far out of the way for their attention. p. 418.

CCXCII. *Relations ſent with the above.* Janet-Ogli the Natolian rebel (mentioned N° cclxxxv.) again in arms. A ſharp action between the Janizaries and Gebegies, an inferior order of the Turkiſh ſoldiers. The captain baſſa endeavouring to appeaſe them enrages the latter, and at the ſame time diſſatisfies the former. Advices from Aſia, and from Abaſſa baſſa. Conſtantinople afflicted with the plague, earthquakes, ſtorms of hail of prodigious magnitude, thunder and lightning. The ſickneſs grown to that height, that the Turks proclaim their publick proceſſion and prayers uſual when 1000 a day die of it. p. 419.

CCXCIII. *To the Dutch Ambaſſador at* Conſtantinople. *From* Halchys, *in the Gulph of* Nicomedia, *the Place of his Retirement on account of the Plague.* In anſwer to a letter from that ambaſſador, communicating the draught of one ſent by Gabor, to the four reſidents, to ſign in their maſters names for procuring him liberty from the Porte to unite with other Chriſtian princes againſt the emperor. Sir Thomas finds in this draught two faults; one of exceſs, the other of defect; which he particularizes, and gives very cogent reaſons on the heads they write to him about, which, however, he ſubmits to their judgments. p. 420.

CCXCIV. *To Sir* Edward Conway. He diſcovers and deſcribes the Spaniſh agent, and his buſineſs and inſtructions. Gabor, at the viſier's deſire, gives his reaſons againſt the Turks approving of the new treaty of Buda. That prince's ſound advice to the Ottomans on the part it is their intereſt to act, in relation to the Imperialiſts. His propoſals in favour of the Palatine family, and princes of the union. Sir Thomas's obſervations thereupon, and his concluſion in favour of the propoſals of Gabor, which he ſays, will ſhorten the recovery of the Palatinate, without prejudice or ſcandal. p. 422.

CCXCV. The articles of peace treated at Buda, as publiſhed by authority at Vienna. p. 425.

CCXCVI. *Relations ſent with the preceding Letter.* The princes of Georgia deſert the Perſians, and put themſelves under protection of the Turks. The occaſion of it, and ſome account of thoſe princes and that country. They elect, contrary to their laws, a woman for their ſovereign. A great overthrow of part of the Turkiſh fleete by the Coſſacks. The captain baſſa himſelf, with the reſt of the fleet, attacked and in danger from the Coſſacks. The Turks ſtill apprehenſive of the Tartars. Dreadful ravages of the plague at Conſtantinople. A great corban or ſacrifice at each gate of the city on account of the plague and the war. p. 426.

CCXCVII. *From Sir* Isaac Wake. The Spaniſh affairs in Italy take a more favourable turn. Reaſons for the retreat of the conſtable of France and the duke of Savoy. Inſults committed by the cuſtom-houſe officers at Venice on the French ambaſſador and his lady and niece. Severe bando of the ſenate on that occaſion. Sir Iſaac alſo, attempted by thieves, meets with all proper ſatisfaction. p. 427.

CCXCVIII. *From Sir* Dudley Carleton. Great loſſes in the confederated army by the camp fever. A ſad accident which befel the governor of Huſeden. Soubize beats the Dutch fleet ſent to the aſſiſtance of the French king againſt the Rochellers. Unhappy ſtate of affairs to be engaged againſt our friends of the religion, while our enemies reap the fruits. Manſfelt's army miſerably reduc'd. The king of Denmark in the field. The king of Sweden in readineſs. p. 428.

CCXCIX. *To Sir* Edward Conway. Is grieved that he can obtain no anſwer or inſtruction from England, in relation to his conduct with Gabor, who is now almoſt loſt again. That Sir Thomas doubts not he will be deceived again in his hopes of an Auſtrian wife; and if ſo, that he will aſſuredly break all contracts with the emperor, and riſe againſt him. The treaty with Spain advances at the Porte, on the large promiſes and undertakings of the Spaniards, who offer to furniſh Turkey with all European commodities, at eaſier rates than they have them from any other Frank nation, and undertake to pay 75000 dollars yearly for cuſtoms inward, and, if admitted to trade to the ports of Mocha, Judde, and Cairo in the Red-ſea, will ſupply all Eaſt-Indian commodities, and return the current of the Eaſtern trades by thoſe ports, to the great advantage of Turkey. That tho' they may not be able to effect thoſe things, yet ſomewhat ſhould be done in oppoſition, for the ſake of our Eaſt-India and Levant merchants, &c. p. 430.

CCC. *Relations of* Turkiſh *Affairs ſent with the above Letter.* Janet-Ogli the Natolian rebel, (See Nº cclxxxv. and ccxcii.) defeats ſome troops ſent againſt him from Smyrna, and marches for that city, pretending authority from the grand ſignor. Abaſſa baſſa ſaid to have ranſacked the rich caravan returning from Perſia, which till then was always unmoleſted, tho' in time of war, by both parties. Conjecture, that it might be done by connivance of the Porte. Repeats the offers of Spain at Conſtantinople, mentioned in the preceding letter. Immenſe riches of the great caſſar-aga of Cairo, brought to Conſtantinople. Three thouſand a day ſtill continue to be carried off in that city by the plague. p. 431.

CCCI. *From Mr.* Wilkinson, *Agent at* Venice. Gives notice of Sir Iſaac Wake's journey towards Swiſſerland, and his own commiſſion to carry on the correſpondence with England in his abſence. The affairs of the league ſtill decline in Italy. The reaſon of it. Other Italian affairs. p. 431.

CCCII. *From the ſame.* A ſmart ſkirmiſh between the Savoyards and Spaniards. The French behave leſs bravely in Italy than expected. The pope's partiality for Spain. The dukes of Tuſcany and Parma held at bay by the Spaniards, in hopes of matching with a rich Neapolitan heireſs, as is alſo the pope, who hopes to carry her for his nephew. p. 433.

CCCIII. *To the Duke of* Buckingham. The fine black ſtatue mentioned Nº ccxli, ccxlvi, and cclxxi. to his great ſhame and vexation, ſold 18 months before, to the French conſul for 30 dollars; yet hopes his grace may recover it without much charge. Account of his diligence with regard to procuring other pieces of antiquity. That ſeveral he had mentioned before (on Porta Aurea, Nº cclxxi.) cannot be removed, nor ſtolen; but hopes that by art they may be made to drop, and then he may gather them up privately. Proceedings of Mr. Petty in ſearch of antiquities; that gentleman a cloſe and ſubtle borderer, who brags not of his acquiſitions; but ſhall not outbuy him in caſe of competition. That he has walked there, with reſpect to his embaſſy, in Egyptian darkneſs, without anſwer or inſtructions, or any other guide but his own zeal, and hopes he ſhall not err where he would merit. Begs directions for his conduct. p. 433.

CCCIV. *To the Lord* Conway. With a brief of the grand ſignor's licence for Gabor to unite with the Chriſtian princes againſt the emperor; procured by Gabor's agent, aſſiſted by the ambaſſadors. (See Nº ccxciii, ccxciv.) That it has been brought about with much labour, and if it ſerve no other turn, it will at leaſt ſtartle the emperor; but is a fair gate opened, if his majeſty have uſe of ſuch an help. p. 434.

CCCV. *From Sir* Dudley Carleton. Proceedings of the king of Denmark and his army. Of the Dutch fleet fitted out to join that of the Engliſh. Proceedings of Count Manſfelt. p. 435.

CCCVI. *From Mr.* Wilkinson. The Spaniards deſign upon the important town of Verrue. p. 436.

CCCVII. *To the Lord* Conway. He ſends a copy at length of the grand ſignor's letter licenſing Gabor's union with the Chriſtian princes, tranſlated *verbatim.* (See Nº ccciv.) That Gabor by this proceeding has expoſed himſelf to the emperor's reſentment; but yet that he will not break with him, unleſs he has ſome encouragement from the kings of England and France. That from the 1ſt of Auguſt to the 3d. 8900 perſons have dy'd of the plague in Conſtantinople. That ſince June to September 15. 140,000 have dy'd there beſides thoſe in the out-towns on the Boſphorus, whither many fled. That this has been followed by a ſtorm the like of which he never knew. Janet-Ogli (See Nº cclxxxv, ccxcii, and ccc.) defeated. p. 437.

CCCVIII. *From Mr.* Wilkinson. Relating to the ſiege of Verrue, &c. The French ambaſſador in Rome reſents the pope's partiality for Spain, and makes the pontiff more wary. p. 438.

CCCIX. *To the Lord* Conway. Extracts from the letter of Gabor's agent to Sir Thomas in relation to the grand ſignor's licence to his maſter. (Nº ccciv, and cccvi.) His acknowledgment of the ſervice done him by money advanced by Sir Thomas, which he hopes his majeſty will allow. The captain baſſa's triumphant entry for an advantage gained over the Coſſacks, who had like to have ruined the whole Turkiſh fleet. The heads of above 1000 of Janet-Ogli's followers brought to Conſtantinople, and himſelf reported to be taken. The grand viſier marches to beſiege Babylon. The tefterdar, or great treaſurer, ſtrangled in the ſeraglio. That the ſickneſs is ſo much abated, that he thinks of returning to his houſe to watch the Spaniſh treaty, which, if it ſucceed, will deſtroy all our Southern and Eaſtern trades. p. 439.

CCCX. *From Mr.* Wilkinson. With the particulars of the ſiege and defence of Verrue, and other Italian affairs. p. 439.

CCCXI. *From the ſame.* With the continuation of the war between the Spaniards and Savoyards, and other affairs of Italy. p. 440.

CCCXII. *From Sir* Dudley Carleton. A league offenſive and defenſive agreed upon between England and the States for 15 years, for the defence of Holland, and recovery of the Palatinate. Manſfelt's army imbarks to join the king of Denmark. Proceedings of Tilly and Walleſtien. The princes of Lower-Saxony begin to ſtir. The Rochellers defeated both by ſea and land, by the aid of the Hollanders. The pulpits ring there againſt this aid; and La Baya in Braſil being loſt as well as Breda, they are cenſured for being ſo faint and improvident againſt their enemies, when they employ both coſt and courage againſt their friends. That Sir Robert Killigrew is nominated to ſucceed him, Sir Dudley, at the Hague; and if the queen of Bohemia's wiſhes could take place, Sir Thomas might be ſeen in the tranſplantation of foreign miniſters. Death of Mr. ſecretary Morton; who is ſucceeded by Sir John Cooke. p. 441.

CCCXIII. *To the Patriarch of* Conſtantinople. With father Paul's hiſtory of the council of Trent. Sir Thomas gives a fine encomium of that performance. Its advantageous recommendation to the patronage of king James I. That the book is of ſtill greater value, as it ſets in its proper light the council of Trent, in which the Papiſts do ſo greatly glory. Exhorts the patriarch to bring to light invaluable works, which now hid in cheſts, might be of uſe to the church of God, and aſſiſt to clear up divers controverted points. p. 442.

CCCXIV. ***From Mr.*** Wilkinson. With continuation of the war in Italy. p. 443.

CCCXV. *To the Earl of* Arundel. That he has been forced to retire from Conſtantinople on account of the plague, which had carry'd off near 200,000 people. Account of the proceedings of Mr. Petty, his lordſhip's agent, in ſearch of antiquities. Complains of his unfair practices, after they had agreed to divide the curioſities they could procure (See N°. cclxxi.) How ſerviceable he has been to Mr. Petty. Sir Thomas's free and open conduct with his lordſhip, as to what he had undertaken for the duke of Buckingham, and of the agreement between him and Mr. Petty, who could do nothing without him. His endeavours in relation to the ſix relievo's at the Porta Aurea of Conſtantinople (See N°. cclxxi.). Mr. Petty's dealing with him in relation to them. The almoſt inſuperable difficulties in procuring them. Yet if he does not do it, he will pronounce that no man nor ambaſſador ſhall ever be able to do it. That Mr. Petty, after all this, having loſt his letters procured by Sir Thomas, and his collections, in a ſhipwreck, (which he was endeavouring to fiſh up) writes to Sir Thomas to procure him other commands from the Porte to their governors to ſerve him, or he could proceed no further. That this, tho' the third time he had got them renew'd for him in little more than a year, to the jealouſy of the Turks, he had obtained by a bribe, and will ſend him, as ſoon as he hears where he is, as alſo an invitation for him to come and winter with him at his houſe. Engages that he will do ſomewhat in thoſe ſearches on his own ſingle foot, that ſhall ſhew his lordſhip how fairly he intended to deal by him. A great injury done to the Levant company by the Venetian conſul, which he ſhall appeal to his majeſty and council, and deſires his lordſhip's intereſt there on that occaſion. p. 444.

CCCXVI. ***To the Lords of the*** Council. An appeal to their lordſhips in relation to a publick injury done to the Levant company by the Venetian conſul at Aleppo (See the ſtate of this controverſy in the ſucceeding number). The ſteps Sir Thomas takes to procure its redreſs, before he appeals. That it is eaſy for him to repay them in their own coin; but, for wiſe reaſons, which he gives, he has forborn it. That his majeſty will be pleaſed to give ſentence in favour of his ſubjects, by means of Sir Iſaac Wake at Venice; and if the Venetians refuſe to do juſtice, and he may have licence, he will take it at Conſtantinople upon them, and make them know the odds of the weapons he has declined to uſe for Chriſtian reſpects. Propoſal to remedy this abuſe for the future, and reaſons for it. Begs, as the injury is of ſo premeditated and fraudulent a nature, that their lordſhips will be more ſevere in reſenting it. Inconveniences and miſchiefs attending the practice of the Genoeſe, to procure ſhips out of the Thames for the Spaniards, of which he had complain'd to lords Baltimore and Conway a year ago, (See N°. cxcvi.) and now repeats. That the liberty taken in this inſtance for his majeſty's ſubjects, to trade under the colours of other princes, will deſtroy all our trade in the Levant. p. 446.

[CCCXVI.] ***The State of the Caſe complained of in the above Letter***; which Sir Thomas intitles, "A "ſtate of the controverſy between the Engliſh and the "Venetian conſuls in Aleppo;" and endorſes on the back as follows; "A coppy of my enformation to "the lords of his majeſties councell of the contract "in Aleppo, and of our rights to demand conſolage; "for the more euidence in the cauſe ſent to Venice, "2 Nou. 1625." A very curious and extraordinary piece; [to which we refer at length, with the precedeing letter, which will be beſt comprehended, if read after the ſtate of the caſe, &c.] p. 446.

Proofs of the right and cuſtom of conſulage. p. 449.

Reaſons of equity why they ſhould pay conſulage. ibid.

General reaſons why no Engliſhman ſhould preſume to wear the colours of another nation; eſpecially where his majeſty's miniſters are maintained to protect them. p. 450.

Particular reaſons in this controverſy to puniſh the contumacy of Nathanael Goodlade, the maſter of the ſhip treſpaſſing. p. 451.

CCCXVII. *To the Lord* Conway. That the Spaniſh agent had got many powerful friends in and out of the ſeraglio; but that the chimacham would not admit him to an audience. Sir Thomas opens the eyes of the mufti and other great miniſters on this occaſion, by a curious diſcourſe in anſwer to the propoſal of the Spaniard, mentioned N°. ccxcix. That agent of a ſudden diſappears without gaining his point, and full of indignation and threats againſt Sir Thomas. His vanity and inſolence much help to deſtroy the ends for which he came. That while he was at Conſtantinople, ſeeking to procure a treaty for Spain with the Porte, he treacherouſly endeavours to excite the Coſſacks againſt the Turks, in order to hinder their appearing in the Mediterranean, to interrupt the Spaniſh fleet in their deſigns on the other Chriſtian princes. That tho' this implement is gone away in deſperation, yet there is the more danger of the deſign ſucceeding, becauſe it is put into the hands of the imperial agent, who will have more intereſt at the porte to bring it about. That if his majeſty would have this treaty oppoſed, he, Sir Thomas, muſt have ſome order and direction for that purpoſe; having in this, and the affairs of Hungary, written forty letters, and expected for two years inſtructions, in vain. That much money is conſumed in many attempts, which he cenſures not; but is able to make appear, that a little this way, eſpecially upon Gabor, would induce a more ſerviceable diverſion than that ſlow and long-expected one from the princes of Lower Saxony. Gabor greatly courted by the emperor. That, notwithſtanding, he makes ſuch motions with his troops, as give the imperialiſts great apprehenſions. The aſſaſſination of Petrus Zechius, the chief baron of Hungary, as he was going to confer with Gabor, ſuppoſed to be perpetrated by an emiſſary of the emperor imploy'd as a ſpy in that lord's train. The emperor refuſes his daughter to Gabor on pretence of his religion; and ſeeks to divert him from his deſign of procuring the elector of Brandenburgh's ſiſter for a wife, by propoſing a match with the daughter of the duke of Nevers in France. Gabor orders his agent at Conſtantinople to inquire about the quality and eſtate of that duke, of Sir Thomas; who ſhews the deep deſign of the Auſtrians to amuſe and deceive him, and at the ſame time injure him with the Turks. p. 452.

CCCXVIII. Sir Thomas's diſcourſe about the projected Spaniſh treaty, given to the chimacham, &c. ſetting forth in a very curious manner, the deluſions, deſigns and impracticable pretenſions of the Spaniards; in reſpect to their offers to the Turkiſh Court: viz. 1. To ſet free all the Turkiſh ſlaves; 2dly, To keep the ſea from all damage to be done the grand ſignor's ſubjects, or elſe make good their loſs; 3dly, To ſerve the Turks by the Red ſea or Ormus, cheaper than any others, with the commodities of India, and pay the grand ſignor great impoſts; 4thly, To pay a great ſum for cuſtoms to the grand ſignor, and ſupply more goods of the European markets, and at better rates, than now is done by the Engliſh, French, and Venetians; 5thly, To procure the king of Poland to keep in the Coſſacks (See N° ccxcix.). He ſhews, in a convinceing manner, the abſurdity of theſe propoſals, and infers that they can mean only to temporize and deceive; and that the uſe they at preſent make of this attempt, is only to publiſh thro' Chriſtendom, that the grand ſignor has ſent to beg a peace of them. That if this treaty proceed, the Auſtrians will join all their forces to oppreſs the princes of Germany; poſſeſs the paſſages of Italy; and expel Gabor from Hungary and Tranſylvania; and then they will be at liberty to ſhew what friendſhip they have purpoſed for the grand ſignor; and will moreover precipitate the princes of Germany into a peace with Spain upon the beſt terms they can get. p. 456.

CCCXIX. *To Sir* Dudley Carleton. King of Poland ſends an army againſt the Coſſacks, to the pleaſure of the Turks, but to the diſpleaſure of others. The Turks gain ſome advantages over the Perſians. King of Perſia reported to be taken ill; an uſual policy in him when he has ſome great deſign in view. p. 457.

CCCXX. *To the Queen of* Bohemia. Complains very heavily of the neglect his endeavours meet with at the Engliſh court. When the clock ſtrikes, he ſays, tho' it hath but one tale every twenty-four hours repeated, yet ſomebody vouchſafes to tell it; but he knows not whether he be heard or not. He thinks her majeſty may find ſome way or other to procure ſome anſwer, or that the ſtate take all omiſſion and ſilence for better ſervice. He then adviſes that Gabor has again taken arms, and that the propoſal of the emperor for giving him a wife, is full of fraud and deep deceit (See N°. cccxvii.); that the king of Bohemia will ſet about counterworking the project, and effecting the match with the ſiſter of the elector of Brandenburgh. He is worn out with Turkiſh injuſtice and oppreſſions; but hopes the time of his redemption draws near. p. 458.

CCCXXI. *From Mr.* Wilkinson. With the affairs of Italy. p. 459.

CCCXXII. *From the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury. Account of the great plague in London. The parliament adjourned to Oxford, not with their liking. It falls upon the duke of Buckingham, and is diſſolved with ill blood. League with Holland offenſive and defenſive. Repriſals to the value of 200,000 l. upon the Spaniſh ſhips. Mansfelt newly ſupply'd. King of Denmark gains a great advantage over Tilly. Why he muſt not wonder he has not circumſtantial directions in relation to Gabor. That many of the French miniſters are in the Spaniſh intereſt, and he is afraid they will deſert the duke of Savoy. Fears there will be little hopes from that quarter of aſſiſtance; which the king of Denmark foreſaw, wiſhing that we ſhould confide on none but thoſe of the reformed religion. The French not to be prevailed on by the Engliſh court to forbear oppreſſing the Proteſtants of that country, which takes up all their attention. Wonders not at the Spaniards endeavouring to conclude a treaty with the Ottomans; they making conſcience of nothing to gain their ends. That they hate us perfectly, and by the credulity of king James have gained much upon us in Germany. Prays to God for ſound counſel now againſt them. He now writes to the patriarch, as Sir Thomas deſir'd N°. cclxxxviii, and marvellouſly approves of his trafficking with him for his Greek copies. That it will be unfit to trouble the king on that ſubject; but he will ſtrain ſome other way, and deſires to know what ſatisfaction may be expected for them. That his noble friend the lord Carew had had the palſey, and was forced to go to Bath for it; but he thanks God is well return'd to Noneſuch. Duke of Bucks gone into Holland. That Mansfelt and the duke of Brunſwick have join'd with the Danes. That one Sir Thomas Philips preſſes hard to be his ſucceſſor in the Turkiſh embaſſy: That a great man, who formerly ſent Sir John Eyre thither, will have it ſo. p. 459.

CCCXXIII. *From the Lord* Conway. Signifying the king's conſtancy in his reſolutions for recovery of the Palatinate: That beſides ſetting up count Mansfelt by a contribution of 30,000 l. a month, ſetting forth a royal fleet, concluding with Holland a league offenſive and defenſive againſt Spain, his majeſty hath now ſent the duke of Buckingham and the earl of Holland to the Hague, as ambaſſadors extraordinary to meet with thoſe of France, Denmark, Sweden, Brandenburgh, &c. to treat of an union and league offenſive and defenſive for reſtoring the liberty of Germany, &c. That from theſe generalities he will eaſily collect how well and uſefully he has employ'd himſelf to keep up Bethlem Gabor, and to incline him to action; of which by his ſeveral letters and diſpatches, he has given a moſt exact and wiſe account. That he muſt aſſure him not only of his majeſty's gracious acceptation and approbation of his whole negotiation therein; but alſo that it hath much improved him in his majeſty's favour and good opinion, who obſerving his diſcreet and dextrous handling of this buſineſs, takes thereby knowledge of his great abilities and fitneſs for the greateſt employments. That he may confidently proceed, and take all occaſions, which ſhall reaſonably and fairly preſent, to foment that diverſion by Bethlem Gabor, the importance whereof he has wiſely obſerved. That conſidering Gabor's own intereſts and ambitions, the good ſatisfaction which they hear his agent returns with from France, and the ſtrong attempts which will be made both by ſea and land, in ſeveral places, upon the Auſtrians, (of which he, Sir Thomas, may aſſure him) it is conceived he will be eaſily perſuaded to enter into the quarrel, and not expect much invitations, or aſſiſtance in money; ſeeing, as he ſays, the armies at land, and fleets at ſea, will take up whatſoever can be found, and that by them great advantages will be offer'd him, and himſelf ſecured againſt his enemies. The ſecretary then in cypher tells him, that what he has advertiſed them of, relating to the Spaniſh overtures at Conſtantinople, (See N°. ccxcix, cccix, and cccxvii.) has been well weighed, and the conſequence thereof; and as his majeſty expects that he ſhould with the utmoſt art and induſtry oppoſe the ſame; ſo he doubts not, that all the ambaſſadors reſident there, will effectually concur with him in it, eſpecially the Venetian, whoſe maſters intereſts are neareſt and greateſt; and that to this they ſhall be quickened. He then gives Sir Thomas a brief account of the ſtate of affairs as they then ſtood in England and abroad, in relation to the fleet; to their apprehenſions of Spaniſh attempts upon the Engliſh coaſts or Ireland; to the deſtruction made by the Dunkirkers among the Holland buſſes, to the damage of two millions of florins; He acquaints him with ſevere proclamations iſſued againſt popiſh prieſts and jeſuits: That orders have been iſſued to diſarm recuſants, and for all others to furniſh themſelves with arms, according to their conditions, for the publick defence. Of the diſſolution of the Oxford parliament, without giving requiſite ſupplies; whereby his majeſty had been obliged to get in money by way of loans and privy ſeals. Of monſieur de Soubize then in England. Of the king's endeavours in France for the return of his ſhip and the ſeven merchants ſhips lent that king the preceding ſummer, there being no intention that they ſhould be uſed for blocking up of Rochel; and alſo to diſpoſe him to a peace with his proteſtant ſubjects. He informs him of the king of Denmark's ſucceſſes againſt Tilly; and proceedings of other princes in thoſe parts. And then tells him, that with regard to Sir Thomas's private affair, he has at his requeſt, and by command of his noble lady, moved his majeſty touching the penſion (See N°. xxxv, and cclxxxix.) who had graciouſly and chearfully anſwer'd, that tho' his occaſions might preſs him to make ſtop of ſome, yet his purpoſe was, that that ſhould be paid. That upon this aſſurance, he had ſpoke to the lord treaſurer, who aſſur'd him of his good will and readineſs to give him ſatisfaction. That he had likewiſe repreſented to the king the honour Sir Thomas had done him, in ſending mourning to the ambaſſadors reſident at Conſtantinople (See N°. cclxxxvii.) on occaſion of his royal father's demiſe. That his majeſty hath been pleaſed to give him a privy ſeal for 200 l. on that conſideration: no other ambaſſador having had more than 150 l. p. 461.

CCCXXIV. His majeſty's inſtructions to the duke of Buckingham and earl of Holland for their conduct at the Hague, in the congreſs to be held there with the ambaſſadors of the other princes for forming a league againſt the houſe of Auſtria. p. 463.

CCCXXV. The articles of the treaty made at the

Hague, betwixt England, Denmark, and Holland. p. 464.

CCCXXVI. Ratifications of the ſaid three powers to the treaty. p. 467.

CCCXXVII. Secret articles relating to the ſame. p. 468.

CCCXXVIII. Inſtructions given by cardinal Bandini, to ſignor Canacchio Roſſi *, viz. that the church of Rome had long deſired an union with the Eaſtern church: That it is reported the preſent patriarch denies the invocation of ſaints, the worſhip of the images and relicks of ſaints, the real preſence, authority of councils, and traditions, and the fathers, likewiſe the neceſſity of auricular confeſſions; that he has introduced a publick and general confeſſion inſtead of it: That he ſends the youth to the univerſities of England and Germany, where this doctrine is taught, in order to propagate it in the Levant. That to this end he has diſtributed among the biſhops a catechiſm full of theſe and ſuch-like errors, contrary to his own profeſſion of faith, &c. That at the inſtance of Hugonot ambaſſadors, with whom he freely communicates, he has taken away the ſynod, and pays no reverence to the euchariſt. That the cardinal wiſhes this charge may be proved groundleſs; but if there be no foundation for it, it is deſir'd that he would clear himſelf before the French or Imperial ambaſſador, and by their means tranſmit to Rome a confeſſion of his faith, and if he approved of the council of Florence, and with that council condemned, as his predeceſſors had done, the errors of the Calviniſts and Lutherans: In which caſe they would uſe their utmoſt endeavours to re-eſtabliſh the church of Conſtantinople, and all the reſt that depend upon him. p. 470.

CCCXXIX. † *To the Patriarch of* CONSTANTINOPLE. That the Dutch embaſſador was of opinion, that to avoid the conſequences of the ſnare laid by the Papiſts, the patriarch ſhould procure a letter from the Venetian ambaſſador of his intire attachment to the rites of the Greek church: Sir Thomas's opinion and advice upon the matter. He tells him, That the confeſſion required of him to be made before the Imperial and French miniſters, might greatly incommode him. That the Romaniſts never ſcruple to diſavow their own demands, when they find them unſucceſsful: That the cardinal's letter is not directed to the patriarch, but to a notary by a third perſon; wherefore any anſwer the patriarch can make, will be deemed inſufficient: That it is eaſier to tell what is not to be done, than what is. That the errand of the youth (Canacchio Roſſi) ſhould be either protracted, or entirely deſpiſed: That his own faith ſhould be inquir'd into, and whether he was of the Greek or Roman church, and ſo that he might be intangled. That the Chriſtian princes ſhould have information of this plot; for that every ambaſſador who promotes the intereſts of the Pope and Spain, is wanting in his duty to his own maſter and his allies. That he would endeavour to procure letters from his majeſty in his favour, and omit nothing which may ſhew his affection to the patriarch, &c. p. 469.

[See more of this ſubject, N°. ccclvii.]

CCCXXX. *To the Lord* CONWAY. Conference between the new ambaſſador of Tranſylvania and Sir Thomas; in relation to the little notice taken of his majeſty's propoſals for the ſervice of the princes of the union; which Sir Thomas excuſes in as good a manner as poſſible, adviſing Gabor to apply himſelf to the fountain-head for a reſolution of thoſe matters. The ambaſſador acquaints him with Gabor's ſteadineſs. Concluſion of his marriage with the princeſs of Brandenburgh, and other affairs relating to Germany, &c. Sir Thomas wonders, upon the whole, to lord Conway, that he has received no directions in relation to overtures ſo beneficial to the common cauſe; and deſires to have ſo much credit as to be intruſted, and to be able to give ſome anſwer; in which only he ſinks, and is of leſs value than all the other reſidents, whoſe maſters eſteem them ſerviceable, and afford them the comfort of their commands, &c. p. 471.

CCCXXXI. *From Sir* ISAAC WAKE, *at* TURIN. With relation to Bethlem Gabor. The ſiege of Verrue, the affair of Nathanael Goodlade, who acted in the Venetian ſervice under Engliſh colours (See cccxxvi, cccxxvii) p. 474.

CCCXXXII. *To Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. In relation to the rumours ſpread by the Imperialiſts of the election of the emperor's ſon to the crown of Hungary. The uncertainty he is in with regard to Gabor, and the difficulties he labours under from the neglects he meets with in his ſervices to the Engliſh court, and the cauſe of the king of Bohemia. Great ſuſpicions that Gabor's agent betrays his maſter and his ſecrets to the imperial court. p. 475.

CCCXXXIII. *From Mr.* WILKINSON. With ſome advices relating to Nathanael Goodlade, (See N°. cccxxxi.): The raiſing of the ſiege of Verrue. Proceedings of the duke of Savoy, and of the army of the league in the Valteline. p. 476.

CCCXXXIV. *From the ſame.* Reciting the great preparations of the Venetians both by ſea and land for carrying on the war in Italy. p. 477.

CCCXXXV. *To the Lord* CONWAY. In relation to the proceedings of the diet of Sopſonium in Hungary, held in the emperor's preſence; to Gabor's behaviour on that occaſion; to his own endeavours and conduct with regard to that prince; to the preparations for Gabor's wedding; concluding with regretting that he has been obliged to act entirely on his own head, and knows not whether the ſteps he has taken be acceptable or not.

CCCXXXVI. *To the Prince of* TRANSYLVANIA. Excuſing (conformably to N°. cccxxx.) the delays that have been made in anſwering his propoſitions; encouraging his application directly to the Engliſh court. Touching with great delicacy on the ſuppos'd treachery of his agent at the porte: (See N°. cccxxxii.) Congratulating his intended marriage with a Proteſtant princeſs, &c. p. 478.

CCCXXXVII. *To the Lord* CONWAY. Gabor augments his forces, on a jealouſy that the emperor will endeavour to hinder the paſſage of the princeſs of Brandenburgh to him. That the French ambaſſador has received an anſwer from his court in relation to Gabor's propoſitions made thereto; but Sir Thomas having received no orders from his court on that ſubject, that ambaſſador feigns indiſpoſition to excuſe himſelf from communicating it to him and the Venetian bailo; tho' he owns he has orders for ſuch communication. Sir Thomas, from the neglects he meets with from his own court, concludes that he is not a fit inſtrument to be imploy'd on this occaſion, and will trouble his lordſhip no further with this matter, till he receives command or encouragement. p. 479.

CCCXXXVIII. *Relations of the Turkiſh Affairs.* The Turks beſiege Babylon. The Perſians cut to pieces a great number of them. The Arab princes ſubject to the grand ſignor, ſuſpend their aſſiſtance till they ſee the iſſue of this ſiege, and rob and plunder all caravans. King of Poland makes ſome ſhew of puniſhing the Coſſacks who had invaded the Turkiſh territories. p. 480.

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* For the better underſtanding of this piece, and the important affair on which it was grounded, it may be proper to obſerve, that the Papiſts (and Jeſuits particularly) who were implacable enemies of the patriarch, and had once procur'd his diſgrace and depoſition, (See No. lxxviii. and xcvi.) were continually at work to ruin him: And now they ſend a young Greek, to inſnare him, to whom they gave the above inſtructions for that purpoſe. Sir Thomas explains this matter, by the following indorſement on the piece which we have printed, p. 470. viz. "Inſtructions given to Canacchio Roſſi, "a Greek, brought up in the Greek college in Rome; a forward ſpirit, undertaking to reconcile the Greek church "to the pope: Sent to Conſtantinople by the cardinal Bandini, protector of the Eaſt, by the council of the college "*de propaganda fide*, to intrap the patriarch. Whereupon, "ſays Sir Thomas, he came to my houſe, Octob. 26, 1625, "and gave me the writing, deſiring it might be regiſter'd "in my cancellaria; and to ask my opinion how to proceed: In both which I gave the advice that was convenient." (See N°. cccxxix. p. 469.)

† N. B. This is placed, p. 469. before the above inſtructions; but will be beſt underſtood, if read after them, as in theſe contents.

CCCXXXIX. *To the Lord* CONWAY. The boaſts of the imperial agent of the archduke being elected king of Hungary. The miniſters of Gabor lay the fault, if it be true, and their maſter has connived at it, upon the want of countenance from the princes of the union: That this buſineſs is an abyſs; and that his majeſty, he doubts not, has long ſince reſolved what to do in it, tho' he is unworthy to know it. p. 480.

CCCXL. *From Mr.* WILKINSON. Proceedings relating to the diſpute between the Engliſh and Venetian conſuls at Aleppo, in the affair of captain Goodlade (See cccxvi, cccxvii, cccxxxi, cccxxxiii.). Together with the warlike affairs in Italy. p. 481.

CCCXLI. *To Mr.* WILKINSON. Sir Thomas further ſtates the controverſy in relation to Goodlade, and the Engliſh and Venetian conſuls, mention'd above; on occaſion of its being referr'd to Mr. Wilkinſon's negotiation at Venice: That if he cannot procure juſtice, he will retaliate upon them their unjuſt and injurious treatment at Conſtantinople. p. 481.

CCCXLII. *From Sir* ISAAC WAKE. Further account of Goodlade's conduct. That he muſt expect no juſtice in Venice; on the contrary, that they have complain'd to his majeſty, as if they were ſufferers, where they are the aggreſſors, in hopes, that thro' the multiplicity of buſineſs at the Engliſh court, it may be bury'd in oblivion; and therefore thinks it beſt for Sir Thomas to right himſelf upon them at Conſtantinople. He expects no juſtice himſelf at Venice, in relation to Goodlade's injurious reports about him; but hopes for it in England, when Goodlade ſhall arrive there. That Sir Thomas's advices in relation to Gabor are very important, and that at Venice they ground much upon the diverſion he is able to make. Refers him for the news of Italy to his nephew Wilkinſon. p. 482.

CCCXLIII. *From Mr.* WILKINSON. With the occurrences of Rome, and other parts of Italy, &c. p. 483.

CCCXLIV. *From the ſame.* An agent from Gabor arrives at Venice: The news of Italy, and in relation to Goodlade's affair. p. 484.

CCCXLV. *To the* KING. That what he has ſucceſsfully negotiated in relation to Gabor, and in oppoſition to the Spaniſh intrigues at the Porte, he hopes has been for his majeſty's ſervice: But knows he is unworthy of his majeſty's commands, and rather expects to be called home as an unprofitable ſervant, than imploy'd; yet having begun, it ſhall be his honour to finiſh any thing in his majeſty's ſervice; and whatſoever ſhall be his royal pleaſure, ſhall nouriſh his obedience, and be his content, &c. p. 485.

CCCXLVI. *To the Lord* CONWAY; *ſent with the above to the* KING. The French ambaſſador, after a month's delay, to ſerve his own ends (See cccxxxvii.) demands of Sir Thomas, if he has yet received any directions about Gabor's propoſals; and Sir Thomas anſwering, No, he wonders at it: Then communicates to him, That his court had approved of Gabor's propoſitions, &c. and had impower'd him to perfect the treaty on the French part, and to engage for payment of their proportion of money; but that if Sir Thomas had not the like authority from England, he could not proceed. And that he had alſo orders to unite with Sir Thomas in oppoſing the Spaniſh treaty at the Porte, &c. Sir Thomas anſwers, That having received no directions, he believed his majeſty would reſolve upon ſome nearer way, and knew him unworthy or unfit for ſo great affairs; but till prohibited, he would conform to him and the bailo, in every thing relating to thoſe affairs, which he thought promotive of his maſter's ſervice. He takes notice to the ſecretary, how happy the French ambaſſador is to have credit with his maſter, and receives honour by this negotiation, tho' he came into the vineyard only at the eleventh hour; that he is the more ſenſible of his own ſhame, becauſe, he ſays, it proceeds from his own demerit; but yet ſhall have comfort in his own labour, tho' others have the honour of it; for that it is wholly owing to him, if ſucceſs attend this negotiation. That the Turkiſh miniſtry begin to murmur, that no letter is yet come from England, on the acceſſion of the king, for renewing the amity between the two nations. That he knows not on what terms he ſtands, as to his own return: That he hears his ſucceſſor is ready to depart from England; but that he ſhould have held it an honour to have deliver'd the compliment for the concluſion of affairs of trade there, by him reſtored, and brought into order. That doubt is the worſt of conditions; and he has been alſo held in that ſtate by the merchants.---He then gives the publick occurrences in thoſe parts; with relation to the ſiege of Babylon; the inſolencies of the ſoldiery in Conſtantinople; to a quarrel between the Algerines and the Tuniſians; that the Tartars have again made an irruption into Poland: The bad conduct of his Poliſh majeſty, to puniſh the Coſſacks, his old friends, for the ſake of the Tartars his inveterate enemies. (See N°. cccxxxviii.) The Coſſacks hereupon join with the Tartars againſt Poland, to purchaſe the han's connivance of their new-intended attempts in the Black-ſea againſt the Turks. That this imploys the captain baſſa, and leaves the Spaniards at liberty to do what they pleaſe in the Mediterranean. Death of Radula, prince of Bugdania. A new prince made in his room, a ſtranger to the blood and race, contrary to the uſual law and practice, which may probably produce commotions. p. 485.

CCCXLVII. *To the Archbiſhop of* CANTERBURY. He gives his grace the full particulars of the Romiſh deſigns againſt the patriarch of Conſtantinople, (See N°. cccxxviii, cccxxix.) and of his own counſels to, and proceedings with, that prelate on the occaſion. The artful and baſe part of ſignor Canacchio Roſſi, to ruin the patriarch, when he found he could not ſucceed. The patriarch's danger thereupon. Sir Thomas interpoſes with the grand viſier in his favour, and diſcovers to him the deep and dangerous deſigns of the Romaniſts in this attempt; which for the preſent fruſtrates their machinations againſt the patriarch, and (by the help of money) reſtores him. Further account of Metrophanes, mentioned in the correſpondence between the archbiſhop and Sir Thomas. The Greek nation utterly deprav'd by long ſlavery, &c. p. 487.

CCCXLVIII. *From Mr.* WILKINSON. With the news of Italy; and the arts of the Spaniards to ſecure the pope to their party; and their reports of the defeat of the Engliſh fleet. p. 488.

CCCXLIX. *To Mr.* WILKINSON. In relation to the affair in diſpute between the conſuls of England and Venice (N° cccxli, cccxlii.). p. 488.

CCCL. *To the Lord* CONWAY. With news relating to Gabor's marriage. Contrivances to bring down the Tartars upon Tranſylvania in the abſence of that prince. New efforts of the emperor's agent to revive the Spaniſh treaty with the porte. Unheard of inſolencies of the Barbary pyrates, and their depredations on the French and Dutch. The Porte afraid to puniſh them, or aſſert its own authority violated by them in their own territories. p. 489.

CCCLI. *To the ſame.* The reſidents at Conſtantinople chuſe Sir Thomas to manage the affair of oppoſing the new movements for the Spaniſh treaty at the Porte; tho', he ſays, he is the moſt unprovided for it, having no expreſs warrant for ſuch oppoſition, nor orders to diſburſe money on the occaſion. The method he falls upon moſt effectually to diſappoint the Spaniards intrigues, and to countermine them, by the men of the law, or clergy, at the Porte; and the reaſons for it. That he has not heard from England in five months, nor from the king in a whole year, ſo that he is utterly diſabled, and fears to loſe a fair harveſt. Further inſtances (See preced.) of the inſolence of the Barbary pyrates in the Archipelago and Levant. The grand viſier beſieging Babylon, is himſelf in a manner beſieg'd. Advices in relation to the proceedings of the Swedes in Lithuania; as alſo of the Coſſacks and Tartars, called in by the king of Poland, to oppoſe the Swedes. p. 490.

CCCLII. *From Mr.* WILKINSON. The pope, at the inſtigation of Spain, makes preparations to recover the Valteline. Other occurrences of Italy, Switzerland, &c. p. 492.

CCCLIII. *From Lord* CONWAY. Repeats the ſatisfaction taken in England on his conduct with Gabor, &c. (See N°. cccxxiii.) That Gabor's principal demand being money, and the king at great expence to maintain Mansfelt, aſſiſt the Dane, and to ſet out a fleet, there was no means left to anſwer that demand: That, beſides, his majeſty held not the Porte a place proper to carry on ſuch a negotiation, as Sir Thomas had wiſely obſerved, and moreover expected a particular meſſenger from Gabor, as he had ſent one to France: Yet that his majeſty never undervalued his diligence, or abilities to manage this, or any other great affair, in places and times fit and ſeaſonable. That Gabor had been invited to ſend an ambaſſador to the Hague to meet with thoſe of the other princes: That notwithſtanding the ill ſucceſs of the Engliſh fleet, his majeſty perſiſted in his reſolution to act offenſively as well as defenſively againſt Spain and the houſe of Auſtria: That he expected liberal aids on this occaſion from parliament. That whatever he (Sir Thomas) can fitly do to keep Gabor ſteady, and to break the Spaniſh treaty with the Porte, will be well taken, and anſwer the king's intentions, as he ſhall ſoon particularly underſtand, by letters ſent to him over land. That there hath been much diſpute about his continuance at the Porte, or his revocation: That if he had deſired it, his majeſty would have continued him; but that the contrary appearing, the king, at the inſtance of the duke of Bucks, had named Sir Thomas Phillips to ſucceed him: That his return, he doubts not, will be for his advantage, anſwerable to his merit; and promiſes to contribute to it all in his power, &c. That he ſhould have wrote ſooner, had he not for ſix weeks been confined to his chamber by a fever. p. 492.

CCCLIV. *From Mr.* WILKINSON. With the news of Italy, &c. p. 493.

CCCLV. *To Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON. The Tartar han retiring from Poland with great booty, loſes part of his army, and the greateſt part of his ſpoils. Gives apprehenſions to the Turks, as Sir Thomas foreſaw (N°. cccxlvi.), of ſetting up a rightful prince of Bugdania, in oppoſition to the Ottoman nomination. Fruits of the Spaniſh intrigues at the Porte p. 494.

CCCLVI. *To Sir* ISAAC WAKE. New cauſe of quarrel between the Turks and Venetians; owing to two Engliſh ſhips which were compell'd by the governor of Zant to fetch corn from the Arches, and committed inſults on the Turks; who pretend great damage upon it. That the Venetians act very extraordinarily not only to force the Engliſh ſhipping, but to employ them in unlawful actions, that may embroil the Engliſh nation with the Turks: They uſe our ſhips, ſays Sir Thomas, with St. Mark in the top, to deceive us of our right; but commit diſorders under St. George; as a ſoldier better able, they think, to bear it out. p. 494.

CCCLVII. *To the Earl of* ARUNDEL. Further account of the proceedings of Mr. Petty in ſearch of antiquities, and his conduct (See N°. cccxv.). Sir Thomas's difficulties in the ſame ſearch. Further particulars in relation to the antiquities on the Porta Aurea (See N°. cclxxi, cccxv.). Nothing would have been difficult to him, had there been an union in this purſuit between his lordſhip and the duke of Buckingham. Summary accounts of the news of the place. p. 494.

CCCLVIII. *To Sir* ISAAC WAKE. His honourable opinion of Sir Iſaac in the affair of Goodlade; tho' a ſtranger to his perſon, he is not to his life and actions, and loves and honours him without adulation. That he did not expect more juſtice from the Venetian ſenate, than he found he ſhould meet with by his letters, (See N°. cccxlii.) and thoſe of his nephew Mr. Wilkinſon. That he could requite them at Conſtantinople; but is an Engliſhman, and ſcorns to ſtrike any behind his back; but that having committed the matter to England, he expects ſome anſwer from thence. That he does not find what he has done either in relation to Gabor or the Spaniſh treaty, is ſo well accepted there, as with Sir Iſaac (N° cccxlii.); ſo that tho' he is reſolved to ſpare his pen, till he has a reply, yet he will omit no part of his ſervice, which may perhaps be juſtify'd by the effects. That the emperor has reſolv'd, as ſoon as he is able, to drive Gabor out of thoſe parts of Hungary, which he poſſeſſes by the laſt peace; and therefore, Gabor knowing this, will be aforehand with him. p. 496.

CCCLIX. *To the Duke of* BUCKINGHAM. He ſtates and explains the matter of his deſir'd return, to avoid miſunderſtanding. His intire acquieſcence and ſubmiſſion to his grace's pleaſure, in this reſpect, and as to his ſucceſſor. That the marbles on Porta Aurea (N°. cclxxi, cccxv, and ccclvii.) are promiſed him: That he has three of his ſervants in Greece to ſearch for antiquities: That he has procur'd the overſeer of the grand ſignor's works, to go purpoſely into Aſia to ſerve him: That, by means of the patriarch, he hath ſent a colloyre to Athens and Thebes; and has given orders to the conſuls in Aleppo, Smyrna, and Morea, on the ſame occaſion: That ſomewhat new is diſcover'd to him, which having its difficulties, he will endeavour to ſurmount. That Mr. Petty has gotten many things from the iſlands; but he knows not what they are. That having received no commands in relation to Gabor and the Spaniſh treaties, he will trouble his grace no more on thoſe ſubjects, apprehending that what he has done is unacceptable in England. That the government of the Turkiſh empire hath many paroxyſms. Inſtances of the ungovern'd inſolence of the janizaries. Defiance of the grand ſignor's orders, who is forced to yield to them, and diſgrace the Buſtangi baſſa, tho' he had acted by the ſultan's direction. p. 496.

CCCLX. *To the Queen of* BOHEMIA. That the expectation which the other ambaſſadors have of Sir Thomas's orders from England in relation to Gabor, (to which the orders from their reſpective courts refer them) have put an entire ſtop to all negotiations with that prince. Gabor's ſtrange conduct in congratulating the election of the emperor's ſon to the crown of Hungary, to the reverſion of which he had ſuch ſtrong pretenſions. The emperor's reſolution to deprive him at the firſt opportunity of that part of Hungary which he enjoys by the laſt treaty: That he hath 20,000 men in arms, and rumour ſays he will prevent all news of him by action; but thoſe reports have prov'd ſo often falſe, that he will not truſt them, till that prince is rouſed by injuries, and ſeconded from Chriſtendom: And that if that back-door be neglected, it will be an overſight irreparable. That the Spaniſh faction purſue their treaty; and the active part being left to him by the other ambaſſadors (See N°. cccli.) he will watch them narrowly: That he had long ſince begg'd her majeſty to ſound the opinion which his majeſty had of him; and doubts not that ſhe has taken the opportunity for that purpoſe which the duke of Buckingham's preſence at the Hague had afforded. Rejoices in the remove of Sir Dudley Carleton, as he hopes it is for his good, and as her majeſty's affairs will not ſuffer from his worthy ſucceſſor's zeal and abilities for her cauſe. p. 498.

CCCLXI. *To the Archbiſhop of* CANTERBURY. Thanks him for his letter, (N°. cccxxii.) and that which he ſent him for the patriarch, which he will deliver to that prelate as ſoon as poſſible. That the charge of books, which his grace deſires to know, will not exceed 2 or 300l. becauſe he foreſees there is no great number; which is the rule they form their judgment by, being ignorant of the value of many authors, and ſometimes the beſt may be procured eaſieſt for that reaſon. That he will ſtrain all his forces and wits to do ſome ſervice this way, finding he has been unprofitable in others. But ſuppoſes he has already the jewel of his library (See alſo N°.

N° cclxxxviii.) in his poſſeſſion, but not yet his own, an old large MS. in Arabick, antiently belonging to the patriarch of Alexandria, and brought away by Cyril. A curious account of the excellency, uſe, and value of this MS. in relation to the univerſal church, and to that of Africk in particular; beſides rare matters, beyond his capacity and expreſſion. That it is a plain canon dividing the Chriſtian world to four patriarchs; in matters of their own churches independent, and equals to the biſhop of Rome. He hopes to inſure the book, and that then his grace will cauſe it to be digged in England, as in a rich mine. That it may be called *Corpus Canonum, & Theſaurus Hiſtoriarum Eccleſiaſticarum.* p. 499.

CCCLXII. *To Dr.* GOADE, *Chaplain to his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of* Canterbury. [Referred to for his skill in oriental MSS. N° cclxxxviii.] The patriarch a great collector of old books; but faſt-handed. The MS. of antient canons mentioned in the preceding letter, the jewel of the Eaſt. Mr. Petty, by his means, admitted to the beſt library of Greece, and by the help of Sir Thomas's ſervants, convey'd away 22, which he thinks very valuable. That Sir Thomas had hoped for his ſhare; but that Mr. Petty (of whom, however, he gives a good character) was for himſelf. That Sir Thomas meant to get a review of that library; but that Mr. Petty had given it ſuch a blow, under his truſt, that it had been ſince locked up under two keys, one kept by the townſmen; ſo he could not come at it. That he holds himſelf to have good title to ſome of Mr. Petty's, tho' in his hands he eſteems them ſafe for the ſame uſe. That the baron of Sanſy, now attending her majeſty in England, with a ſtrong purſe, and great induſtry, robbed all Greece, and carried away two books borrowed of the patriarch, which he highly eſteemed, and the loſs of which he much laments. That among Mr. Petty's 22, are Ephraim and Manaſſeh, two Greek fathers, Phocion, Euſebius, &c. That he himſelf has Tecla's bible with notes, (See N° ccxli, ccxlvi.) which Mr. Petty thinks not ſo antient as the patriarch (who gave it, and eſteems it a relick) imagines. And then he gives a liſt of other books which he has procur'd. That he aims at ſtill higher matters that way, and eſteems the councils, above mentioned, worth a library. That he will ſearch for *Chryſippus*, recommended by the doctor, and if he may receive farther directions from him, he will do his beſt; but otherwiſe ſhall commit great errors thro' ignorance. p. 500.

CCCLXIII. *From Lord* CONWAY. That he lately wrote to Sir Thomas, being then upon recovery from a fever, (See N° cccliii.) and now writes to clear up two points wherein he ſeems to be much diſſatiſfy'd; the firſt is, What acceptation his negotiations there have found with his majeſty. 2dly, What the cauſes have been that he has received no ſpeedier nor more punctual directions how to proceed. For the firſt, he aſſures him that his majeſty hath always ſet a due value upon his negotiations and advertiſements, obſerving thro' the whole cauſe of his proceedings, the characters of a ſober and ſolid judgment: attributing chiefly to his wiſdom and judgment that Gabor hath been kept ſo long ſteady to the publick cauſe: That if he conſiders how chearfully his majeſty has continued his penſion (See N° cccxxiii.) as in the late king's time; his extraordinary allowance for black cloth, (See the ſame N°.) and how willing his majeſty would be to continue him in his embaſſy, if he deſir'd it, as a thing good for him; he conceives he will rejoice in his majeſty's favour, and in the eſtimation he hath of his abilities to ſerve him. In regard to the ſecond point, he enumerates ſeveral unforeſeen accidents, and urgent occaſions, which have contibuted to the delay he complains of; and moreover gives 7 reaſons why his majeſty could not anſwer, as Sir Thomas expected, to the points in queſtion. That he had inlarged on theſe points, that Sir Thomas may not only ſatiſfy himſelf, but others, as he ſhall ſee cauſe: For that his majeſty had always a right eſtimation of the uſefulneſs of a diverſion by Gabor; and no ſooner was the occaſion fitted to his deſires, by the congreſs at the Hague, but it was taken hold of, and intimation given Sir Thomas of the ſame, that he might ſhew the prince the way to enter into the treaty. And that the king could not at that time do more, not knowing how far the French king, and his allies the Venetians and Savoyards had entertained his offers. He then proceeds to acquaint Sir Thomas with the ſteps that had been taken at the Hague with Gabor's meſſenger, who came thither from Denmark, and of the concluſion of the treaty between his majeſty, Denmark and Holland; the French ambaſſador withdrawing on pretence that he had no commiſſion, and the Swediſh ambaſſador dying juſt before; and of the article in that treaty which invited Gabor to enter into the league. He gives him briefly the ſubſtance of that treaty, (See N° cccxxv, cccxxvi.) and in cypher the private article made for reſtitution of the king of Bohemia, and for giving 40000 rixdollars a month to Gabor to procure him to make a diverſion. That with theſe reſolutions, &c. the meſſenger return'd to Gabor; that thus, he ſees, from thenceforth, with whom and where this buſineſs was to be handled; and if his own ſickneſs had not entirely diverted him from buſineſs, he would have acquainted him with it before. He then gives him in cypher, what ſteps Gabor has taken in conſequence of the above; and what he undertakes to do. That tho' no reſolution is yet taken upon Gabor's new propoſitions, yet all due care and ſpeed will be uſed to ſatiſfy him, and alſo the king of Denmark, who is very deſirous to bring that prince into the field. That it now remains to acquaint Sir Thomas, that as his majeſty well approves all his proceedings for ſtirring up Gabor, ſo upon all proper occaſions he ſhould keep him conſtant, and ſerve him in all his intereſts at Conſtantinople, where the publick good may be procured; ſaving only in that point of ſcandal, if he ſhall ſeek it, of drawing the Turk to invade Chriſtendom. That for the Spaniſh treaty at the Porte, it is his majeſty's pleaſure, he tells him in cypher, that he do every thing in his power to deſtroy that project, and to move the other ambaſſadors effectually to join with him for that purpoſe; and he conceives, that if money be required for that purpoſe, and the ſum not great, he will be thankfully reimburſed. That the buſineſs of his revocation and continuance has been attended with trouble: That the merchants have been earneſt for his ſtay, and by petitions to the king, to the council, and laſtly to the parliament, have oppoſed the ſending Sir John Phillips. But that the king holding the nomination of ambaſſadors to be his prerogative, and having promiſed that gentleman, he hath received his commiſſion and credentials; but when he will ſet out, is unknown to him.

To a Duplicate of the above Letter, a Poſtſcript is added; which acquaints him, That his letter (N° cccxlvi) came to his hands even when the original of this duplicate was ready to be diſpatched to him: That, as to Gabor, his majeſty will purſue the treaty with him in the courſe he is in, jointly with his allies; and ſhall be glad to hear, that the French king will do any thing apart. Re-aſſures him of the approbation of all his meaſures, and that his conſtancy in the ſame way will meet with a gracious acceptation. He tells him that the affairs in England are ſomewhat embroiled; but hopes a good iſſue: That his own ill health, and great buſineſs, makes him leſs particular than he would otherwiſe be: But hopes ſhortly to be able to give a better face of buſineſs than he now can. He tells him, that Sir John Phillips, his deſigned ſucceſſor, is lately dead; that he knows not yet what reſolutions will be taken upon it; but ſhall be ready to do all things in his power for his ſervice and ſatiſfaction: That the privy-ſeal for payment of his penſion out of the court of wards (See N° cccxxiii.) is ſigned by the king. p. 501.

CCCLXIV. *From Mr.* WILKINSON. With the news of Rome, Italy, &c. A treaty concluded for the peace of Italy. The pope highly diſſatiſfy'd with Spain. p. 506.

CCCLXV. *From Sir* FRANCIS NETHERSOLE, *Secretary*

tary to the King of Bohemia, *reſiding at the* Hague. The proceedings of the king of Denmark, C. Manſfelt, and duke Chriſtian of Brunſwick. That the parliament having not yet enabled the king to pay the ſtipulated 30000 l. per month to the king of Denmark, and the French king falling very ſhort in his promiſed aids, it is feared the king of Denmark will be inclined to accept of ſeparate conditions for himſelf and the circle of Lower-Saxony. p. 506.

CCCLXVI. *From Mr.* WILKINSON. The unſettled ſtate of the new treaty for the peace of Italy. The pope at bitter enmity with the Spaniards. p. 507.

CCCLXVII. *To the Lord* CONWAY. A new agent from Spain arrives at Raguſa in his way to Conſtantinople, to promote the projected treaty between Spain and the Porte. Reaſons from an anſwer of count Olivarez, to conclude that the Spaniards will vigorouſly purſue this ſtep; and of the ill conſequences that would attend the ſucceſs of it. That it was reſolved among the four reſident ambaſſadors rather to prevent his coming, than to leave it to combat him when come, as his promiſes might make him then acceptable. He accordingly obtains an order by dint of reaſon, and ſome money, to fetch that agent's feigned letters, and to conduct him out of the Turkiſh territories; and another to Raguſa, requiring them not to aſſiſt hereafter the paſſage of any Spaniſh miniſter; and ſo he hopes the project is at an end for ſome time, if not for ever. Hopes the king will approve of what he has done in this reſpect, without order. An open rupture between the Poles and Turks likely to ſucceed the laſt invaſion of the Tartar han into Poland (See N° cccli, ccclv.). The Poles in revenge, avow the Coſſacks, whoſe preparations for another attempt up the Boſphorus, ſtrike the Ottomans with a general panick. The Turkiſh army beſieging Babylon, is beſieged by the Perſians, and in great diſtreſs and danger. p. 508.

CCCLXVIII. *To the Lord* CONWAY. The French ambaſſador acquaints Sir Thomas with the ſubſtance of his negotiation with Gabor, which he had before affected to keep private (N° cccxxxvii, cccxlvi.). Gabor's declaration and further propoſals thereupon. Is content to begin operations of war, even if the ſums cannot at preſent be advanc'd, ſo he might be aſſur'd of ſatisfaction in time, having intelligence with count Manſfelt, whom he expected in Sileſia, and with many principal lords in that province, and aſſurance from Denmark of further ſupport, on occaſion, when he had begun; deſiring, however, 100,000 dollars at preſent in part of the ſtipulated ſums. Sir Thomas's reaſons why Gabor ſhould be ſincere; the conſequence and importance of the diverſion he is able to make: And he infers, that if his majeſty pay 30,000 l. per month to Denmark and Manſfelt, what is 2000 l. a month to raiſe a powerful and courageous prince with an army of 25000 men upon the back of the enemy. A titulado ſent from Spain with a compliment and preſents to Gabor on his marriage. p. 510.

CCCLXIX. *To the Duke of* BUCKINGHAM. His further proceedings in ſearch of antiquities in marble, &c. Some account of what he has got. His great induſtry in this ſearch, at different places. That he had been forced to deſiſt from his attempts to procure thoſe on Porta Aurea, (See N° cclxxi, cccxv, ccclvii, ccclix.) tho' he had engaged by a depoſit 500 dollars to obtain them of the great treaſurer at the Porte, (See N° ccclix.) the attempt having well-nigh raiſed an inſurrection. p. 511.

CCCLXX. *To Sir* ISAAC WAKE. Makes requeſt of Sir Iſaac for a private favour in order to promote a publick good, viz. To procure the duke of Savoy to recommend a worthy perſon to the coadjutorſhip of the biſhoprick of Scio; who, tho' the titular Roman-catholick archbiſhop of Smyrna, is without a church, and a great friend to Sir Thomas, and the Engliſh nation. The qualifications of that prelate for the office. p. 512.

CCCLXXI. *To the ſame.* In further recommendation of the ſame ſubject, ſetting forth the eaſe with which it may be effected; and his deſire of making ſo good a friend to the Engliſh nation, biſhop of Scio, who may do ſervice to us, when he has left his embaſſy. That this prelate aſſiſts him in collecting marbles for the duke of Buckingham. p. 513.

CCCLXXII. *From Sir* FRANCIS NETHERSOLE. Ill ſucceſs of count Manſfelt. Proceedings of duke Chriſtian of Brunſwick; with other German affairs. p. 513.

CCCLXXIII. *To Lord* CONWAY. In relation to two of his diſpatches being intercepted: To what he hears of his ſucceſſor's being ſet out, without warning to him: To further proceedings in relation to what he had done to ſtop the agent from Spain, (See N° ccclxvii.) who by a fall had broke three bones, and had been carried back to Raguſa: To an offer made him by the agent of Gabor to continue to confer with him on the publick cauſe, if Sir Thomas had power to conclude: In what manner he is forced to deport himſelf, (having yet received no orders) to keep the prince's hopes alive. That he has received a diſpatch from the duke of Sbaraſs, firſt peer of Poland, requeſting in that king's name, Sir Thomas's aſſiſtance to make up matters between the Porte and the Poles. That the Turks apply to him on the ſame occaſion. His reaſons on the ſubject, and his prudent reſolutions what to purſue. Arrival at Venice, in his way to Conſtantinople, of M. Hayes, with a great retinue, from the French king. Conjectures and reports upon it. Sir Thomas thinks he will ſet out for Perſia, to treat for the ſilk trade, and to mediate between the Turks and Perſians: That when he arrives, he ſhall diſcover his deſigns. He complains of the difficulties he is drove to for want of proper proviſion, and the dangerous ways of paſſage and travel for his return. Further notice, by way of P. S. relating to the Spaniſh agent; (See N° ccclxvii.) and to the ſtate of the affair with Gabor. p. 514.

CCCLXXIV. *To the Queen of* BOHEMIA. With pathetick complaints on the ſlights and neglects he has met with from England in relation to his negotiations with Gabor, &c. What a moderate ſum that prince inſiſted on, compar'd with what was paid for leſs ſervice. That he is ready to march towards Vienna, directly, if he can have aſſurance; but that Sir Thomas, having no orders, is obliged to give dilatory anſwers, which will no longer paſs. The difficulties and great diſcouragements he labours under, inſtead of the reward of his long, faithful and dangerous ſervices. p. 515.

CCCLXXV. *To the Prince of* TRANSYLVANIA. A letter written to keep up his expectations, and to hold him ſteady. Notifies his ſpeedy return; and hopes to be more uſeful to his highneſs when in England, than at Conſtantinople. p. 516.

CCCLXXVI. *From Lord* CONWAY. He inlarges (according to his promiſe in the poſtſcript to his letter, N° ccclxiii.) on the ſatisfaction his majeſty had received from the great wiſdom, fidelity and judgment, with which he had conducted himſelf in his negotiations with Gabor, and with regard to the Spaniſh treaty, and all other things concerning his ſervice. That his majeſty withal expreſſed a gracious ſenſe of his merit, acceptation of his endeavours, and confidence in his perſon with honour and dexterity to begin and finiſh matters of the greateſt weight, having never had thought to do any thing that might ſeem to caſt any reflection or diſgrace upon him, whom he eſteems ſo able and faithful a miniſter. That his deſigned ſucceſſor dying (See N° ccclxiii.) his majeſty hath looked exactly into the ſtate of his negotiations, and the merchants affairs, and as well for his own ſervice, as to ſhew his eſtimation of him, and to ſatisfy the merchants, hath reſolved not to make any new choice, but to continue him his ambaſſador there for one year longer, and requires him to diſpoſe of himſelf and his affairs to attend the ſervice accordingly. He then gives him ſome new inſtructions in relation to the Algerines and Tuniſians, of whom he is to deſire that his majeſty's ſhips may be allowed the conveniencies of their ports for their money, in caſe they ſhould be obliged to put in there. He ſignifies to him in cypher, his majeſty's pleaſure with regard to the propoſitions of Gabor, which being in another courſe, he did not think fit to alter it; and the rather, becauſe the French court have not made any overtures to his majeſty or his miniſters on this ſubject, tho' they pretend to be ſo forward at the Porte with Gabor's agents (See N° ccclxviii.); which, however, his majeſty would be glad a good uſe might be made of for the common good (tho' being in another courſe, he cannot join in the treaty). That peradventure, if Sir Thomas, by ſome miniſter of Gabor, gave occaſion to the French ambaſſador to repreſent the ſame, it would be moſt ſucceſsful. That his majeſty is well pleaſed with what is done in oppoſition to the Spaniſh treaty, and with his being choſen by common conſent of the reſident miniſters, (See N° cccli, ccclxi.) for the manager of that affair; and as to the matter of expence attending it, he is to concur with the others, his majeſty relying upon his diſcretion and moderation. He then acquaints him, that the ſlow proceedings of the parliament as to ſupplies, have ſuſpended his majeſty's deſigns. Gives the ſtate of the armies of the king of Denmark and count Mansfelt; and the check the latter had met with. (See N° ccclxxii.) p. 517.

CCCLXXVII. *To* GEORGE *Duke of* Sbaraſs, *Caſtellan of* Cracovia. In anſwer to the deſire of that nobleman (mentioned N° ccclxxiii.) to mediate a reconciliation of the differences between the Poles and Turks. His conference on that head with the chimacham. The extraordinary adjuration of that miniſter to clear himſelf of the charge of licenſing the Tartars to invade Poland. Sir Thomas's advice to the duke in relation to the diſpoſition of the Turks on that head, and for putting a ſtop to the invaſions both of the Coſſacks and Tartars. p. 519.

CCCLXXVIII. *From Mr.* WILKINSON. The concluſion of a ſeparate peace between France and Spain in Italy, ſubjects the French to great cenſure. The conſequences of it. Other advices relating to the Italian affairs. That he perceives his letter has miſcarried, which notify'd the recal of Sir Dudley Carleton from the Hague, and the appointment of Sir Robert Killigrew to ſucceed him there. p. 520.

CCCLXXIX. *From the ſame.* With the news of Italy, &c. p. 521.

CCCLXXX. *From the ſame.* That notwithſtanding the ſeparate peace of the French, the affairs of Italy remain in an uncertain ſtate. The pope ſlightly uſed in the ſaid peace, and Venice and Savoy quite neglected. p. 521.

CCCLXXXI. *To Lord* CONWAY. His great diſtreſs, on new advices and propoſitions from Gabor, for want of orders from England. A curious account of his prudent conduct in this dilemma, when Gabor aſſures him on one hand, that his majeſty has given him (Sir Thomas) command to unite with his (Gabor's) miniſter to procure the Porte to authorize his league with the princes of the union at the Hague; and on the other, when he has received no direction thereupon from England. He asks advice what to do in this uncertainty, of the bailo, leſt Gabor be diſcouraged, if he know the truth. His grief and complaints on this head moſt emphatically ſet forth; having in the beginning of this letter enumerated the dates of the many letters he had ſent, to which he had not been graced with any anſwer. p. 522.

CCCLXXXII. *To the ſame.* The old chimacham depoſed by the Spahees, and inhumanly ſtrangled, to the regret of the grand ſignor. His great age, merit and ſervices. Pretences againſt him. Sir Thomas regrets him, as his only friend and refuge ever ſince his reſidence there, the chief ſupport of the prince of Tranſylvania, and a conſtant enemy of the Auſtrians. He fears that his ſudden death will occaſion ſome diſadvantageous alterations, the new chimacham being a great favourer of the Spaniſh treaty. But hopes ſo much has been done againſt it, that it will be irrecoverable for that year. p. 524.

CCCLXXXIII. *From Mr.* WILKINSON. With the news of Italy. The Jeſuits raiſe falſe reports at Rome of the cruel treatment of the Roman-catholicks in England. p. 525.

CCCLXXXIV. *To the* KING. Having received lord Conway's letters (N° ccclxiii, ccclxxvi.) ſignifying his majeſty's approbation of all his negotiations and endeavours at the Porte, he is overwhelmed with joy and gratitude; and declares, that having now aſſurance added to his zeal, his majeſty ſhall ſee the effects and fruits of both. That he had given ample accounts to lord Conway (in the ſubſequent letter) of what was then doing there, and had neceſſarily fallen upon ſome diſcourſes, which his experience of thoſe parts, and the manner of proceeding in that buſineſs, have aſſured him will be ſome light to his majeſty's deſigns. p. 526.

CCCLXXXV. *To Lord* CONWAY. Accounts for his paſt doubts and deſpair, and expreſſes his preſent joy and gratitude for the opportune arrival of his lordſhip's letters, (N° ccclxiii, ccclxxvi.) which inform him of the approval of his proceedings at the Porte. Motives and reaſons which directed him in his negotiations with Gabor, and which had kept that prince in heart two years before the French ambaſſador had any intereſt in him, notwithſtanding the late king's inflexible reſolution not to join with a prince who was a dependent upon the Turks, and acted under their banners. That he had been the firſt mover of his marriage with the princeſs of Brandenburgh, with a view ſtill further to aſſure him to the cauſe of the Proteſtant religion. He anſwers in a very convincing manner his lordſhip's reaſons (See N° ccclxiii.) why Gabor's offers were no ſooner taken into conſideration, and defends him from the objection his lordſhip had made, particularly in relation to that prince's not applying to his majeſty as well as to the king of France, which he ſays, he was driven to by diſcouragement on the Engliſh ſide, and invitation from the French. Sir Thomas ſays, he had well conſidered the difficulties under which his majeſty muſt labour in money matters, to ſupply ſo many iſſues; but that when it was conſidered, that what was required of his majeſty by that prince, would ariſe in one year but to fourteen days pay of what his majeſty contributed to Denmark and Mansfelt, and the ſervice Gabor could do, he thought it ill husbandry to ſpare this penny, which Sir Thomas could have furniſh'd there upon his own credit; and that if this ſmall ſum was refuſ'd, Gabor would have very little reliance on larger promiſes. He then ſets forth the conſequence of the diverſion Gabor was able to make; and ventures his opinion, that if the king of Denmark had ſpent the paſt time in the emperor's own countries, which were ripe for revolt, Gabor had long ſince joined him, and had brought all other princes to a reſolution: But that the emperor feels not the war made in the countries of poor neutral princes, as he would a fire at his own doors. He ſhews, that the cool and wary counſels of not provoking openly the emperor, will ſubject them to the ſame revenge as if they pulled off the mask at once, if the Auſtrians ſucceeded; and that there is no ſecurity but in paring the eagle's claws, who, unlike to Achilles, is not to be killed with a wound in the heel, but in the head. He then gives the ſtate of matters as they then ſtood. That Gabor has drawn off the baſſa of Buda from the Imperial intereſt: and that he has reaſons to think them both ſincere. His obſervations on Gabor's propoſals, as mentioned in cypher by his lordſhip (N° ccclxiii.): with what he had alter'd in ſuch of them as requir'd it, to render them practicable. That the enabling of Mansfelt to enter Sileſia, which province was ready to receive him, and the payment of the ſmall ſum abovementioned, were the life and ſoul of the buſineſs, and will enable Gabor to do great things. That the death of the old chimacham (See N° ccclxxxii.) had retarded matters; but that he hopes he has found means, by his vigorous repreſentations to the new one, to engage him in the ſame cauſe as to licenſing Gabor to confederate with the princes of the union, and to obtain a command for the baſſa of Buda with others, to make a camp on the frontiers, to watch the ſafety of the borders, and to be ready to attend occaſions. The readineſs of the baſſas, even without licence, to be in arms, of which good uſe may be made. He procures the delay of pacquets ſent from Vienna to the emperor's agent, till he ſhall get all concluded. Hopes the treaty with Spain has received a deadly wound. Intends to write to Gabor for his aſſurance and encouragement. p. 526.

CCCLXXXVI. *To the Queen of* BOHEMIA. With a ſtill more circumſtantial account of the principal particulars contained in the preceding letters; and recommending himſelf to her majeſty's favour, by his conſtant affection to her ſervice, and what he will attempt to do, now he has power put into his hands. p. 530.

CCCLXXXVII. *Relation of the laſt Troubles in* CONSTANTINOPLE. More ample particulars of the Spahees inſurrection, and the depoſition and death of the old chimacham. (mentioned Nº ccclxxxii.). His character, age, and ſervices. Pretence of the Spahees for this violence. How he behav'd himſelf at the time of his death. The Janizaries pretend to reſent his death, and riſe to demand ſatisfaction and juſtice upon it, in ſuch manner, as fills the ſultan and the whole city with apprehenſions. Curious particulars of the audience they compel the ſultan to give them, and of the juſtice and executions they exacted from him, to the terror of the inſolent Spahees, and their leaders in the late commotion. The executions and confiſcations, on this occaſion, of great uſe to the grand ſignor. Bad ſtate of the Turkiſh army before Babylon. p. 532.

CCCLXXXVIII. *From the Duke of* BUCKINGHAM. That the good opinion conceived of Sir Thomas's imployment at Conſtantinople, and of his abilities and knowledge of thoſe parts, make it neceſſary to continue him there till the latter end of the year. Mean time he promiſes to think of ſomewhat for him, that may both haſten and encourage his return. That he will endeavour to deſerve the pains he has taken to oblige him (*See his letters to that nobleman*) in relation to antiquities: Only cautions him againſt purchaſing alabaſter pieces, except figures of exquiſite curioſity. That, as Sir Thomas rightly obſerves, he is not ſo fond of antiquity, as to court it in a mis-ſhapen ſtone; but where beauty and antiquity meet together in a ſtatue, he ſhall not ſtand upon any coſt his judgment ſhall value it at. That ſince he cannot procure the pieces on the Porta Aurea, without difficulty and danger, he is ſatisfy'd with his induſtry on that occaſion, and hopes for other rarities that may be purchaſed with leſs trouble, as well as for a good occaſion to ſhew his gratitude to him. p. 534.

CCCLXXXIX. *From Mr.* WILKINSON. Warm diſputes between the pope and Spaniards about the Valteline. p. 535.

CCCXC. *To* BETHLEM GABOR. Encouraging him to proceed in his enterprizes, notwithſtanding the violent death of the old chimacham. The ſteps he has taken with the new; and the hopes he may receive from Huſſein Affende, caddee-leskar of Greece, a wiſe and conſtant man, and of abſolute credit and authority with the ſultan, who voluntarily offers himſelf to the protection of all his highneſs's affairs. That having received full orders and commands, he will give a good account of the ſucceſs of them for his ſervice. p. 535.

CCCXCI. *To Lord* CONWAY. Upon the receipt of ill news from Babylon, the Turks call a general council of all orders to the number of 1000, to conſult on thoſe affairs. In this council the new chimacham ignorantly or maliciouſly hazards all Gabor's buſineſs, by expoſing it to publick knowledge, and thereby to the oppoſition of the Poles and Imperialiſts. Sir Thomas complains to the chimacham of this raſh miſtake, and procures letters and inſtructions to Gabor, and the baſſa of Buda, the firſt to unite with the princes of the union; the ſecond, to maintain the prince's dominions, if they ſhould be attacked; and to ſtay any miniſter at Buda, whom the emperor ſhould ſend to negotiate a new peace. That when copies of theſe letters were brought to Sir Thomas, he finds them ſo cold and ambiguous, that he utterly rejects them, and procures ſtronger to be written, tho' not ſo full and expreſſive as he wiſhes; which, however, he will make as ſtrong to the prince by inferences as he can (See Nº cccxciii.). The reſult of the buſineſs in relation to the Spaniſh agent at Raguſa (See Nº ccclxvii, ccclxxiii.). That he beſeeches his majeſty to releaſe him of this dry and ſterile imployment, and that his ſucceſſor may ſet out the beginning of next year; and begs his lordſhip's intereſt on this occaſion. p. 536.

CCCXCII. *From Mr.* WILKINSON. Arrival at Venice of the French ambaſſador ſent to palliate his maſter's ſeparate peace with Spain. The pope willing to leave the Valteline in the hands of the Venetians and the Griſons, in order to diſappoint Spain. p. 538.

CCCXCIII. *To* BETHLEM GABOR. He gives his highneſs a more particular account (than in Nº cccxc.) of the orders and inſtructions he has at laſt received from England to act with his highneſs: Of the treaty of alliance with the king of Denmark, the States of Holland, &c. for the reſtoration of the Palatinate, and humbling of the Auſtrians, and of the further ſteps taken to promote the deſired ends. And refers to captain Quadt his highneſs's agent at the Hague, for the particulars relating to the reception of his own propoſitions there. He excuſes the delay of theſe reſolutions of the Engliſh court, on this head, 'till then. Gives him account of the letters and orders of the Porte juſt diſpatched to his highneſs, and the baſſa of Buda: And by ſtrong inferences (as he had wrote to lord Conway, Nº cccxci.) makes up for the want of the deſired force and vigor, which he wiſhes thoſe letters and inſtructions had more plainly expreſſed: By powerful reaſons he puſhes him on to action; and having heard that he has already paſſed the Rubicon, he concludes with mentioning the reſolution of Cæſar, and wiſhes him his ſucceſs, *ut veniat, videat, & vincat*, &c. p. 539.

CCCXCIV. *From Lord* GRANDISON. Adviſes him of the duke of Buckingham's letter to him (Nº ccclxxxviii.). That the king being juſtly offended with the inſolence of the French attendants of the queen, who had faſhioned a kind of commonwealth among themſelves, under her protection, had, to their great regret, diſmiſſed them (all but 3 or 4) to the number of above 400; an act well pleaſing to his own ſubjects, tho' he doubts it will be ill taken in France. Domeſtick occurrences. King of Sweden's hoſtilities with Poland. Is ſorry he ſhall be ſo long before he ſees him and his niece, &c. p. 541.

CCCXCV. *To Lord* CONWAY. Subſtance of the letters and inſtructions ſent to Gabor, and the baſſa of Buda (See Nº cccxci.). He incloſes copies of his letter to that prince, (See Nº cccxciii.) and of all other letters and orders relating to thoſe affairs. He gives his opinion of the effects of theſe negotiations, and the conſequence of Gabor's undertakings in Hungary, &c. if he ſhall be joined with the forces of any other power, and receive the contributions agreed upon. The ſteps that prince has already taken: but that he will not go beyond the poſſibility of a ſafe retreat, if he find himſelf unſupported. His artful views upon the Turks: That they have appointed five baſſas to go to the camp, and as ſome of them go in hope of booty, if they once arrive upon the frontier, it will be very difficult to keep thieves from ſtealing, and the open country will be left at diſcretion. That the fear of this ſtorm has made the emperor diſpatch the ratification of the laſt peace in all haſte to Conſtantinople, which ſhould have been ſent two years before: But that, as it is not ſent by an ambaſſador in form, nor accompany'd with the ſtipulated preſents, he (Sir Thomas) will find means to render it ineffectual. p. 542.

CCCXCVI. *From Mr.* WILKINSON. The proceedings between the new French ambaſſador at Venice, and that republick: With other advices of Italy, and in relation to the Valteline. p. 543.

CCCXCVII. *To Lord* CONWAY. Acknowledges his majeſty's bounties, and his lordſhip's favours: Preſſes his return at the end of the year. Touches upon the choice of his ſucceſſor, and the importance of that embaſſy. Juſt names his kinſman William Roe. Adviſes the death of the baſſa of Buda, who was juſt reconciled to Gabor. The character and genius of his ſucceſſor give room to hope, that this alteration will be for the better: But ſtill Sir Thomas inſiſts upon the abſolute neceſſity of furniſhing the contribution-money to Gabor. He procures the acceptation of the emperor's ratification to be delay'd (See cccxcv.). p. 544.

CCCXCVIII. *From Mr.* WILKINSON. The anſwer which the French ambaſſador receiv'd to his propoſals and buſineſs, on his departure from Venice. p. 545.

CCCXCIX. *From the ſame.* The French ambaſſador's boaſts of ſucceſs in his negotiations, without grounds. The Venetians anſwer but three articles out of twenty; and thoſe not at all to his ſatisfaction. p. 546.

CD. *To Sir* ISAAC WAKE. In thankful acknowledgment of his kindneſs in procuring the deſired recommendation of the archbiſhop of Smyrna, to the biſhoprick of Scio (See N°. ccclxx, ccclxxi). Further reaſons for his making that requeſt, and the good conſequences that will attend the obtaining it, to the Engliſh nation. The active and miſchievous zeal of the jeſuits in their deſigns upon the Greek church. p. 546.

CDI. *To Lord* CONWAY. He begs he may not be commanded to ſtay at Conſtantinople longer than to the end of the year; for that if he begins the new year there, he ſhall be taken in a net, for a little further time. Touches upon the nature and importance of the imployment, and the choice of his ſucceſſor. Begs that an honour which he receiv'd from the ſenate of Venice, who offer'd him, in his purpoſed return, one of their gallies to attend him at Zant for that purpoſe, may be acknowledg'd to the Venetian ambaſſador in England. What he has done in relation to lord Conway's inſtruction (N°. ccclxxvi.) to demand the liberty of the ports of Barbary. That the city of Algier has rebell'd againſt their baſſa, (who therefore poiſoned himſelf) and is reported to erect it ſelf into a commonwealth, and to refuſe governors from the Porte. Turks forced to connive at its proceedings. That the liberty of thoſe ports will be a happy thing for the merchants, if any deſign ſhall bring his majeſty's fleets into thoſe ſeas. The coldneſs of the French ambaſſador with relation both to Gabor and Sir Thomas. That their ſeparate peace with Spain, and this conduct, have ſprung from one root. But that if there be no diſgrace on the ſide of Germany and Denmark, and the contribution be furniſhed to Gabor, he believes the falling off of the French will not affect that prince's reſolutions. Further advice in relation to the Spaniſh treaty. Gabor adviſes the Porte and Sir Thomas, that Mansfelt has penetrated into Sileſia as far as Breſlaw. That prince notifies to the Porte, that in caſe of his death the ſtates of his principality have elected his princeſs to ſucceed him, and requires the confirmation of the grand ſignor, and gives reaſons why it ſhould be granted him. He alſo demands very ſtrenuouſly of the Porte, a plain approbation of his proceedings againſt the emperor, which are deſigned, he ſays, by conquering Hungary, to confine him for ever within Germany. His agent obtains a plauſible anſwer; but in colder terms than he wiſhed; and preſſes the two points with great warmth: But juſt at the time, news arriving of the diſſipation and ruin of the army before Babylon, the Turks find themſelves in no condition to take meaſures which might bring them into new wars. Sir Thomas's advice thereupon to the agent, to take the letter they will ſend, in their own manner, and make the beſt of it for the preſent; and doubts not, as the Turks recover their ſpirits, to bring about every thing to ſatisfaction. Sir Thomas's judgment upon what the Turks will do in this bad criſis of their affairs. He concludes with preſſing his revocation at the end of the year. p. 547.

CDII. *Lord* CONWAY'*s Letter to Sir* ISAAC WAKE. Directing him to cloſe with the offer of the marquis of Baden to furniſh troops for a diverſion in Germany; to be paid by England, Savoy and Venice, in equal proportions; to which the two latter powers have conſented. The conditions on which he is to conclude, or refuſe: That his majeſty is well pleaſed with Sir Iſaac's ſervice herein, and further inſtructs him to ſtir up the Proteſtant Swiſs to refuſe to enter into the treaty of peace made between Spain and France, and to join in promoting the common liberty. p. 551.

CDIII. *From Lord* CONWAY *to Sir* THOMAS ROE. His lordſhip greatly concern'd that his letters were ſo long upon the way, as to augment his grief and uncertainty, as he ſees by two of his letters, (See N°. ccclxxxi. p. 522. N°. ccclxxxii. p. 524.). That he ſhould have been aſham'd of his own defaults, if his heart did not bear him witneſs of his affection and reſpects to Sir Thomas, and if he was not convinc'd that the arrival of his letters would fully ſatisfy him in all points. He inforces in cypher, what he had before written (N°. ccclxiii, ccclxxvi.) as to the Spaniſh treaty at the Porte, and the repayment of his expences on that head: And that his conduct with Gabor is intirely conformable to his majeſty's wiſhes and intentions. His lordſhip gives him account of ſteps taken by the king of Denmark to furniſh the contribution in money to Gabor. Alſo of count Mansfelt's proceedings: Of what he may aſſure the prince of Tranſylvania on his majeſty's part. To whom he may alſo expatiate on the heavy burthens which his majeſty has taken upon him in this publick work, which his lordſhip enumerates, as well with regard to the expences abroad, as to thoſe at home, which his majeſty is put to in the defence of his own dominions threatened to be invaded; and his fleets both of offence and defence; which tho' not ſucceſsful, have cauſed a great diverſion to Spain; and obliged them to ſtand upon the defenſive, when they would otherwiſe have been able to act offenſively; beſides ſhips which his majeſty imploys in the river Elb, which have hinder'd for divers months above forty ſhips going to Spain from thoſe parts with warlike ſtores. His lordſhip then gives Sir Thomas an account of the diſmiſſion of the queen's French ſervants, which, he ſays, the French take ſo ill, that Sir Dudley Carleton (now lord Carleton) was ſent ambaſſador to France to aſſign reaſons for that ſtep. That lord Carleton is ill uſed at Paris both by the court and populace on this occaſion. p. 552.

CDIV. *His* MAJESTY'*s Reaſons for diſmiſſing the* QUEEN'*s* French *Servants*, ſent with the above letter by lord Conway to Sir Thomas. With his majeſty's generoſity to them on their departure. p. 554.

CDV. *To the Prince of* TRANSYLVANIA. He acquaints his highneſs that he receives inſtructions from his majeſty by every ordinary poſt, to correſpond with and ſerve his highneſs, and to aſſure him of his firm reſolution to proſecute the wars of Germany. That his majeſty hath lately ſent alſo his part of the contribution for payment of the Daniſh army, and that of Mansfelt, &c. He accounts, from the diſtractions of the Porte upon their ill news from Aſia, (See N°. CDI.) for the letters ſent from thence (in anſwer to his highneſs's two propoſitions there mention'd) wanting ſo much force and vigour as he might wiſh; and encourages that prince, by what he [Sir Thomas] ſhall be able to effect in joining his efforts to thoſe of his agents, as ſoon as their preſent apprehenſions ſhall be allay'd. Informs him of the death of the Imbrahor baſſa, the beſt friend the Auſtrians had left at the Porte; and concludes with aſſurance that all the authority of his majeſty, and his own endeavours, ſhall be uſed to ſerve him; and that when he is once engaged, the proſperity of his arms will draw on the Turks, who dare not give his highneſs any diſcontent. p. 555.

CDVI. *From Mr.* WILKINSON. The defeat of the king of Denmark's army by count Tilly. Rejoicings of the Spaniards at Rome, and in other parts of Italy, thereupon. That the affair is not ſo bad as the enemy gives out. p. 556.

CDVII. *Lord* Conway *to Sir* Isaac Wake. The diſaſter of the king of Denmark, and his majeſty's vigorous meaſures taken to ſupport him. That this puts his majeſty upon an extraordinary way to raiſe money by commiſſion to ſome ſelected perſons in each county, who are to perſuade and conſtrain all ſubſidy men, according to the rates they ſtand charged in the ſubſidy books, to lend ſuch a portion as may raiſe the money wanted. Lord Carleton recalled from France in reſentment; the reaſons of it: And that the iſſue may poſſibly be a prohibition of trade between the two kingdoms, till his majeſty can obtain juſtice for his trading ſubjects, as had been promiſed. p. 557.

CDVIII. *To the Queen of* Bohemia. That Sir Thomas has procured that ſatisfaction to Gabor at the Porte, which his agent could not obtain, and which had held that prince in ſuſpenſe as to his entrance upon action; to wit, That he has procur'd for him the promiſe of the inveſtiture of the principality of Tranſylvania to his princeſs. That the Turkiſh frontier army is commanded to keep a guard on the territories of Gabor, and to ſtrike fear into the emperor, and to uſe the occaſion: That if the emperor ſeek by any new ambaſſador or treaty to aſſure the peace, no ſuch ſhall be permitted to come to Conſtantinople; but be obliged to deliver his meſſage to Gabor and the baſſa of Buda, to whom full power is delegated: And that no peace ſhall be concluded without the conſent of the prince and his allies, the approbation of Sir Thomas, and the knowledge of the other reſidents there. The importance of the election of the princeſs of Tranſylvania, to the common cauſe, and for defeating the intrigues and views of the Auſtrians with regard to that principality. That now he hopes for ſome good effects of Gabor's actions, &c. for her majeſty's honour and ſervice, and for the reward of her heroick patience, &c. p. 558.

CDIX. *To the Lord* Conway. With an ample and very curious relation of all he has briefly mentioned in the preceding letter to the queen of Bohemia. His conference with the Dutch and Venetian reſidents on the eight articles propoſed by Gabor for the conſent of the Porte, and which of them Sir Thomas approves, and which rejects, and for what reaſons. His conference with the chimacham in purſuance of the reſolutions the reſidents had jointly taken. His ſucceſs in that conference, and his regard to the inſtruction he had from his majeſty, (N°. ccclxiii.) to avoid the ſcandal of bringing the Turk into Chriſtendom; though, as he ſays, if examples are good arguments, a pope, a king of Arragon, a French and all catholicks have taught us, that it is not a mortal ſin to uſe one enemy of God againſt another: That Gabor may attribute all the ſucceſs of his propoſitions, and particularly of his inveſtiture granted to his princeſs, to his majeſty's authority, under which Sir Thomas has effected theſe things; and may reaſonably challenge returns both from him and the elector of Brandenburgh, brother of the princeſs. That he has deliver'd his majeſty's letters of congratulation, &c. to the grand ſignor into the viſier's hands, as well as that to himſelf: And that he has all the ſatisfactory aſſurances given him of complying with all his deſires in relation to the Barbary pyrates, which he can expect, or deſire, from the nature of the caſe, and from the uncertain obedience of thoſe of Algier (mentioned N°. cdi.) That thus having concluded happily all the matters committed to him in this embaſſy, he hopes his majeſty will graciouſly releaſe him from it. p. 558.

[CDIX.] *The laſt Demands of* Gabor. Being the eight articles propoſed by him to be complied with by the grand ſignor, and ſome of which Sir Thomas diſapprov'd, and others ſeconded, and obtain'd, as mentioned in the preceding letter. p. 561.

CDX. *From Mr.* Wilkinson. The unſettled ſtate of the late peace in Italy, and the Valteline. The pope's nephew returns from his legation to Spain ſo unſucceſsfully, that his holineſs reſolves to croſs the Spaniards in all their deſigns. The news of Venice and other parts of Italy. p. 562.

CDXI. *To Lord* Conway. The arrival of Manſfelt and count Weimar in Sileſia (See N°. cdi.) confirmed; and that Gabor was riſen to join with them; and the new baſſa of Buda was marched to confer with Gabor in his paſſage. The emperor's agent hereupon makes ſuch a clamour as has ſome influence upon the weak and timorous chimacham, and cauſes ſome ſtop to the diſpatches of the inveſtiture, and other negotiations of the prince, as mention'd N°. cdix. The imperial agent exclaims vehemently againſt the inveſtiture; but Sir Thomas finds means to ſet that matter right, and hopes ſoon to ſee the meſſenger diſpatch'd with the grant of it. That in all probability letters procur'd by the imperial agent to warn the baſſa of Buda againſt a breach with the emperor, will come too late to prevent blows. An internuntio from Poland arrives at the Porte, to ſet all matters right between thoſe two powers, and recommended to Sir Thomas by the letters of that king, and the general of the crown; to whom he will do all civil and chriſtian offices; but the face of affairs being now changed, and the Polander in the Emperor's intereſt, and againſt Gabor, and the king of Sweden, his majeſty's friend, he thinks it adviſeable to throw ſome difficulties in the way, and to keep the balance as it ſtands; but not to make an open breach, nor yet to ſet him free from all apprehenſions of the Tartars. Double-dealing of the French ambaſſador. p. 563.

CDXII. *To* Bethlem Gabor. Encouraging his highneſs to perſevere in his reſolutions, by the aſſurance that all his demands will be comply'd with at the Porte, notwithſtanding the ſecret arts, or open efforts of enemies: The ſucceſs of which he attributes to his majeſty's authority uſed by himſelf, in ſupport of his highneſs's agent, and hopes he will acknowledge it accordingly to England. That he knows of the letters diſpatched to the new baſſa of Buda. (See preced.). No imperial ambaſſador to be admitted to come to Conſtantinople, but referred to his highneſs and that baſſa. The demand of the imperial agent, that an ambaſſador be ſent to Vienna by the Turks, according to articles, in their turn, utterly refuſed. Arrival of an ambaſſador from Poland, whoſe errand Sir Thomas believes will be fruitleſs: That if his buſineſs proceed to treaty, his agent, as they have agreed together, will provide a ſtrong article in it for his highneſs's ſecurity. Preſents his highneſs with father Paul's hiſtory of the council of Trent in Italian, with high encomiums of it. p. 564.

CDXIII. *From Mr.* Wilkinson. With the news of Rome, Venice, and other parts of Italy. p. 565.

CDXIV. *To the Lord* Conway. An account of an action between the Imperialiſts and Gabor. Progreſs of count Manſfelt in Sileſia. The Turks, as Sir Thomas foreſaw, engaged in the quarrel, and Gabor procures orders for their wintering with him, contrary to their uſual cuſtom, which was to retire on St. Demetrius's day. Menaces and rants of the imperial agent at Conſtantinople on this occaſion. Obviated by Sir Thomas. Morteſa, baſſa of Buda, fond of engaging in this war for ſelfiſh and political views. That now all things being in action, and ſucceſs attending his negotiations beyond what he could have promiſed, he ſhall take it as an infinite grace, if his lordſhip will procure three words under his majeſty's own hand in approbation of his zeal; an honour which he had thrice received from his late majeſty. His efforts, and the motives on which he proceeded, in procuring the ſultan's approbation of the inveſtiture to Gabor's lady: That he has written to the prince (cdxii.) to prevent the effects of his doubting on the delay it had met with. The Poliſh ambaſſador's demands, and reception. How he intends to comport himſelf towards him; being aſſured, that if he can proceed ſo far as to ſet the grand ſignor's fleet at liberty, which is employ'd to defend the Black-ſea from the incurſions of the Coſſacks, that it may enter the Mediterranean, it will be of greater conſequence for diverting the forces of Spain, than the invaſion of the Tartars to buſy the king of Poland. The emir of Sidon breaks out for the third time into hoſtilities againſt the Porte. p. 565.

CDXV. *From Lord* CONWAY. Captain Quadt, agent of the prince of Tranſylvania, arrives in England; has audience of the king, and commiſſioners are appointed to treat with him. His majeſty's efforts to ſupply the king of Denmark with troops on his late defeat. His majeſty falls upon the method of raiſing money by way of commiſſion throughout the kingdom (See N° CDVII.) after the rate of five ſubſidies, under the name of loan; to raiſe 400,000 l. and methods alſo taken to ſettle a conſtant revenue for his majeſty, by ſale of the king's lands, by doubling the rents, &c. Notifies his majeſty's acceptance of the marquis of Baden's propoſal, in conjunction with Venice and Savoy, to maintain 20000 foot and 4000 horſe, for recovery of the German liberty (See N°. CDII.). That he has preſented his letters and relation ſent to him, to his majeſty; and muſt truly ſay, his majeſty doth not only graciouſly vouchſafe his endeavours, but reads them with pleaſure and delight. p. 567.

CDXVI. *To Lord* KONESPOLSKY, *General of the* POLES. Sir Thomas ſets forth his ſervices and negotiations in behalf of the Poles, at the deſire of his Poliſh majeſty. That tho' the Turks have given the Poliſh ambaſſador fair words, and promiſe of peace, yet (as he dextrouſly inſinuates, for reaſons given to lord Conway, N°. CDXI, CDXIV.) the Tartar han pays them no obedience but for his own ſake; and therefore it will be beſt to rely more upon their own ſtrength, than on the Ottoman promiſes. Receives with due gratitude the invitation of his Poliſh majeſty, and of his lordſhip, to paſs thro' Poland in his way to England; but that the ſudden death of the perſon appointed to ſucceed him at the Porte, has engaged his ſtay beyond his expectation; and aſſures his majeſty and his lordſhip of ſuch ſervices during his ſtay, as may befit the friendſhip between the kings of England and Poland, and, for his own part, a good Chriſtian. p. 568.

CDXVII *From Mr.* WILKINSON. Negotiations of the French ambaſſador in Swiſſerland, in relation to the Valteline The Griſons and Swiſs both reſolved to maintain their rights. Death of the duke of Mantua. Other Italian affairs. p. 569.

CDXVIII. *To the Duke of* BUCKINGHAM. Deplores the miſcarriage of a letter, afterwards received, (See N°. CCCLXXXVIII.) which lord Grandiſon inform'd him, his grace had written to him. That he has now brought all things entruſted to his negotiation, to a happy iſſue, which he enumerates, and begs his revocation. His difficulties in the matter of marbles. Mr. Petty's proceedings. Gives his grace a further account of his diligence and induſtry in this ſearch. p. 570.

CDXIX. *To Lord* CONWAY. Junction of Gabor with count Mansfelt. Their ſucceſsful progreſs. The Poliſh ambaſſador diſpatched home, with very little ſatisfaction, none of his demands being comply'd with, tho' ſupported by the French ambaſſador, on Sir Thomas's declining to do it. What thoſe demands were. What he has obtained. That the Poles will be obliged to keep up their forces on the Turkiſh ſide, (as he had projected, N°. CDXI, CDXIV.) and ſo will not be at liberty to uſe them againſt the king of Sweden, as they had intended That a declaration is procured from the Porte, that if the Poles make any attempt upon Gabor's territories, in his abſence from them, it will be looked upon as an infraction of their peace with the Porte. That Ludovicus Camerarius, the king of Sweden's reſident at the Hague, being willing to correſpond with him; he deſires to know ſpeedily his majeſty's pleaſure how far he may inlarge himſelf to him. Loſs of the Turks before Babylon (See N° CDI.) greater than reported at firſt. Renews his ſuit for a revocation, God having bleſſed all his negotiations there with ſucceſs, leſt he ſhould ſee an ebb-tide. p. 577.

CDXX. Relation of a great advantage obtain'd by Gabor and count Mansfelt over the imperialiſts, under count Wallenſtein. Letters of encouragement ſent to Gabor from the Porte, with three veſts of honour; one for him, one for Morteſa baſſa of Buda, the other for Muchemet baſſa of Agria, who purſu'd Wallenſtein in his retreat. p. 572.

CDXXI *To the Lords of his Majeſty's Council.* On occaſion of a controverſy between Mr. Leate and the Levant company, about the charges of the negotiation and maintenance of the peace with the Algerines and Tuniſians, concerning which both ſides requeſt him to inform their lordſhips what he knows; he briefly ſtates the affair of his negotiation in relation to thoſe Moors, and the progreſs thereof from the beginning of his embaſſy to the preſent time; and notifies what he has done for the renewal of the treaties with thoſe ports of Barbary, with further conditions to the advantage of the Engliſh. That tho' he has borne his part above his ability, and has redeemed more ſlaves out of his poor means, than concurs with thrift or worldly providence, yet he will omit his own caſe, and become a petitioner for Mr. Leate, that he may not be made a ſad example to warn others not to ſerve the publick to their own ruin. Hopes for his ſpeedy revocation and return, when he ſhall make all particulars clear, and ſhew both the profit and poſſibility of their trade and peace in relation to the Engliſh commerce. p 572.

CDXXII. *From Sir* ISAAC WAKE *at* VENICE Being juſt returned to his reſidence there, he ſends Sir Thomas the firſt-fruits of his pen. Gives him ſome brief intimations of the league he has been negotiating between the marquis of Baden, Venice, and Savoy, (See N°. CDII, CDXV.) which when fully perfected by the concurrence of the two latter, he will be more particular in. Cardinal of Savoy promiſes to promote vigorouſly the intereſt of the archbiſhop of Smyrna, recommended by Sir Thomas (See N°. CCCLXX, CCCLXXI). p. 575.

CDXXIII. *To Mr.* WILKINSON. Sir Thomas apprehends freſh troubles at Conſtantinople from the ſoldiers, who, he ſays, are return'd from the Aſian war, as inſolent as cowards. Impudent anſwer of a ſpahee to the grand viſier, who had refuſed him a place unfit for him. p. 576.

CDXXIV. *From Sir* ISAAC WAKE *to Lord* CONWAY. His audience of the doge and ſenate of Venice. He moves them in behalf of the Griſons, and adviſes them of a dangerous intrigue of the Spaniards with that people. Communicates to them his majeſty's zealous efforts for the common cauſe, and preſſes them to co-operate with his majeſty and him in relation to Gabor, and to the treaty ſet on foot with the marquis of Baden. Their favourable anſwer to all his propoſitions; and the conduct he deſigns to obſerve. That he intends to make good uſe of their declaration, that the treaty of peace in Italy, was concluded without their participation or conſent, contrary to what the French every-where gave out. p. 576.

CDXXV. *From Sir* ISAAC WAKE *to Sir* THOMAS ROE. He ſends copies of ſeveral letters and diſpatches, and among them, a copy of the above; and will conſtantly ſend what other advices may be neceſſary, that Sir Thomas may be punctually informed of all that paſſes at Venice, in regard of the notable uſe he makes of it for the publick benefit. Tho' they have news of the good ſucceſs of Gabor, yet from Vienna, they give ſuch news as makes his deſigns doubtful. Deſires to govern himſelf as to the ſervice of this prince at Venice, by the advices he ſhall receive from Sir Thomas of Gabor's conduct. That the king of Denmark has made ſuch good uſe of his misfortune, that he holds Tilly at bay; and in the ſpring, he hopes, will have the better of him. The uncertain ſtate of affairs in Piedmont. That as to France, it is like Galilee; no good thing is expected from it: But that there is ſome hope in their natural inconſtancy; for if they vary, it muſt be for the better; ſince 'tis impoſſible they can do worſe than they have done of late. p. 578.

CDXXVI. *To the Lord* CONWAY. That a new courier arrived at Conſtantinople, brings fire in one hand, and water in the other: Being, firſt, the news of a ſignal victory obtained by Bethlem Gabor and count Mansfelt over the Imperialiſts; and, next, that he hath made a truce, and conſented to ſend two commiſſioners to treat. Sir Thomas's repreſentations and expoſtulations hereupon to the prince's agents; and their excuſes of their maſter's conduct. Sir Thomas thinks theſe excuſes plauſible, for reaſons which he gives; but, on the other hand, thinks that the Turks will not avow the forwardneſs of the baſſa of Buda in this war, becauſe of the deſperate ſtate of their affairs in Aſia; and therefore that Gabor will be diſcouraged from going on, if he be not well hearten'd from Chriſtendom. That he wiſhes count Mansfelt had received directions to correſpond with him; for now he knows nothing but what Gabor and his agents think proper, for their own ends, to communicate to him; and that he could then have counter-worked him at the Porte, if there had been occaſion. How he intends to proceed in this doubtful ſituation, which he hopes will be well interpreted. p. 579.

CDXXVII. *From the Lord* CONWAY. With advice to Sir Thomas of the propoſitions of Bethlem Gabor to his majeſty by his agent captain Quadt, and what has been concluded thereupon, as it is not doubted, to the full ſatisfaction of that prince. That he has, as Sir Thomas deſired, (N° CDI.) acknowledged the civilities of the ſenate of Venice intended to Sir Thomas on his return. That as to his ſucceſſor, three perſons are to be elected by the company, and preſented to his majeſty; one of which he will chuſe: That the choice will probably fall upon Mr. Wyche, who ſhould have been agent in Spain: So that he need not doubt his revocation; which he will take care ſhall be ſo timely, that he ſhall not loſe the fit ſeaſon for his return. p. 580.

CDXXVIII. *To the Counteſs of* BEDFORD. After a very courtly and polite addreſs to her ladyſhip, he preſents her with a catalogue of antient coins and medals, which he has collected in his pilgrimage, as he calls it; among which there are ſome ſo rare, he ſays, that he believes the cabinets of Paris, which muſter 12000, cannot match them. He enters beautifully into the uſefulneſs as well as the delight, which this ſtudy produces. That four things are required in medals, truth, antiquity, beauty, ſtory, or poetry. For theſe the metal is one of the beſt witneſſes. That copper is ſeldom a counterfeit. What is to be diſcerned in antiquities of this kind; and which are moſt, and which leaſt eſteemed. His thoughts of thoſe which are truly medals, and of their firſt original. He deſcribes the Roman braſs coins: Shews when ſilver were beaten, and when gold were ſtamped: when medals: when conſular monies. That the tribunes and cenſors alſo coined; but he reckons theſe three in one order; but cannot be beaten off from valuing them, having three of the four requiſite qualities, as above. Of the plain monies: Among theſe he mentions many that were not coins, but pure medals, as he inſtances in ſeveral ſtruck on remarkable occaſions. That we muſt take heed not to condemn all thoſe for falſe which we find inſcribed with elder names or actions than our rule will juſtify, nor to deem them made by thoſe men, and in thoſe times, whoſe memory they carry; they being ſtamped or ſtruck by their poſterity, deſirous to revive the glory of their anceſtors, and inſinuate their own. Several inſtances of this kind. When medals began to be neceſſary and uſual, and of what metal. When the honour they were deſigned to confer, began to be debaſed, and why: when the art was at the higheſt. Curious ones of the more modern empire, in his poſſeſſion, which are very ſcarce. When barbariſm and ignorance prevailed, and arts were forgotten and diſgraced, all the ſtamps, as he obſerves, are *brute*; but ſuch as they are, he will endeavour to follow the ſucceſſion as low as he can, becauſe they are not ſeen in the Weſt. He ſpeaks then of Greek medals, and enumerates ſome rare pieces of them; and doubts not, when he returns, her ladyſhip will teach him more than he can find out without help. p. 583.

CDXXIX. *To Lord* CONWAY. General rumour at Conſtantinople of Gabor's truce, and a treaty begun, of great uſe to the emperor's affairs at the Porte. That Gabor's miniſters, at leaſt in appearance, ſolicit contrary effects; but there is ſo little ground on either ſide, that he knows not what to rely upon. That it would have been of great ſervice for counterbalancing Gabor's deſigns at the Porte, had count Mansfelt correſponded with him; but, he doubts not, that his majeſty hath, from that general, an account of the motives to this change. That the Dutch ambaſſador hath received bills for 30,000 dollars to be paid Gabor, which makes him aſham'd, that when he has raiſed and upheld this negotiation, all the honour and grace of it ſhould paſs over his head to others; whereby he, Sir Thomas, is diſabled and diminiſhed with all the miniſters. That he wanted neither credit nor affection, yet was ambitious of nothing but to have known and marched *pari gradu*, with others, the better to have ſerved his maſter. Halil-baſſa, the only ſoldier of the old breed of that empire, is made grand viſier; and with him a new aga of the Janizaries, and all officers of war: That, contrary to their cuſtom, they are order'd to ſet out in ten days from their advancement, though in extreme winter, for Aſia. He hopes his majeſty has long ſince diſcharged him of this diſgraceful employment, in which he lives with more diſcontent, than, being unguilty, he could do in any priſon of England. p. 584.

CDXXX. *From Sir* ISAAC WAKE. That the agent of the marquis of Baden at Venice has not yet been able to procure that republick's concurrence with his majeſty and Savoy to his maſter's propoſitions (See N° CDII, CDXV, CDXXII). Count Mansfelt dies in his journey from Hungary to Venice, on whoſe valour, and other qualities, the Venetians ſo much depended, that they thought it needleſs to agree with the marquis of Baden, and poſtpon'd his agent in expectation of the general's arrival at Venice. Dr. Joachim Kratz arrives opportunely on the death of Mansfelt, from the king of Denmark, which he hopes may confirm the Venetians. The Dutch ambaſſador order'd to join both with Sir Iſaac Wake and Dr. Kratz, in negotiation. News in relation to the Valteline, France, &c. p. 585.

CDXXXI. *From Lord* CONWAY. That the Venetian ambaſſador in England moved his majeſty ſtrongly to order Sir Thomas to oppoſe the newly nominated baſſa of Tunis going thither; and mentions it, as a reſolution taken by all the ambaſſadors reſident at Conſtantinople, on account of the known character of that baſſa for pyratical acts, and the protection he will probably give to pyrates: But that his majeſty having no advices from him (Sir Thomas) of ſuch an oppoſition, or the neceſſity for it, has ſuſpended complying with the ambaſſador's requeſt, till he hears from him. The great encomiums that ambaſſador gives Sir Thomas, who ſays, that not only his quality as ambaſſador, but his perſonal virtues, had won him ſingular reſpect and eſtimation with his maſters. That his lordſhip took the firſt opportunity to acquaint his majeſty with it, that he might ſee he had received both honour and ſervice by Sir Thomas's employment, as acknowledged by a ſtate which had both opportunity and cauſe to obſerve his proceedings. Mentions with honour, Sir Iſaac Wake, who he ſays likewiſe much eſteems Sir Thomas; and doubts not the good and neceſſary correſpondence between them. He fears that the marquis of Baden's propoſition (See N° CDII, CDXV, CDXXII, CDXXX.) will be rendered fruitleſs by the refuſal of the Venetians to join in it; who ſtill hope the French will ſee their late errors, and return; and ſo care not to ſeparate from them: In which caſe they think they ſhall not want the marquis; being alſo in expectation of a diverſion by Mansfelt in Styria and Carinthia, of greater importance to them, if it can be effected. But, however,

ever, that his majeſty muſt have the honour, not to have neglected the marquis's offer, if the reſt would have concurred That he will ſhortly receive order for his return, Sir Peter Wyche being choſen to ſucceed him. But that, to deal plainly with him, he has always conceived, that the neceſſity of his majeſty's ſervice would have required his continuance another year; but that he would never hint ſo much to his majeſty becauſe of his and his lady's earneſt deſire to return. That his majeſty well approves of the aſſiſtance he has given (See N° CDXI, CDXIV.) to Gabor's agent, and particularly in the point of inveſtiture to his lady. That his refuſal of ſome of Gabor's propoſitions, and alteration of others, (See N° CDIX.) with his reſolution how to govern himſelf in the buſineſs concerning Poland, (See CDXI, CDXIV.) are agreeable to his majeſty's intention. That he knows not what orders the French ambaſſador at the Porte may have received, whoſe actions Sir Thomas cenſures (See N° CDXI. and elſewhere); but that their proceedings with England are contrary to amity and treaty. That on no other pretence than that thoſe goods of Spain which have been found in French ſhips, have been detained, and confiſcated, a practice juſtify'd by all nations; they have arreſted throughout France, contrary to expreſs treaty, all the merchants ſhips and goods of the Engliſh: That this, at the ſuit of the merchants, has brought on the like orders of arreſt of the French ſhips by way of reprizal; which are to be ſold to make good the merchants loſſes, if they can obtain no other ſatisfaction: For his majeſty, the ſecretary ſays, will not deny his ſubjects protection, in caſe he cannot procure timely juſtice. But yet he hopes things will be accommodated. p. 586.

CDXXXII. *To the Lord* Conway. That he incloſes two copies of letters, one ſent by him (See ſubſeq. N°.) to Gabor, and the other to count Mansfelt. (See N° CDXXXIV). That the emperor's agent at Conſtantinople had lately received a great diſgrace there; but that the French ambaſſador, reſpecting more the puncto of outward honour, than the then exigence of affairs, had unſeaſonably repaired it. Obſervations on Gabor's conduct, and on his inſiſting now, which he did not at firſt, that the Turks continue their aids to him, which their fears will not eaſily ſuffer them to comply with. Hopes to be better illuminated by count Mansfelt; but begs inſtructions for his conduct in the preſent ſituation of affairs, that he may not ſwerve from his majeſty's intentions. p. 589.

CDXXXIII *To* Bethlem Gabor. He joyfully congratulates his ſucceſſes: Doubts not that his complaints of neglect from his majeſty are before now ſatisfy'd. That the principal one is anſwer'd by count Mansfelt's joining his highneſs; and that to the other, a large part of the contribution in money is remitted by the king of Denmark, in which his royal maſter is greatly intereſted; and there can be no difficulty but in the exchanges, and that he ſhall be able to remove as ſoon as commanded. He encourages him with ſtrong aſſurances of his majeſty's ſtedfaſtneſs, and that of his allies. The great advantage which the Imperial agent makes of the rumours of a truce and treaty ſet on foot by his highneſs, and the jealouſy it may give his allies. He intimates that his league did not depend upon the Turkiſh aids he now inſiſts upon. Repreſents to him the ſtate of that empire; that the cure of all their fears is in his own power. Sets forth the reaſons why Morteſa, baſſa of buda, ſhould in intereſt follow the cauſe he had begun, notwithſtanding a letter ſent him, diſavowing his engagement in the war. (See N° CDXI, CDXII). That, indeed, the new grand viſier could not be prevailed upon to countenance openly the rupture, becauſe he was obliged to ſet out for Aſia ſoon after his promotion: That the chimacham's fears and ſelfiſhneſs in this particular, are not to be heeded, and why. That the beſt and wiſeſt men, and thoſe likelieſt to be advanced, are of favourable ſentiments. Intimates the advice which his highneſs may give to the Porte on this occaſion. Promiſes to do all in his power, and dare engage, when it comes to the point of debate, that a peace with the emperor will not be accepted. p 589.

CDXXXIV. *To Count* Mansfelt. That his excellency's offers of a correſpondence with him, have prevented him, being determined to invite his excellency to it, on the firſt occaſion That his excellency's propoſition of procuring a free paſſage thro' the grand ſignor's territories, for ſuch forces as he ſhall land in Dalmatia, will be hard of digeſtion at the Porte; for that, tho' they hate ſome Chriſtians more than others, yet are they jealous of all. That, however, he will do his endeavour, if, firſt, the inclination which the Turks ſhew at preſent to a peace with the emperor, be renounced, and a reſolution if not to aſſiſt in the war, yet to let the treaties remain as they are, be obtained; which is now the chief object of his negotiation That, for this purpoſe, he has written to prince Gabor, and open'd to him the true condition of that empire, and the way to keep them engaged, which muſt come from the borders; no argument being able to prevail with them againſt their ignorance, fears, and a general maxim, not to embrace two wars at the ſame time. That from Gabor therefore, and Morteſa baſſa of Buda, muſt come the means that ſhall induce them; for the one is actually a ſubject, and the other they look upon as theirs. His apprehenſions of the bad conſequence of inſiſting, as Gabor now ſeems to do, on the Turks aiding him openly in the war, eſpecially now a truce is enter'd into, and his excellency departed from the army, of which the emperor's agent makes no ſmall advantage. In fine, that it will reſt with Gabor to bring the Turks either into peace or war, who is able to guide and deceive them both ways. Therefore he deſires his excellency to obſerve the purpoſes of that prince, that he may know how to conform his negotiations there accordingly, in which he may be able to do his excellency better ſervice than he can otherwiſe pretend to. p. 591.

CDXXXV. *From Sir* Francis Nethersole. Proceedings of count Tilly againſt the king of Denmark. The ſuccours deſigned him from the Low-countries unavoidably delay'd. A Daniſh ambaſſador to France ſeized by the Spaniards. Is apprehenſive of the diſcovery that may be made from his papers. M. Quadt, agent of Gabor, returns reaſonably well ſatisfy'd from England. Other proceedings in Holland and the Low-countries. A Dutch ſkipper ſeizes a great ſum of money deſigned to pay the Spaniſh gariſons in thoſe parts. p. 592.

CDXXXVI. *From Sir* Isaac Wake. The retinue of count Mansfelt, after his death, (See N° CDXXX.) arrive at Venice, and apply to Sir Iſaac, as one who beſt knew that general's intentions and deſigns. Gabor's demands of money and foot ſoldiers to the number of 10,000, to enable him to beſiege and keep towns, his troops being principally cavalry. He promiſes if his aſſignations be duly paid, never to make peace without general conſent. Mansfelt's army left in his hands. The troops of the duke of Weimar alſo take their winter quarters in Hungary, under his protection: He pretends, that he has treated for a ſuſpenſion of arms, only to gain time. A meſſenger from him at Venice, privately, who is to carry him back ſuch anſwers as will determine him for peace or war. The Engliſh, Daniſh, and Dutch ambaſſadors join to ſatisfy him; but are troubled with the French ambaſſador, who ſays, he has no orders. That Sir Iſaac will aſſure this meſſenger of his majeſty's concurrence and zeal for the common ſervice. The marquis of Baden's propoſitions (See N° CDXXXI, &c.) rejected at Venice. That Gabor complains ſharply of the ambaſſador of France at Conſtantinople, who eſtranges himſelf from him now he is in the field, after he had inſtigated him to commence hoſtilities, and avowed he had money in his hands from his king to pay his highneſs. Sir Iſaac is deſirous to know how that ambaſſador, and thoſe of Venice and Holland act towards that prince, and if, as he is made believe, they have really orders to ſupply him with money. p. 593.

CDXXXVII. *To Lord* CONWAY. In the great uncertainty he is in of Gabor's deſigns, knowing nothing of them but what his own agents think fit to communicate, he eſteems it his duty to inform his majeſty of every thing that comes to his hand, and to leave the judgment to his wiſdom. Gabor's excuſes to the court of Vienna for breaking the former peace with them. Anſwer of that court, and what they inſiſt upon from him. His proceedings. Sir Thomas's obſervations upon, and opinion of the preſent ſtate of matters in regard to that prince, and the inclination and views of the Turks in relation to him. That he complains vehemently of the non-performance of the contributions, the Dutch ambaſſador with-holding them on a punctilio. His opinion of count Manſfelt's project to procure a body of foot ſoldiers from Venice. (See N° CDXXXIV). p. 594.

CDXXXVIII. *Abſtract of Advices from* VIENNA: *ſent with the preceding Letter*. Articles propoſed to Gabor by the court of Vienna. Motions of the Imperial army, affairs of Sileſia, &c. Gabor anſwers and rejects thoſe articles. p. 595.

CDXXXIX. *To Lord* CONWAY. The news of count Manſfelt's death being brought to the duke of Weimar, who had been 14 days ill of a fever, he falls into an apoplexy, and dies. Diſpoſitions of the army he commanded on that occaſion, as alſo of that commanded by count Manſfelt. Tranſylvanian agent excuſes his maſter's proceedings, in relation to the truce. Sir Thomas's expoſtulations thereupon: His reply, giving the reaſon for that ſtep, and that it was done in concert with count Manſfelt, the duke of Weimar, the king of Denmark, &c. and declares, that the next ſummer the prince would again take the field, and march directly into Auſtria, where it was promiſed the king of Denmark would meet him, unite their armies, and put an end to the miſeries of chriſtendom; moſt ſolemnly aſſerting, that his maſter had no thought of peace, if he was not abandon'd of all ſides. The prince in a letter moves Sir Thomas to procure Morteſa, baſſa of Buda, to be recalled to Conſtantinople, in order to ſatisfy the Porte as to his proceedings, as well as to thoſe of the prince; and to do all he could to induce the Turks to continue their aids to Gabor. Sir Thomas, in anſwer ſhews, firſt, that the neceſſity the prince inſiſted upon of the Turkiſh aids was intirely new; that it was next to impoſſible to effect it, as things then ſtood; and could only be effected, if at all, by himſelf: That the prince had entered into a league with the ſovereigns of Chriſtendom, as *ſui juris*, and without ſuppoſing thoſe aids ſo abſolutely neceſſary, as he ſeemed now to think them. That it was his opinion, and that of many others, that ſuch an open aid from the Turks would do the emperor more ſervice than otherwiſe, by uniting all the princes of his communion in his behalf, and inducing them to make contributions for him as in a war againſt the Turks. That as to the recalling of Morteſa, if it was done at this time, when the Turks out of fear blamed and diſavow'd his engaging in hoſtilities, it would be certainly to deſtroy him; and that as he was an active man, and an enemy to the emperor, all fineſſe ſhould be rather uſed to keep him in, and at, his poſt. The agent owns himſelf convinced in relation to the propoſed recalling of Morteſa, and agrees to ſuſpend the application deſired for that purpoſe. Sir Thomas's opinion that Gabor is not ſincerely diſpoſed to peace with the emperor, and his reaſons in ſupport of it: That, however, the countenance of the Turks is neceſſary to Gabor; and therefore Sir Thomas finds out an excellent medium, which in any light may at laſt produce the deſired end both for Gabor and his allies: This is, to procure the grand ſignor to ſuſpend all treaty with the emperor, and to declare that he will obſerve a neutrality in the war. The good uſes that may be made of this project. That the emperor is not ſo fond of preſerving peace with Turkey, as was apprehended; and believes he ſhould have more advantage, in their preſent ſituation, if they ſhould enter into the war. That Wallenſtein was diſgraced at Vienna, becauſe he did not invade the Turkiſh dominions, and recalled on that account, p. 597.

CDXL. *To Lord* CONWAY. A curious account of other proceedings of Gabor with the Turkiſh miniſters, which ſhew, as Sir Thomas thinks, his ſincerity to purſue the war. They encourage Gabor, and continue Morteſa in the baſſaſhip of Buda. Sir Thomas's conference with the viſier, whom he influences beyond his hopes, and brings into his projected neutrality (See preced.); and who impowers him to write to the court of England of the grand ſignor's favourable reſolutions. Sir Thomas encouraged to hope, that Manſfelt's project (See N° CDXXXIV, CDXXXVII) to obtain a free paſſage for new forces thro' the territories of the Porte, from Venice, &c. (which he had deſpair'd of ſucceeding in) would be conſented to, for the reinforcing of Gabor. Reaſons from all theſe proceedings, to be aſſur'd of Gabor's ſincerity to the league. That as that prince deſires a nobleman of diſtinction to ſucceed count Manſfelt with him, Sir Thomas gives his opinion why the old count de Torne is the propereſt man that can be pitched upon. That ſeeing the ſucceſs of his endeavours, and alteration in the Ottoman councils, are ſo much above his hopes, he thinks himſelf obliged to give the reaſons that have induced this favourable turn; and accordingly ſets forth in a very curious manner thoſe reaſons, and the then ſtate, views and policies of the Turks; which in ſo many reſpects will be favourable to his majeſty's deſigns. But that, as they cannot build upon faith at the Porte, he ſubmits all to his majeſty's wiſdom. A warm diſpute between the Tranſylvanian agent and the French ambaſſador in relation to his paſt fervor and preſent coolneſs in his maſter's affairs. Sends to the king a tranſlation of the grand ſignor's letter to his majeſty congratulating his acceſſion, and promiſing redreſs of grievances to the Engliſh merchants by the exactions of the Turkiſh cuſtom-houſe officers, &c. and ſignifying that he has got an addition to the capitulations in favour of England. That in this letter the grand ſignor makes a ſtrong repreſentation againſt depredations committed on his ſubjects in the Red-ſea. Sir Thomas gives the cauſe and foundation of thoſe complaints; and alleges that they are owing to the Dutch, who revenge on the Turks, under the Engliſh flag, injuſtice done to their merchants. Sir Thomas adviſes what is to be done in this caſe, for preventing greater evils, and leſt the innocent ſhould ſuffer; and repreſents how much the Turks are affected by the cauſe of the complaint, and the neceſſity to the Engliſh commerce to ſet the matter right. That he has wrote on this occaſion to the Levant company, &c. p. 599.

CDXLI. *The* SULTAN'*s Letter to his* MAJESTY. Containing, as above-mentioned, congratulations on his majeſty's acceſſion: Aſſurances of amity: Matters relating to the peace and commerce with the Barbary ſtates: To the Engliſh merchants complaints againſt the officers of the Turkiſh cuſtoms, and to the behaviour of the late viceroy of Algier againſt the Engliſh, for all which he promiſes reparation. And inſiſts upon the ſame for injuries received, as he ſays, by his ſubjects in the Red-ſea from the Engliſh. p. 603.

CDXLII. *From Sir* ISAAC WAKE. The meaſures he takes on occaſion of Manſfelt's death, to give Gabor no pretence of deſerting the common cauſe. Meaſures taken by the ambaſſadors of Venice, Holland, and Sir Iſaac, with that prince. Daniſh ambaſſador quits Venice well ſatisfy'd, and leaves his commiſſion with Sir Iſaac. Treaty with the marquis of Baden (mentioned to be rejected by the Venetians, N° CDXXXVI.) likely to be perfected; that prince offering to procure ſome other power to ſupply the place of the Venetians. p. 606.

CDXLIII. *Sir* ISAAC WAKE'*s Letter to the Prince of* TRANSYLVANIA, in the name of himſelf, the Venetian, and Dutch miniſters, in order to encourage that prince, and to repreſent the affairs of Chriſtendom in as favourable a light as the truth would bear. This letter is written in Latin, and ſo fully diſplays the great qualities of the writer, that we refer to it, as it contains many beau-ties, of which no abſtract can give an adequate idea. p. 607.

CDXLIV. *To Sir* Isaac Wake. Sir Thomas rejoices in the diſcourſes and copies he has received from Sir Iſaac, by which, he ſays, the ſun hath riſen again to him from the other hemiſphere, he having lived more than ſix months in *Cimmerian* darkneſs. Is glad to hear of a new league forming with the marquis of Baden (See N° cdxlii.) Sends him copies of Gabor's letters, thoſe of count Mansfelt, his anſwers, and his account to lord Conway ſince the rumour of the truce; from all which, he tells him he will know as much as he, and diſpoſe it better. He then touches upon Mansfelt's project of procuring troops to paſs to Gabor thro' the Turkiſh territories; which he thinks he could bring to effect (See N° cdxl): Upon his opinion of count de Torne's fitneſs to ſucceed Mansfelt, whoſe character he gives: Upon the backwardneſs of the Venetians to ſupply Gabor with money; and the conduct and anſwers of their ambaſſador at the Porte, when urged home on this ſubject: Upon the complaints of Gabor; and the neceſſity of punctuality in furniſhing him with money, if it be deſir'd to keep him ſtedfaſt: Upon the orders he has received from lord Conway on this occaſion, to delay the prince's expectations in money-matters, which he regrets: Upon what he had done upon his own credit, and could further do, if he could be aſſur'd of any good aſſignations to preſerve it: That if Gabor be not dealt with more efficaciouſly, he can make his peace eaſier than his war for nothing. The conduct of the French ambaſſador at the Porte. Thanks Sir Iſaac for his favours to the archbiſhop of Smyrna, (See N° ccclxx, ccclxxi.) who hopes thereby to end his life quietly in his own country, and to do ſome ſervice to the Engliſh nation. p. 608.

CDXLV. *To the ſame.* That ſince his laſt letters he had had ſome conference with the Venetian ambaſſador, to diſcover whether the Venetians aſſiſted or countenanc'd Gabor privately, as Sir Iſaac (N° cdxxxvi.) ſays they made him believe at Venice. Sir Thomas inquires of the ſaid ambaſſador whether any aſſiſtance to Gabor was likely to be procured by his mediation with the ſenate; ſetting forth to him the great efforts made by his majeſty. That ambaſſador's ingenuous anſwers to both points, giving little hopes of the ſenate's entering into new charges. So that, as Sir Thomas obſerves, Sir Iſaac may govern himſelf at Venice, on this occaſion, according to the then favourable conjunctures, to urge them to encourage a diverſion ſo much for their own benefit, as well as that of the common cauſe. p. 610.

CDXLVI. *To* Bethlem Gabor. He ſets before him the ſecret diſpoſition of the Turks in favour of a war againſt the emperor, of the like tenor with what he had written to lord Conway, (N° cdxxxix, cdxl.) from which his highneſs may look upon his hoſtile proceedings as ſufficiently countenanc'd at the Porte, which was the thing he aimed at. Repreſents what his majeſty had done in relation to the contributions, and had determined further to do. That he had by his ambaſſador at Venice ſolemnly recommended it to the ſenate to aſſiſt his highneſs in ſome proportion, and had received an encouraging anſwer. He repreſents to his highneſs the great efforts and zeal of his majeſty in the common cauſe, by his armies, his fleets, his contributions to his allies, &c. That new leagues with other German princes are entering into for the ſame purpoſe. That the treaty about the Valteline is broken, and that the Griſons had united with the Swiſs, the Venetians and duke of Savoy, not to accept of that treaty made between the French and Spaniards. That if it be neceſſary, he doubts not he can procure paſſage of the Turks for reinforcements: From all which he encourages the prince to make uſe of the happy conjuncture then offering to proſecute his engagements. p. 611.

CDXLVII *To Lord* Conway. Obſervations on the ſtyle of the grand ſignor's letter (See cdxli). That the part promiſed in it by the ſultan in favour of the Engliſh is perform'd, and Sir Thomas earneſtly deſires, for fear of bad conſequences, that the point complained of therein by the Turks, may be looked into, and put right. Arrival at Raguſa of an agent ſuſpected to be Spaniſh, but pretending to come from the emperor: Conferences among the ambaſſadors reſident thereupon, who give reaſons for not ſtopping him there, as they had done a Spaniſh agent before (See N° ccclxvii). Conduct of the French ambaſſador on this occaſion. Sir Thomas acquaints the chimacham with that perſon's arrival. That miniſter's aſſurances to him, and his promiſe, that if a Spaniard, he wou'd ſend him back unheard; if an Imperial agent, that he ſhould be told he came in by a wrong and ſuſpicious door, to wit, that of Naples and Raguſa; and either way ſhould be diſmiſſed with diſgrace. That agent's arrival at Conſtantinople: He is guarded, and all his papers ſeized. Strong rumours of a peace concluded with the emperor. Sir Thomas's earneſt expoſtulations hereupon with the agent of Gabor, and afterwards with the chimacham. That miniſter ſolemnly ſwears to let him into the truth of the report, and gives him an account of the ſecret motives for the rumours, which were to quiet the mufti and others, who were againſt two wars at once; and lets him into the deſigns and policies of the Porte on this occaſion, to gain time only. And injoins him to ſecrecy, but that he may acquaint his court of the reliance they may have upon his former aſſurances, (N° cdxl.) and upon his preſent declarations; tho' for a colour Morteſa has inſtructions to treat upon four articles with the emperor, which he knows will not be granted. He alſo aſſures him, that Gabor had no purpoſes of peace; and promiſes, that as ſoon as the commiſſions to Morteſa ſhall be finiſhed, Sir Thomas himſelf ſhall read them for his intire ſatiſfaction. Sir Thomas's perplexity what to believe in a place where is no faith; yet inclines, for reaſons which he gives, to credit the chimacham and Gabor's agent. That, however, he is convinced, that all depends upon Gabor, and refers it to his majeſty's wiſdom to encourage him to perſeverance and ſtedfaſtneſs. Further account of the treatment of the ſuppoſed Spaniſh agent conformable to what the viſier had promiſed above. Reſolutions of the Turkiſh miniſtry what to do with him, and that they will refer him to Morteſa baſſa of Buda. That this is a further ſign of the truth of the chimacham's aſſeverations. p. 613.

CDXLVIII. *To the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury. In relation to antient Greek MSS. The patriarch ſends to Sir Thomas for the king the old bible, (mentioned N° ccxli, cccxxxiv, ccclxii.) which he values as the greateſt antiquity of the Greek church. Some accounts of it, and of St Tecla the ſuppoſed writer. That the councils (See N° ccclxi, ccclxii.) are yet in his hand, and he hopes to keep them, which alone, he ſays, are worth a library. The patriarch promiſes, that Sir Thomas, before he goes, ſhall ſee what he has, and freely take his choice. That another buſineſs is mentioned to him by the patriarch, which he dare not mention, for his ſake, without cypher, which may bring a treaſure of books into his majeſty's protection, and which other ſtates have ſought in vain, which he will take ſome ſafe way to mention to his grace. p. 618.

CDXLIX. *To the Duke of* Buckingham. Rejoices in the favour of his grace's letter to him, (N° ccclxxxviii). which (N° cdxviii.) he feared was loſt; and in the proſpect of his return. Some further account of his diligence in the ſearch after marbles, &c. That he has furniſhed a capable ſervant of his own, with a command, the captain baſſa's letter, the patriarch's recommendation, and ſufficient credit, and expects good fruits from his ſkill and induſtry. Account of two fine marble gates which he has got from an old temple in the iſlands. p. 619.

CDL. *From Sir* Isaac Wake. With the news of Venice, the new treaty, the Valteline affairs; the entrance into it of the pope's troops by connivance of the Venetians; the reſentments and appeals to heaven of the poor Griſons: A cenſure on the Venetians on this occaſion. The diſlike of the Proteſtant cantons to the proceedings hereupon, &c. p. 619.

CDLI. *From the* KING. In approbation of Sir Thomas's wiſdom, zeal, and ſucceſs in all his negotiations at the Porte; taking notice alſo of the eſtimation he is in with the other ambaſſadors reſident there, and with all, whom he has negotiated with. Promiſing ſpecial remembrance of his ſervices, whereof, for his comfort and encouragement, his majeſty gives him this aſſurance and teſtimony under his own royal hand; and withal to let him know, that tho' his majeſty might have found it for his ſervice to continue him there longer, yet he had ſuffered his reiterated earneſt ſuits to prevail for his revocation. Refers him to lord Conway for the reſt. p. 620.

CDLII. *From Lord* CONWAY. In cypher, he acquaints him with the hopes they have of Gabor's ſincerity, notwithſtanding his truce, the rather for the confidence Sir Thomas had of it: That the cauſe needs him; and that leſt the deaths of Mansfelt and Weimar ſhould make him faulter, Sir Thomas would do well to quicken and confirm him. [N. B. *This Sir Thomas had done before, ſee* N° CDXLVI]. That Sir Iſaac Wake and the other ambaſſadors at Venice, have done the like (See N° CDXLIII). That he doubts not Sir Iſaac Wake, (who does him in his letters that right and honour which he deſerves) acquaints him with what paſſes at Venice: That the reſt is referred to his own wiſdom, as he ſhall judge moſt convenient for the king's ſervice. That as to what he had written (N° CDXI, CDXIV.) in relation to the ſtate of affairs between Turkey and Poland; to the king of Sweden's diverſion of the aids the Poliſh king might give to the emperor, if he was at liberty from apprehenſions of the Turks, and the ſetting at liberty the grand ſignor's gallies for the Mediterranean, all intimated by him, (N° CDXI, CDXIV. as above) his majeſty approves his providence and judgment, and preſumes that both the king of Sweden and Gabor will be encouraged thereby, and their conſtancy ſecured: And as he had deſired to know (N° CDXXIX.) if he might correſpond with Dr. Camerarius, miniſter of the king of Sweden at the Hague, his majeſty well approves of it, and that he may inlarge himſelf to him (he being a diſcreet and well-affected perſon) in all affairs and occurrences concerning the publick, which may be any way uſeful to the king of Sweden, and the publick ſervice, and whereof the ſpecial knowledge ought not in his own judgment to be reſerv'd to his majeſty. Reinforcements preparing for the king of Denmark. Sir Peter Wyche, his ſucceſſor, prepares for his journey. p. 620.

CDLIII. *From Sir* ISAAC WAKE. With the affairs of the Valteline, the conduct of the Venetians, Spaniards, Griſons, and other Italian affairs. p. 622.

CDLIV. *To Lord* CONWAY. Further account of the treatment of the ſuppoſed new Spaniſh agent (See N° CDXLVII). That agent is forced to decypher his own inſtructions. The contents of them. Sir Thomas is in great uncertainty upon the conduct of Gabor. Doubts not that his lordſhip has a ſhorter and more certain way of coming at his deſigns; ſince he can know nothing of him but from himſelf and his miniſters; and if he means ill, will not accuſe himſelf. That he will write all he knows and hears, that by laying facts together, a better judgment may be made of him and his views. p. 623.

CDLV. *From Mr.* WILKINSON, *at* Venice. With the intrigues of the pope, &c. in relation to the Valteline. p. 624.

CDLVI. *To the Lords of the* COUNCIL. He again renews his complaints in relation to the diſpute about the duties of conſulage between the Engliſh and Venetians in Aleppo (See N° CCCXVI, [CCCXVI], CDLXV, CDLXVI). The importance of this controverſy to the Levant company, whoſe ruin it muſt prove, if not redreſs'd; and the very great benefit and conſequence which that trade is of to the nation. The uſe which the ſenate of Venice has made of the remiſsneſs and delay at the Engliſh court, to whom this matter ſtood referr'd: A curious letter which ſets forth the nature of trade in general, the practice of the Venetians in particular on this head, the ſufferings of the Engliſh merchants by it, and the views and deſigns of that republick in it. Further obſervations on the curran trade (mentioned N° viii.) Gives advice about redreſſing the evil, anticipates objections on that ſcore, and ſhews the pernicious effects that will attend the letting this matter lie longer unnoticed, and unredreſſed. p. 625.

CDLVII. *To Sir* ISAAC WAKE. Sir Iſaac having (N° CDXXXVI.) deſired an account of the conduct of the reſidents of France, Holland, and Venice, at the Porte, in relation to Gabor, Sir Thomas gives the character and behaviour of each of thoſe miniſters. Gabor's diſcontent at receiving only 30,000 dollars for infinite hazards and expence. Rumours of Gabor's having made peace with the emperor. Sir Thomas applies to the viſier and to Gabor's agent hereupon. The latter denies it not categorically; but laments the cauſe, which he imputes to the French, and the Turkiſh miniſters; but pretends his maſter only ſeeks to gain time, and uſe arts of advantage. Sir Thomas for his own part, confounded, and reſolves to ſend to the prince, and do all he is able. Arrival of a new bailo at Conſtantinople. p. 626.

CDLVIII. *To Lord* CONWAY. That he had anticipated his lordſhip's inſtructions (N° CDLII.) in writing to confirm Gabor (See N° CDXLVI). That he is ſince confounded in the change of counſels, or uncertainty of rumours, being ty'd to the reports of the enemy, the credulity of ignorant Turks, or to believe Gabor's agents, who may be artfully firſt deceived: Yet will he neither hide ſhame nor ſorrow, becauſe, tho' his lordſhip may know a nearer way, ſome circumſtances may be of uſe. He then gives the particulars of what he hears, in relation to Gabor's new treaty of peace, and the articles of it, which are ſo impracticable and diſgraceful to him, that he cannot give them credit. He arraigns Gabor's conduct to his agent; who, tho' he denies to know any thing of it, or to credit the articles publiſhed, intimates that if he ſhould conclude a peace, he might be influenced by the delays of the inveſtiture to his lady, and other indignities of the Turks, together with the news which he had received of a peace treating in Germany by conſent of the Emperor and king of Denmark. Sir Thomas's warm expoſtulations on this diſcourſe, in defence of the princes of the alliance, and of his majeſty in particular, who could not expect to have the prince make ſuch a ſeparate and excluſive ſtep. Sir Thomas's reaſonings and opinion on the then critical ſtate of matters; and what uſe he had always propoſed to make of Gabor and his forces, which would have been of more ſervice, (by reaſon of his ſituation ſo near to Auſtria, and his flying horſe) in ravaging an enemy's country, than a much greater force employ'd in a formal war, in neutral countries. He hints at the courſe he ſhall take, if Gabor has concluded a peace, to ſpread a jealouſy in the Turks that may be of uſe to the common cauſe. Recites that prince's complaints of being neglected and deſerted by the Chriſtian princes, and his diſcontent at receiving only 30,000 dollars, for his great expence and dangers, caſting all the blame on France. That he (Sir Thomas) will not omit any thing in his power; but if nothing more can be done with Gabor, the cauſe has been no loſer by him, he having, while in arms, detained Wallenſtein's army in Hungary, which hath conſumed it; which, if it had been at liberty on the king of Denmark's diſaſter, might have been of fatal conſequence. p. 628.

CDLIX. The articles of peace referred to in the above letter, between the Emperor and the prince of Tranſylvania; in which the prince engages never to take up arms againſt the emperor or his ſucceſſors; not to aſſiſt his enemies, nor to plot againſt Hungary; nor to encourage the Turks, Tartars, or other invaders of the kingdom: To depart inſtantly from the emperor's dominions, and to reſtore all the effects belonging to his Imperial majeſty or his ſubjects: To renounce Mansfelt, and all his adherents, &c. That the prince's ſubjects in diet aſſembled, ſhall have the prince's conſent to ſwear to the obſervations of theſe articles, and do homage to the emperor: That the prince ſhall take care to procure the reſtoration of all the places taken by the Turks ſince the laſt rupture; and to procure the liberty of the captives in Turkey: That all the effects of the emperor's ſubjects ſeized on ſince the year 1619, to the preſent time, ſhall be reſtor'd, &c. p. 630.

CDLX. *To Lord* CONWAY. That he has infuſed a jealouſy in the Turkiſh miniſters in relation to the peace between Gabor and the Emperor (as he had deſigned N° cdlviii). They diſapprove of it, and declare that the prince cannot ratify it without defection or treaſon; they diſpatch the inveſtiture to him for his lady; ſend new orders to Morteſa baſſa of Buda for ſecurity of the frontiers, and an expoſtulatory letter to Gabor, to cenſure his haſte, and diſapprove ſome articles of his treaty. That what theſe letters will produce, he knows not; but if he prove falſe, Sir Thomas (who had conceived a better opinion of him, as by ſeveral of his letters to lord Conway) ſays, he will never hide his head for his ſhame; and doubts not ſo to muddy the waters, and to draw *ab edente edulium*, that Gabor ſhall not ſleep quiet in his ſubrepted ſecurity. He will not promiſe much, but his genius inſinuates, that the enemy's peace ſhall not be ſo ſafe as they would make the world believe. He hints, that if Gabor prove better than 'tis ſuſpected, his lordſhip will be pleaſed to remember *non arma ſine ſtipendiis*, and the firſt of June, (the time of paying him a large ſum) that he may find no more ſtarting holes. p. 631.

CDLXI. *From Sir* ISAAC WAKE. Severe cenſure upon the French court. The Venetians conduct in relation to Gabor, and their reſolution not to encourage him by contribution, &c. warmly deſcanted on. Complains, in his turn, of neglects in England in anſwering his letters, &c. England, to him, he ſays, is on a parallel with China, for any thing he can hear from the court; from whence, ſays he, if two diſpatches come in three years, we may make account they deal liberally with us. That he had deſired an order from his majeſty to the republick, to lend him the count de Torne for a time. But having no anſwer, and being required by the king of Denmark to procure the count for this purpoſe, he is reſolved to require him of the ſenate without warrant; for now, if he ſtays for an anſwer, the ſeaſon will be paſt, and 'twill be phyſick after death. That he has privately engaged the ableſt men in the Venetian diſbanded army to accompany that lord. Refers him for German advices to the papers he ſends herewith. Invites him and his lady, in their way home, to make his houſe their own. p. 632.

CDLXII. *Copy of Sir* ISAAC WAKE'*s Letter to Lord* CONWAY, *ſent with the above to Sir* THOMAS ROE. The particulars of his negotiations with the ſenate of Venice, and the arguments he uſed, in order to perſuade them to contribute their quota to Bethlem Gabor. They exceed in ceremonies, as much as they come ſhort in ſubſtance; and ſhew little inclination to comply with his demand. The doge expreſſes his wiſhes for an accommodation of differences between England and France: Sir Iſaac's anſwer. p. 633.

CDLXIII. *Abſtract of a Letter from* Hamburgh, *ſent by Sir* ISAAC WAKE *with the two preceding*. With the ſtate of the hoſtile preparations of the king of Denmark, the elector of Brandenburg, and other German princes. p. 634.

CDLXIV. *From Sir* ISAAC WAKE. He demands of the ſenate, in the names of the kings of England, Denmark and Bohemia, that they will lend the count de Torne to their ſervice for a time (See cdlxi). The marquis of Baden ſets out in perſon to join the king of Denmark. p. 635.

CDLXV. *To the Lords of* COUNCIL. On the diſputed claim of conſulage (See N° cccxvi, [cccxvi], cdlvi). After ſix years ſervice, he ſays, he is unwilling to loſe the Levant company any privilege whereof he found them in poſſeſſion. That the bread and ſalt he ate, would corrupt, if he did prevaricate, and not take to heart their affairs: But above all other reſpects, the honour of the Engliſh nation inforces him to continue their lordſhips trouble, whoſe information to his majeſty is only able to reſtore them to that equality of trade which has hitherto been maintained. He then gives a very curious ſtate of the caſe: What bad conſequences newly attend this diſpute, and how extenſive the evil grows. What he had done to compromiſe the affair, at leaſt till his majeſty's pleaſure were known: The Venetians reſolute refuſal to come into any qualification: Their artifices, and ſubdolent practices. The probability of the thing growing worſe: All which oblige him to make a declaration (See the ſubſequent N°.) of a contrary effect to the Venetian edict complained of, which he has ſent to Sir Iſaac Wake, to admoniſh his majeſty's trading ſubjects to beware how they intangle themſelves by any contract to prejudice the right of the Levant company; and to juſtify that the demand is lawful, and was paid by all nations, till thoſe began to remit the claim, when they had no ſhipping of their own to yield them benefit, in order to prejudice thoſe whoſe ſhips they uſed for their own profit and ſecurity. He begs that this ſtep may be verify'd by their lordſhips authority, and that his majeſty may avow him. He ſays, that there need be no diſpute with the Venetians as his majeſty's good allies, nor can any exception lie, as all that is propoſed is to give law only to Engliſh ſubjects. He tells how eaſily this may effected: How reaſonable it is to be done: The benefits ariſing from the conſulage, and what neceſſary expences are defrayed by it; as well as the benefit thoſe receive by it, from whom it is exacted; and the miſchiefs that will attend the giving it up. p. 636.

CDLXVI. *Sir* THOMAS'*s* DECLARATION concerning the right of conſulage upon the goods of ſtrangers laden in Engliſh ſhips, to be tranſported to or from any port in the grand ſignor's dominion: Referred to above. p. 637.

Directions by way of P. S. to the Levant company, ſent with a copy of this declaration to inſtruct them how to proceed for redreſs. p. 638.

CDLXVII. *To the Lord* CONWAY. In anſwer to his lordſhip's letter (See N° cdxxxi.) acquainting him with the motion made by the Venetian ambaſſador in England, that Sir Thomas might join to oppoſe the nomination of the new baſſa of Tunis, on account of his being a known favourer of pyrates: And expreſſing that his majeſty would do nothing in it, 'till he heard how the matter ſtood from Sir Thomas. On this occaſion Sir Thomas gives an ample and very curious relation of the matter, greatly redounding to the reputation of his wiſdom and foreſight, as he had exactly foretold to the other three reſidents what would follow from their oppoſition; as alſo to his credit with the grand ſignor and the principal miniſters of his court, and no leſs to the diſhonour of the other three; to whom, however, he gave honourable inſtances of his moderation and deſire of uniteing with them; but was happily excluded by the old artifices of the French ambaſſador, who hoped to get (in their common ſigning) an advantage over him, with reſpect to the long conteſted claim of precedence. What advantages Sir Thomas made of the favourable diſpoſition of the Turkiſh miniſters, which his conduct had inſpired, for the good of the Engliſh commerce. That this application to his majeſty by the Venetian ambaſſador in England, is not now ſo much levell'd againſt the baſſa's perſon, as to recover the wounds the three reſidents had ſuffered by their indiſcretion, which had brought upon them ſo grievous and diſreputable a repulſe. That in anſwer to his lordſhip's intimation of the encomiums given of him by the ſenate of Venice, (N° cdxlii.) as mentioned by their ambaſſador in England, he is thankful to them, and their miniſters: That they are full of private courteſies; but he wiſhes they would really ſerve his majeſty and the publick. He repreſents their ſelfiſhneſs; and ſays, that tho' their contribution to Gabor is but a trifle, not two good banquets, yet he could never procure any hope of it: tho' now they are eaſed of the Valteline affair, he thinks they might be drawn into ſome private proportion; and hopes the old bailo, who is well-affected, will be able to influence them on his return. Of this he will advertiſe Sir Iſaac Wake, with whom, to his own profit, he keeps a conſtant and ample correſpondence. Sir Thomas then enters into the affairs of Gabor and his peace; and ſays, that if he has concluded it, he keeps it from the Porte and his own reſident, yet that 'tis certain he aſſiſts in a treaty between the Emperor and the Turk; but to what end, whether to break or promote it, cannot be penetrated; for there are forcible reaſons both ways. Yet 'tis certain that the Turks are deſirous of peace in the preſent ſituation of their affairs: but that Gabor has yet all that point in his own power, and can turn it as he pleaſes. He ſays, that if his majeſty will give him order for paying the ſtipulated money due to Gabor in June, he will try what can be done with him, and not pay it, but upon good grounds; for that, tho' his conduct gives jealouſy to his friends as much as his enemies, yet if he be true, and can be ſecured, he is worth the price agreed for. The ſuppoſed Spaniſh agent (See Nº CDXLVII, CDLIV) ſent away to Buda, at the requeſt of Morteſa baſſa of that place, and his propoſitions ſubmitted to that governor and Gabor. An Arabian ayman or prieſt, at the inſtigation of the king of Perſia, revolts, and endangers the holy country, as the Turks call that about Mecca, Medina, &c. Ill ſtate of the Turkiſh Aſiatick army, and of the affairs of that empire. He thanks his lordſhip for his favour in procuring his return: Says his majeſty will find no want of his ſervice; for he muſt think that the ſufficiency of his ſucceſſor hath preferred him before others of great and approved merit. p. 638.

CDLXVIII. *To Sir* Isaac Wake. Sir Thomas gives his opinion on the ſtate of the Valteline affair. Account of the audience of the new bailo, and his character. Again recommends the affair of the archbiſhop of Smyrna, (See Nº CCCLXX, CCCLXXI, CDXLIV.) which has met with difficulties that make that prelate deſpair of ſucceſs. After giving the ſtate of the affair about Gabor to the ſame effect as he had done to lord Conway in the preceding letter, he hopes, that the ſenate of Venice may be prevailed on, now they are eaſed of the Valteline affair, to contribute to Gabor, if he be faithful: That he has ſeriouſly negotiated this point with both bailoes, as they ſeem very fond of the diverſion Gabor is able to make: And Sir Iſaac may freely challenge the old one, on his return, with his promiſe to do all he can to promote that counſel. That he is a ſtiff and firm man in his opinions, but very ſolid in judgment, and hath paſſed friendly with him, which he deſires Sir Iſaac to acknowledge to him in his name, and doubts not he will confeſs that he, Sir Thomas, has done him and the ſenate particular ſervice. He then opens to Sir Iſaac, the whole affair of the conſulage, as repreſented by him to the lords of council, (Nº CDLVI, CDLXV.) and ſends him copies of thoſe letters, and of his own declaration (Nº CDLXVI.) and other papers; and deſires his aſſiſtance in it at Venice, in ſuch manner as ſhall appear moſt proper to his own wiſdom. p. 642.

CDLXIX. *From Sir* Isaac Wake. His difficulties in procuring the diſcharge of the count de Torne, of the ſenate (See Nº CDLXIV). That the marquis of Baden has join'd the king of Denmark. The adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh, uncle of the princeſs of Brandenburgh, appointed by his Daniſh majeſty (with a view to oblige Gabor) general of the army in Sileſia, inſtead of the late duke of Weimar. That king's opinion of Gabor makes Sir Iſaac hope the beſt of him ſtill, tho' Sir Thomas's two laſt letters have been to his diſcredit. The ſtate of the Daniſh army, and Engliſh and Scots auxiliaries, &c. Sir Iſaac receives credential letters from the king of Denmark, to act as his ambaſſador at Venice, and is received as ſuch. A rupture with France inevitable. p. 143.

CDLXX. *To Lord* Conway. That he miſtruſts Gabor more from his ſilence to his friends, to his agent, and to the Porte, than from the reports of the enemy. He greatly ſuſpects the French ambaſſador in this, who acting as a nuncio from the pope, as well as ambaſſador of France, is governed by the counſels of the pope and cardinals, and, he finds, has deceived and diſcontented Gabor, who grounds his preſent proceedings upon the French conduct to him. Sir Thomas diſcovers this by court intelligence on an attempt made by that miniſter, in his capacity of pope's nuncio, to oppreſs and injure the Greek church. p. 644.

CDLXXI. *To Lord* Conway. His grateful ſentiments on receiving his majeſty's letter (Nº CDLI). That Gabor's agent has plainly written to his maſter, how his honour was queſtioned at Conſtantinople: Sir Thomas Roe's ſentiments of him, and intention to reveal to the Porte all that he knew in relation to his conduct: And gives him thoſe of the Turkiſh miniſters, who complain of him as acting like a rebel to the Porte; and intimates that money may be expected in June from the king of England. Sir Thomas regrets that he has not been graced with letters of credit (as he propoſed Nº CDLXVII); and intimates how ineffectual any meaſures or arguments will be to Gabor, except thoſe which bring money with them. He then deſcribes the genius and conduct of the Venetians, and their miniſters, and their reſerves in money caſes, and ſays, that one word from his majeſty's own mouth to the Venetian ambaſſador in England, and a ſound declaration, would awaken them; and, be it as it would, it would be better to know the worſt, than by deferring it, to draw it upon us. That he dare not conjecture on Gabor; but that he will renew his exhortations to that prince to regard his own honour, &c. p. 645.

CDLXXII. *To the Duke of* Buckingham. The hopes he has of ſerving his grace in marbles and antiquities, by the care of his ſervant (mentioned Nº CDXLIX). His attempts at old Corinth, Athens, Zea, Lacedemon, the antient Sparta, Andros, Pruſia in Bythinia, Sinope in the Black-ſea, and many other places: With particulars of curioſities already obtained, or in hope of obtaining. That the old Chriſtians had bury'd their antiquities, for fear of the Turks; and that all which remained above ground, had been carry'd off by the Venetians; but time and diligence will diſcover thoſe that were hid. He deſires further directions on this head; and recommends his ſervant, whoſe ſkill and pains he praiſes, to his grace's favour, &c. That he ſhall acknowledge this as a high favour, ſince he cannot reward him himſelf as he deſerves, and ſhall then have it to ſay, that he has been able to do one man good. That the ſearch he is upon, being a work of time and patience, he will leave, as his grace deſires, to his ſucceſſor, having now gotten into the right way. p. 647.

CDLXXIII. *To Sir* Maurice Berkeley. A letter of open familiarity, tending, to perſuade Sir Maurice not to engage in the cauſe of the malecontents againſt the court. He (Sir Thomas) well knows, that his thoughts are honeſtly grounded with reſpect of right, and the antient laws of the kingdom, to give by parliament. But yet, ſays he, take counſel of me; nouriſh not a ſpirit of contradiction, but rather curb it. We are by nature prone enough to liberty, and every ſuggeſtion of that ſhould be ſuſpected to us. He concurs with him, that new courſes ſhould not be taken; but that when we ſee the old, by ſome ill genius, or darnel and tares ſowed by the enemy, have not taken wiſhed and neceſſary effects, we muſt not too ſtrictly bind ourſelves to rules; but obey occaſion, and uſe the preſent with moderation. He gives reaſon and example for what he urges, and an aſſurance, that he is not moved by any court reaſons, but the love of truth only. [But we muſt refer to the letter itſelf; which will give the reader a beautiful foretaſte of the honeſt part this able miniſter acted in the following times of confuſion; as will be ſeen in the future volumes of this work] p. 648.

CDLXXIV. *To the Lord* Conway. That the viſier, who formerly was uſed to deny, now ſeeks to excuſe the peace with the emperor. A conference with him thereupon, and arguments uſed by Sir Thomas on that head. Gabor's profeſſions to him, and to his agent, give ſome hope ſtill, as to himſelf; but Sir Thomas doubtful of his ſincerity. Another meſſenger from the emperor with letters, whoſe admittance is now eaſy. His buſineſs, and contents of his letters, againſt Gabor and Morteſa. That if his faith were not ſtronger than his judgment, he ſhould deſpair of him. That the flaſhes, fumes, and falſe fires of the French ambaſſador, and the wary coldneſs of the Venetians, have diſcouraged him. News of the affairs of the Porte in the Euxine-ſea; with regard to Poland, Sweden, &c. p. 648.

CDLXXV. *From Sir* ISAAC WAKE. That he will comply with Sir Thomas's deſire in relation to the conſulage, (See Nº CDLXV, CDLXVI, CDLXVII, CDLXVIII.) and has written to lord Conway for warrant to proceed therein. That he will proſecute, as he deſires, (Nº CDLXVIII.) the affair of the archbiſhop of Smyrna. That he ſtill entertains a charitable opinion of Gabor; the king of Denmark aſſuring him of his conſtancy; and the army in Sileſia and Moravia increaſing, and getting ground, which could not be, he thinks, without Gabor's aſſiſtance. That, however, ſeeing Sir Thomas is diffident, and the letters from Vienna always ſpeaking of his peace, he will promiſe nothing for him. That be he true or falſe, Sir Iſaac is ſure the Venetians will do nothing (tho' Sir Thomas fancy'd they would, either directly or indirectly) to encourage him, having ſince the French falſhood and deſertion caſt themſelves into the arms of the Pope and Auſtrians. That what Sir Thomas writes of the behaviour of the French ambaſſador at the Porte, does not ſeem ſtrange to him; for that ſince the cardinal Richelieu has made himſelf his maſter's maſter, all the miniſters of that crown, in all places, behave more like the pope's nuncio's, than French ambaſſadors. That what he writes in regard to challenging the intereſt of ſignor Juſtinian on his return from his embaſſy at the Porte (See Nº CDLXVIII.) will avail little, the reſervedneſs of that ſtate making all ambaſſadors impracticable. He concludes with informing him, that the duke of Buckingham is putting to ſea with a fleet againſt the French. p. 650.

CDLXXVI. *To Lord* CONWAY *from Sir* THOMAS ROE. A long and very curious letter ſetting the conduct of Gabor and his peace, and the behaviour of the Turks, in a full and clear light. Gabor demands the ſtipulated money, in order to throw his conduct as to the peace, on the failure in that reſpect. Sir Thomas anſwers and confutes all the fallacies advanced by his agent. Double-dealing of the Turks, and Sir Thomas's activity on that occaſion, and round dealing with them. Their ambiguous anſwer: Sir Thomas's unanſwerable reply. His arguments have ſome effect upon them, as to words; but he hopes nothing, and believes leſs, from them, the treaty being begun, and order ſent to finiſh it upon any conditions. He gives the ſubſtance of the unanſwerable arguments he uſed againſt the preſent conduct of that prince, to his agents; and they, in the concluſion, demand, whether, if Gabor ſent 15000 men to the army in Sileſia, according to the treaty, Sir Thomas were ready to pay the monthly ſubſidy promiſed in the articles? inſiſting on a categorical anſwer to this point, and whether he had actual order for the 40000 dollars, or not? Sir Thomas's dextrous management on this head, undertaking that he would actually pay the money when the 15000 troops had ſerved a month; and that if they doubted it, he would depoſit it in the hands of the Venetian bailo; and be anſwerable for the future ſums, as they became due on his majeſty's part, and be a ſolicitor for the king of Denmark's quota. The Dutch ambaſſador brought in, againſt his will, to anſwer for his maſters, in ſuch a degree as they had undertaken to perform. That hereupon the agents gave good hopes of their maſter's actions; but Sir Thomas ſays, he is ſtill a *Didymus* to any thing for want of the ſight of money; and becauſe he has found Gabor and his miniſters, in this laſt act, like reprobate ſinners, firſt to caſt the fault upon others; then to ſave themſelves by excuſes; and at laſt to ſay any thing to defer the day of judgment. That, indeed, if it were not GABOR, who had thrice broke with the emperor, there would be no hope; and if it were *poſſible*, he would engage him; if not, he thought it wiſdom to put him to trial, and to turn the point inward. That he has carry'd this ſo confidently, that he has confounded them, and is now deeply intangled: If he had done leſs, all had been deſperate: He knows he has *time*, and it will be three months before the money can be challenged: If they perform, they merit it; if not, there is no loſs in giving him credit; and he has thus kept the upper ground. That his hopes are very weak; yet the emperor's agent appears much diſturbed at Sir Thomas's conferences with the agents, and has declared, that he has not ſo much confidence in all Gabor's contracts, as he has in the hopes, that we ſhall fail to ſupply him with money, which only is able to over-rule him. He then apologizes for proceeding thus far without warrant. Says there are ſome hopes left in the adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh's entering upon the command of the army lately commanded by count Mansfelt; for that Gabor feared that it would be deſerted after that general's death; that it was indeed miſerably poor: That Gabor's ambaſſador Quadt diſcover'd in England great difficulties about money, and he fears, tho' Gabor hath abuſed his faith, that our ſlackneſs has contributed to it. He ſends incloſed the diſcourſe of a Turk, with whom he has kept ſtrict intelligence (See the ſubſequent Nº.): He ſays, the ſaid Turk ſpeaks as he believes, and there is too much truth in it; yet makes ſome allowance for his fervor, being provoked by the peace, againſt which he had labour'd ſix years: The prince, he ſays, may poſſibly deceive him the better way; and the neceſſity of engaging that army, requires to try the laſt caſt; for that neither Gabor's malice to the emperor, nor his ambition, are extinct. That Gabor's agent had letters to the French ambaſſador, which he was to deliver or not, as Sir Thomas ſhould direct. That Sir Thomas adviſed their delivery; but that they had ſince reſolved not, at the perſuaſion of the viſier, who told them, that the French ambaſſador was an Imperialiſt, and ill-affected to the general cauſe. p. 651.

CDLXXVII. ***The Diſcourſe referred to in the above Letter***; ſetting forth, in bitter terms, the perfidy, covetouſneſs, and mercenary proceedings of Gabor. p. 655.

CDLXXVIII. *To Captain* QUADT, *the Prince of* TRANSYLVANIA*'s Miniſter, who negotiated the Treaty with the Princes of the League.* Anſwering the pretences of Gabor for his late peace, and proving, that that prince has been treated with by the princes of the union as an independent ſovereign; that therefore his pretences of the Turkiſh conſent are not to be regarded. He urges to a performance of former contracts on his ſide; declaring that he is enabled to perform thoſe made by his majeſty on his part, as to the money agreed for, &c. He tells the captain, that his own honour, having negotiated the treaties with his majeſty and his allies, will ſuffer, as well as his maſter's, by this breach. He preſſes that the prince will ſend his general, (as his agents had propoſed Nº CDLXXVI.) with the contracted body of Hungarians, to join the army in Sileſia, and that himſelf go to Caſſovia, in order to watch over the borders; and this, he ſays, the Porte will warrant him in, and the princes will take it for a compliance with the terms of his confederacy, which ſhall intitle him to the performance of the conditions on their part: But he gives it as his opinion, that if by delays and pretences of another year, the allied princes are left to themſelves to carry on the war, then at the ſharpeſt, little credit will be given to his maſter's future motions. p. 658.

CDLXXIX. *To Lord* CONWAY. He gives ſome hope, but with great caution and reſerve, that Gabor will ſtill deceive the emperor, and maintain his alliance by his general, tho' not in his own perſon: His opinion, that the adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh, uncle to the

the princeſs of Tranſylvania, may have ſome influence upon him. The viſier declares he never did conſent to Gabor's treaty; but durſt not refuſe entering into a negotiation with the emperor, becauſe of the ſtrong faction there was for it at the Porte: But proteſts that the commiſſion for the treaty abſolutely includes the condition of comprehending in it the intereſts of the princes who are their friends; and that nothing ſhall be ratify'd without the conſent of Sir Thomas, and the Venetian and Dutch reſidents. That they will draw it on by delays ſo, that nothing ſhall be concluded that year; and in the mean time they declare that Gabor is at liberty if he will apprehend the occaſion. He offers ſome circumſtances in behalf of Gabor, revealed to him under ſecrecy by the wiſeſt man of that empire, as an extenuation of his proceedings. And begs that he may be furniſhed with the money he has engaged to pay, (See N° CDLXXVI.) if Gabor, after all, ſhould once more turn about. His opinion and reaſonings upon this perplexed matter. p. 659.

CDLXXX. *From Sir* Isaac Wake. Sir Iſaac's charitable opinion ſtill of Gabor on the ſcore of the king of Denmark's truſting him, and in hope of the adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh's power to influence him; as alſo on the great parts and wit of that prince, which he thinks will not permit him to ſell himſelf to his profeſſed enemies. What moſt concerns him, is, that wiſe men, as Gabor is, ſeldom commit ſmall errors; but when they do miſtake, precipitate themſelves much more dangerouſly than weaker perſons. He ſuppoſes that this Janus carries one face towards Turkey, and another towards Chriſtendom: And as he has queſtionleſs vaſt deſigns, he imagines that his views on Poland occaſion in ſome meaſure his temporizing. He acquaints Sir Thomas, that the differences between England and France increaſe, and cannot be reconciled but by a war. The affairs of Germany, and the enterprizes of the king of Denmark ſucceſsful. He reſts infinitely comforted with the hope of ſeeing Sir Thomas in his return; aſſures him, that he has not a friend or ſervant in the world, who will more truly and unfeignedly rejoice in ſerving him; whoſe abilities, worth, and virtues, he ſays, accompany'd with a true zeal to the glory of God, and the good of our ſtate, have intirely captivated him. p. 661.

CDLXXXI. *To Sir* Isaac Wake. Sir Thomas gives ſome new hopes and new doubts of Gabor; for, he ſays, there is nothing that he may not equally hope and deſpair of him. That prince's letter to the Porte, owning his peace, and laying the blame of it upon the Turks. Orders diſpatched to Buda, to conclude no peace without juſtice to the friends of the Porte, and the liberty of Germany ſecured. He knows not what effects this may work, but ſeeing it ariſes from the letters of Gabor, whom he thought loſt, he cannot more groſly abuſe himſelf than to procure a liberty which he will not uſe. Gabor's uſual motto, *That if he thought his ſhirt knew his counſels, he would tear it off.* The diſgraceful execution of a Venetian before the great church in Galata. p. 662.

CDLXXXII. *To Dr.* Goad. Suppoſes his letter (N° ccclxii.) has miſcarried, he having had no anſwer to it, as from its ſubject, he expected: So, as marks rather of his civility, than now of uſe, he ſends copies of that, and others. That he ſhall ſoon try the patriarch, who promiſed him that on his departure, he would ſhew ſignal favours to him in preſents of books (See N° CDXLVIII). The character of that prelate. Two Dutchmen and a colloyre arrive at Conſtantinople privately with printing types: He fears this will be a detriment to him in regard to the patriarch's purpoſes, whoſe chief inducement to preſent him with books was, that they might be printed; that art being to that time not allowed of in Turkey. He hears, that a Jew convert (See N° CCXXIX.) to whom he had given a travelling paſſport, had abuſed it in England. That it was the only one he ever gave, and that at the patriarch's inſtance; and yet that it was expreſs'd ſo coldly, that it was like Sir Walter Raleigh's Buck-warrants, never deny'd, and never ſerved. And that he had refus'd and diſcouraged hundreds. p. 669.

CDLXXXIII. *From Sir* Isaac Wake. The prince adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh arrives incognito at Sir Iſaac's houſe at Venice, in his way to Sileſia. Sir Iſaac cauſes Sir Thomas's declaration (See N° CDLXVI.) to be put in force to prevent a contract between a Venetian merchant and an Engliſh captain. p. 664.

CDLXXXIV. *To Lord* Conway. Gabor moved (as he pretends) by the aſſiſtance he is diſpoſed to give to his brother-in-law the elector of Brandenburgh againſt the emperor, ſends to the Porte, to induce them to diſſolve or protract the treaty with the emperor; and to Sir Thomas to demand the 40000 dollars he had owned to have in his power for him (See N° CDLXXVI.) or that Sir Thomas would, in caſe the ſum was not ready, make a proteſt that the failing of the covenants had not been owing to Gabor. Sir Thomas greatly perplexed on this occaſion. His dextrous management, and plauſible arguments. He pretends that the money is come as far as Venice, as he has ground to think, to the Engliſh ambaſſador there; but upon Gabor's tergiverſations ſtopt there till further orders from England. Sir Thomas further preſs'd on this anſwer, artfully gives hopes of the payment on conditions in their own power; and with this anſwer, and favourable inſtructions for the common cauſe from the Porte, the courier is diſpatched back to Gabor. That he will no more pretend to auſpicate what will be the reſults of theſe matters; but believes, for ſeveral reaſons which he gives, that that prince might be again prevailed upon to commence hoſtilities, if the money was ready. He begs that his credit may be preſerved on this occaſion, and ſhews the good conſequence that will flow to the affairs of Germany, if Gabor can be induced to take arms again, tho' but for a month. p. 665.

CDLXXXV. *To Sir* Isaac Wake. In relation to the caſe of one Mr. Hyde made priſoner and oppreſſed by a Turkiſh ſpahee, recommended to him by Sir Iſaac for redreſs. He ſhews how chearfully he will endeavour to act in every thing he deſires of him; and what he had already done in this very affair. The notorious injuſtice and oppreſſions of the Turkiſh government, and the little hope of obtaining juſtice, againſt any of the Spahees or Janiſſaries particularly. But that he will renew his endeavours on this occaſion. He ſends him copies of his preceding letter to lord Conway, in relation to Gabor's new proceedings therein mentioned, and of that prince's purpoſed proteſt, and his own anſwers to it; and ſays, he can meddle no more with him: That he is incomprehenſible; but that moſt men would believe by his negotiations then carrying on at the Porte, that he had new purpoſes: “If I had had the money, ſays he, I had taken him: now, I pray God, I be not taken myſelf”; for he fears he is forgotten in England. Asks excuſe for uſing his (Sir Iſaac's) name to an honeſt purpoſe as to the money he pretended (See preced.) to Gabor's agents, was come to Sir Iſaac at Venice: That he mentioned this but as a ſuppoſition: Believe me, ſays he, I knew not what to ſay. p. 666.

CDLXXXVI. *Extract of a Letter of the Prince of* Transylvania *to his Reſident* Thomas Bursos *at* Conſtantinople. That the reaſon of that prince's not joining with the Sileſian army, and the remains of that of count Mansfelt, was becauſe he had not yet received the remittances promiſed him from England; and that unleſs they could engage the Porte to break with the Emperor, and licenſe him to march to their aſſiſtance, they would fail in their deſigns, &c. p. 667.

CDLXXXVII. *From Sir* Isaac Wake. He gives his opinion, at Sir Thomas Roe's requeſt, of the proceedings of Gabor's miniſters with him, and his conduct to them, in relation to the 40000 dollars engaged for by Sir Thomas, and with regard to the letter of his Turkiſh intelligencer (N° CDLXXVII.) againſt Gabor; and concludes, that 'tis better to loſe that ſum, than that the princes of the union ſhould be kept in uncertainty by the prince, and thereby hinder'd from engagements

engagements with others on whom they might more certainly rely. That the adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh is ſet out to the army he is to command, and will probably inſpire Gabor with more vigorous reſolves. p. 668.

CDLXXXVIII. *To Sir* Isaac Wake. With advices relating to the affair of the conſulage between the Engliſh and Venetians, and the impoſitions of the latter on the commerce of England. Good character of the new bailo. The ſervile rules the Engliſh are ty'd to in that trade; and Sir Thomas's reſolution on that head. That the archbiſhop of Smyrna (See N° cdlxviii.) is perſecuted by the French ambaſſador. Great importance of his ſucceeding to the ſee of Scio, in order to diſappoint the hopes of the French and Jeſuits. Gabor ſtill a paradox to Sir Thomas. p. 669.

CDLXXXIX. *To the ſame.* Conjectures in relation to the unactive conduct of Gabor. Laments that the 10000 l. to be advanced him in June, and which he (Sir Thomas) had engaged for, was not paid, or put into his power. That nothing but money will prevail upon that prince. That the troubles with France divert his return by the way of Venice. He acknowledges the kindneſs of Sir Iſaac's invitation, &c. (See N° cdlxxx). p. 670.

CDXC. *From Lord* Carleton *at the* Hague. Excuſes his long ſilence. That he holds himſelf to have been in a dream for ſome time paſt, being, after a great variety of accidents and buſineſs, come again to his old ſtation; but is awakened on one ſide by the good ſucceſs of his majeſty's arms in the skirts of France, and thoſe of the Dutch; and on the other with Tilly's paſſing the Elb, which, he ſays, is a dead blow to the king of Denmark. For the particulars of all which he refers him to the advices he ſends to Sir Iſaac Wake. That as long as there is hope of Gabor's ſtirring, he wiſhes Sir Thomas may not ſtir: but when that fails, and nothing but merchants affairs remain to handle, he ſhall be glad they may meet at home. That his diligent and diſcrete endeavours have their deſerved acceptance both from his majeſty and from his royal ſiſter at the Hague. Some account of domeſtick affairs, &c. p. 671.

CDXCI. *Advices referred to in the preceding Letter.* Of the tranſactions in the Low-countries; ſucceſſes of the Dutch Weſt-India company. The bloody fact of Amboyna. Attempts of the Danes, Dutch, and Venetians, to reconcile England and France. p. 672.

CDXCII. *To Sir* Isaac Wake. Gabor under-hand aſſiſts the Sileſian army, and preſſes Sir Thomas for the money he had engaged for. Sir Thomas's opinion of his deſigns. Diſputes between the commiſſioners of the Turks and Imperialiſts at Komoran, the place of treaty. Morteſa baſſa of Buda, bribed by the Imperialiſts, (See N° cdxcvii.) undertakes to diſcover the deſigns of Gabor, and to croſs his deſigns at the Porte: which Sir Thomas will endeavour to prevent. That he has written to England, that they would not expect any effects from Gabor without money; that this is one of the caſes wherein too much thrift and caution is loſs; becauſe the dependence of the adventure is infinitely greater, than if the ſum to be paid were caſt into the ſea. That he did not purpoſe to deceive even Gabor, when he promiſed him payment; becauſe he expected before Auguſt a performance of what was to be done in the preceding June: But hopes his remove ſhall eaſe him of thoſe intricacies. The great viſier, doubting his own age and health, in his expedition againſt the Perſians, names a ſucceſſor, one Muſtapha baſſa, and recommends him to the grand ſignor. p. 673.

CDXCIII. *From Sir* Isaac Wake. Reaſons for publiſhing at Venice a letter of the Tranſylvanian agent to Sir Thomas and the Dutch ambaſſador. That he has news from Vienna and Prague, that Gabor and the Turks do make incurſions in Hungary; from whence (being encouraged to hope the beſt, tho' it proved not true) he is perſuaded, that the adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh will find Gabor in the field: That he, Sir Thomas, will receive immortal honour for having managed that buſineſs with ſuch admirable zeal, wiſdom, and dexterity: He gives him the news of the taking of Groll by the prince of Orange; of Dantzick by the Swedes; and communicates to him the abſtract of a propoſition he lately made to the ſenate of Venice in relation to the miſunderſtandings between England and the French; and the anſwer returned by the ſenate p. 674.

CDXCIV. *Abſtract of the ſaid Propoſition made to the* Venetian *Senate by Sir* Isaac Wake. Setting forth the indirect and perfidious proceedings of the miniſtry in France. A curious piece, giving the grounds and occaſions of the war then commenced between the two nations. p. 675.

CDXCV. *The Anſwer of the Senate to the above Propoſition of Sir* Isaac Wake; earneſtly wiſhing for an accommodation between England and France, and offering their good offices towards it. p. 676.

CDXCVI. *To Lord* Conway. That for five months he has not ſeen one letter from England. He expects another complaint from the grand ſignor to his majeſty, on the ſubject of the hoſtilities pretended to be committed by the Engliſh in the Perſian gulph (See N° cdxli, cdxlvii). The conſequences that may attend this affair. p. 676.

CDXCVII. *To Sir* Isaac Wake. The corruption attributed to Morteſa baſſa of Buda (N° cdxcii.) turned truly on the baſſa of Boſnia, who is diſgraced for it: That this makes him hope the treaty of Komora may be broken. Further account of the injurious proceedings of the Venetians in relation to the conſulage-affair (See N° cdlxxxviii). Proceedings of the Turks and Perſians in Aſia. p. 677.

CDXCVIII. *From Lord* Conway. Reaſons why he has deferr'd writing to Sir Thomas. His majeſty approves all his proceedings; but judges it too late to think of ſending money for Gabor, becauſe of his tergiverſation and uncertainty; eſpecially as money was ſo much wanted in England; and his (Sir Thomas's) wiſdom being rely'd on, that if any hopes ſhould appear, he would not ſuffer them to be loſt; of which, in the laſt occaſion, he had given ſuch ſufficient proof; but that if Sir Thomas's deſign to engage Gabor had ſucceeded, and he had fallen upon any actual engagement, his majeſty would have taken order for his full ſatisfaction. The duke of Buckingham's attempt upon the iſle of Rhe, and his majeſty's reaſons for making it. That his (Sir Thomas's) ſucceſſor is now ſetting forward, having pretended to wait all the ſummer for convenience of ſhipping. That his majeſty has juſt cauſe of offence with Camerarius the Swediſh envoy at the Hague; and Sir Thomas, who was allowed to correſpond with him, (See N° cdlii) is deſired to forbear to do ſo, for the future. ibid.

CDXCIX. *From Sir* Isaac Wake. Thanks him for his protection to Mr. Hide (See N° cdlxxxv). He does not quite deſpair of Gabor; that prince could not, however, have taken a worſe pretext for a new quarrel with the emperor, than the invaſion of Brandenburgh (See N° cdlxxxiv); that elector having called the Imperialiſts into his country, and wholly given himſelf up to the emperor. He wiſhes Sir Thomas had the money ſtipulated, to put Gabor to a trial; being perſuaded, that ſuch a cordial would revive him. That he, Sir Iſaac, expects ſhortly to hear from Gabor, and will hold the ſame language with him, that Sir Thomas has done (See N° cdlxxxv); and make him believe that the bill of exchange for the ſtipulated 40000 dollars did arrive at Venice; but, upon the news of his apoſtaſy, and ſight of the articles of his treaty with the emperor, was returned again; and ſo will refer him back again to Sir Thomas, with aſſurance that he will pay him that ſum, when he has been a month in the field. Lord Conway created Viſcount Killultagh. p. 678.

D. *From the Adminiſtrator of* Magdeburgh, *to Sir* Thomas Roe. That on his arrival to take on him the command of the army of the allies in Sileſia, he is inform'd by the prince of Tranſylvania of the utter diſperſion of it; that the horſe was gone to the king of Denmark, the foot reduced under the enemy's power. That he had heard with great concern, that the ſaid prince had made a pepretual peace with the emperor; and of his pretences for that ſtep; and tho' he made ſtill large proteſtations of his affection to the common cauſe, yet he knows not what is proper to hope for, or promiſe themſelves, from ſuch a ſudden change. He repreſents to Sir Thomas the ſlippery condition in which he finds himſelf, after great hazards, perils, and inconveniencies; and has no other way but to retire to the king of Denmark; but is ready to ſacrifice his life, if he could be of ſervice to the cauſe. He deſires Sir Thomas to uſe all his intereſt at the Porte to obſtruct the peace with the emperor, and thereby to retain the Germans on that ſide, who will otherwiſe overpower the king of Denmark with a third army. He deſires alſo, that he would contribute for the ſame end all he could do, to make a truce between the Perſians and Turks, that the latter might be at leiſure to purſue their deſigns in Hungary: That he would alſo uſe his intereſt with the king of Great Britain to continue thoſe pecuniary ſubſidies which had been granted to the marquis of Baden, as likewiſe that part of the money depoſited by his majeſty at Conſtantinople, to forward a new diverſion. Refers for the reſt to Sir Iſaac Wake's letters, and hopes to hear from Sir Thomas what he may depend upon. p. 679.

DI. *To the Lord* Conway. That the emperor's agent confidently affirms that a peace for twenty-five years is concluded between the emperor and grand ſignor. Sir Thomas believes it to be too true, obſerving the joy of the Turkiſh miniſters at the Porte upon the news, and the concurrence of ill ſucceſs to them from Aſia. p. 680.

DII. *Relations of the Proceedings of the Army in* Aſia, *ſent with the above Letter*. The great viſier reſolving to enter Perſia, endeavours to engage Abaſſa baſſa to do the like from Arzerum; who gives good words in return. The Perſians beſiege Achiska, a city of great importance near Arzerum; on which the viſier requires Abaſſa to join him with all his forces, and ſends 3000 Janiſſaries with his letters. Abaſſa orders them to incamp till he could be ready to obey the viſier, then ſets upon them in the night, cuts moſt of them in pieces, and ſends the captains he took alive to the Perſian. Achiska hereupon reported to ſurrender. The viſier, inraged at this treachery, lays aſide his deſign upon Perſia, and marches directly to Arzerum, reſolved to puniſh Abaſſa, or loſe his life. p. 681.

DIII. *From* Bethlem Gabor. Containing a large and particular defence of his proceedings, cenſuring with aſperity the liberty taken with him by Sir Thomas, and the queſtion made of his honour, hitherto, as he ſays, unblemiſh'd. p. 681.

DIV. *From Sir* Isaac Wake: He gives his further opinion (See N° CDLXXXVII.) of the conduct of the prince of Tranſylvania, and highly approves of Sir Thomas's behaviour to him and his agents, in relation to the ſum he wanted to get into his poſſeſſion. Several miſtakes and falſhoods in the papers delivered by Gabor's order to Sir Thomas. The diſperſion of the Sileſian army, and the ill conduct of the elector of Brandenburgh (See N° CDLXXXIV, CDXCIX.) by the example and inducement of Gabor. That, however, till he hears from the adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh, he will not deſpair of him: And if he prove falſe, he ſhews how he may be made to repent it. p. 684.

DV. *From the ſame.* The kind acceptance which Sir Thomas expreſſes upon Sir Iſaac's conforming to his inſtructions in relation to the diſputes between the Engliſh and Venetians, encourage him to ſecond any other act of his, and to ſerve him faithfully in whatſoever he ſhall command either for the publick or his own private ſervice; beſeeching him to believe, that tho' he has not the honour to be known to him, yet he has not in the world a friend that more truly honours his well-known virtues and merit. He prays to God he may find at his return ſuch a reward as his pains, diligence, and care, have deſerved. That he, Sir Iſaac, is at preſent imbroiled with diſputes of the ſame kind; that having his majeſty's command to regard the intereſts of the merchants of England, too much neglected beforetime, he is reſolved, tho' England has ſo many irons at preſent in the fire, that no connivance, or want of vigour on his part, ſhall make the merchants ſuffer in their rights or privileges. His activity and orders in a particular caſe on this head. Asks Sir Thomas's advice in relation to a project he had been driving ſome years to eſtabliſh a free trade at Villa-Franca and Nizza, to the detriment of Leghorn. His reaſons for it, and ſteps towards it. He reſolves, if the Venetians do not give ſatisfaction to the Engliſh merchants, to move his majeſty to prohibit the curran trade of Zant or Cephalonia, (See N° viii, and CDLVI.) which may be ſafely done, he ſays, without prejudice to the nation, or to the revenue. That being got upon a ſubject out of his element, he deſires to be illuminated and directed by Sir Thomas, whoſe inſtructions he will not fail to follow. p. 685.

DVI. *To Sir* Isaac Wake. He gives a ſummary of his conduct in his dealing with Gabor's agents as to the money-affair, when he out-braved them; and regrets that he was not enabled to anſwer for it to Gabor, if he proved honeſt, as he had ſignify'd, (N° CDLXVII.) that he would never part with it, 'till he had good proof. His conjectures of the reaſons for this conduct in the Engliſh court. That he is glad that he eſcaped engaging for the ſum on his own credit, which might have quite undone him: That for the good of his country he ſhould not value his own ruin; but when his zeal might be counted folly, his portion might be ſcorn inſtead of pity. He again regrets (as he had like occaſion to do once before, ſee N° CDXXIX.) the preference given the Dutch ambaſſador of having money paſs thro' his hands for Gabor, which diminiſhes him, (Sir Thomas) and his ſervices, and makes Gabor's miniſters ſlight him. That he has had no faith in Gabor for eight months paſt, tho' he was unwilling to diſcredit him; and he believ'd the agents had hope to receive no money, to find ſome excuſe for their maſter. That the Turkiſh intelligence (See N° CDLXXVII.) had too much truth in it; and 'twas now certain that Gabor firſt forſook Morteſa, and tamper'd about peace, before the Turks gave into a treaty, who had left all to him, and at laſt, urged by his example, and their Aſian misfortunes, were glad to conclude a peace. That tho' he, Sir Thomas, knew all this, yet Gabor ſo mudded the waters with new propoſitions, proteſtations, and negotiations, that he ſtill hoped, tho' for no other reaſon, but becauſe it was *Gabor*. He knows not what now to ſay of him, nor what the Dutch ambaſſador will do with his money. For the fact is, that the peace is abſolutely concluded between the two empires, with Gabor's aſſiſtance, for twenty-five years; and an Imperial internuntio is ſet out for Conſtantinople with great preſents, and a train of fifty perſons; being preceded by an extraordinary agent of Gabor with new practices, his pockets ſtuffed with commiſſions like Gondomar, equal in falſhood, and only differing in wit to uſe it. That he ſhall now act only a paſſive part, hear all, and anſwer nothing; for without money he ſhall bluſh to promiſe it; or to truſt in them, if he had it. He hopes for a peace, that there may be no need to truſt to theſe broken reeds; and then it may be found, that, as our contentions have been the ſecurity of theſe deſerters of our cauſe, the emperor's attempts upon them, when fully diſengaged, may make them ſenſible of the ill part they have acted. That the captain baſſa has been forced to make a peace with the Poles and Coſſacks, which may be of no good iſſue to the allied powers, or their friends the Swedes. Bad ſtate of the Turkiſh affairs on the ſide of Aſia. The Tartars contumacious; other Turkiſh affairs. p. 686.

DVII. *From Lord* Grandison. That Sir Peter Wyche is ſetting out to relieve him; but he underſtands that he (Sir Thomas) is to continue ſome time extraordinary ambaſſador to conclude the affairs in hand. That he ſtands high in his majeſty's good opinion, (as he had deſired to know Nº ccxxx.) as well as in that of the lords of council; and his ſervices are ſo much valued, that he doubts not he will find in them a ready diſpoſition for his advancement at his return, if the way be happily traced out. Particulars of the attempt upon Rhe, and advantages gained over the French by ſea. p. 688.

DVIII. *To* BETHLEM GABOR (*wrote at the Inſtance of a Gentleman going to that Prince, ſee* Nº DXIII.) That he is greatly perplex'd what to write, and how to be ſilent, having not heard from his highneſs himſelf, and not underſtanding his intention of peace or war. That nothing has been wanting on the part of the kings ſince the chimacham's promiſe in the ſultan's name, and his highneſs's contract with their majeſties. That the allies may make a peace when they pleaſe, which may change the ſeat of war; and then thoſe who now indolently put off their armour, may be oblig'd to reſume it to their coſt. He intreats his highneſs to think timely, that tho' private undertakings may be taken up and laid down at pleaſure, yet to thoſe who contend for empire, there is no medium between a ſummit and a precipice. That the Imperialiſts have often with ſhame and terror felt the force of his highneſs's arms, and that no power is ever eſteem'd faithful, where it is thought too great: And 'tis a rule with the too powerful to puniſh, when they have opportunity, thoſe who have at other times offended them. That he need not write more to a prince of his generoſity, prudence, and conſummate knowledge, to whom he devoutly wiſhes long life to his glory. p. 689.

DIX. *From Sir* ISAAC WAKE. He now, for ſeveral reaſons which he gives, begins to deſpair of Gabor, but will not abſolutely determine about him, 'till he hears and ſees more, which the arrival of a perſon from him to Sir Iſaac Wake, now ſoon expected, may perhaps give him ſome light to judge by. p. 689.

DX. *The* KING's *Letter to the* STATES GENERAL (*ſent by Sir* ISAAC WAKE *to Sir* THOMAS, *with the above Letter*). His majeſty juſtifies his conduct in relation to his rupture with France. Reſolves to do juſtice to ſuch of the Dutch ſubjects as may ſuffer by it, and who ſhall not be engaged in a contraband trade, to furniſh his enemy with ſuch weapons as are prohibited by all nations in war with others. His majeſty anſwers to their offer of a mediation between him and France, that the French being the aggreſſor, his majeſty cannot make the firſt propoſition for accommodation; but if the French king would make known his good intention for that purpoſe, he ſhould be always ready to teſtify his zeal for the publick good, and the ſafety of Germany; and to give them (the States) marks of his eſteem, and of the influence they have over him. p. 690.

DXI. *Lord* CARLETON's *Propoſition to the* STATES GENERAL *accompanying his* MAJESTY's *Letter, as above.* He defends his majeſty's conduct, as to the rupture with France; and particularizes the injuries received by the Engliſh nation from the premeditated violences of the French. Repreſents againſt a treaty then on foot between France and the States-General, by virtue of which that crown will ſerve itſelf againſt the king by means of their ſhipping, and to proſecute their deſigns againſt Rochelle, and the reformed religion, as they had done once before (See Nº ccxcviii, cccxii). He prays them to weigh well the conſequences of this ſtep, and ſays, that he who twice ſplits upon the ſame rock, accuſes Neptune wrongfully. He alſo ſtrongly expoſtulates againſt the great naval preparations made in their ports, at the expence of France; and ſays, 'tis a very unfair recompence that their provinces ſhould ſerve as a magazine of war againſt his majeſty, when England is open to the Dutch, and furniſhes them with iron ordnance, and other ſupplies to be turned againſt itſelf; and ſays, that Rochelle, as the nurſery of the reform'd religion, deſerves better from the republick, than that ſhe ſhould be a cruel ſtep-mother to it. That his majeſty being well aſſur'd, that France is entering into a league with Spain, by which ſhe ſeeks to introduce by means of her ports, the Spaniſh fleets into the Engliſh ſeas, he conjures them by virtue of their alliance with England, to join their ſhips with the king's in order to obviate the common evil. p. 691.

DXII. *To the Duke of* BUCKINGHAM. Particulars of his ſucceſs in his diligent ſearch after marbles, &c. What he cannot perform in his own time, he will ſet in ſuch order, that what ſhall be found ſhall be preſerved for his grace. Recommends himſelf to his grace's patronage and protection. p. 692.

DXIII. *To Sir* ISAAC WAKE. Gabor's reſident at laſt owns the peace concluded. He expects a large anſwer from that prince in relation to his conduct (which ſee Nº DVIII, p. 681). The king of Denmark retired, and on the defenſive: Germany brought under the Auſtrian yoke. The Sileſian army broken and diſſolved. He has nothing to do but exclaim, and that, he doubts, ineffectually. He has only to hope to exclude the Spaniards from the treaty. The letter to Gabor (Nº DVIII.) he wrote on the preſſure of a Tranſylvanian gentleman going to that prince, who would not depart without a few lines from him. That the Tranſylvanian agent, he finds, has open'd all his letters heretofore, as he fears, to ſend and condemn what pleaſed or diſpleaſed him; and that he has adviſed the prince of this, and ſent him a catalogue of his letters. This, he ſays, is the third agent of that prince in his time of three ſeveral religions; a Papiſt, a Calviniſt, and an Arian; all three knaves. p. 693.

DXIV. *From Sir* ISAAC WAKE. With his letter to lord Conway incloſed, ſignifying the arrival of Cornitz a captain of horſe of Gabor's, ſent by that prince to him. He fears now, that Gabor has deſerted the cauſe; but ſuſpends his judgment till he hears from the adminiſtrator of Magdeburg. p. 694.

DXV. *From Sir* ISAAC WAKE *to Lord* CONWAY (*a Copy of which was ſent with the above to Sir* THOMAS). Containing particulars of the conferences between Sir Iſaac and captain Cornitz mentioned above. In which Sir Iſaac wonders at Gabor's neglect of the publick cauſe, and his own private intereſt, having had for ſome months, as he pretends, the ſum promis'd by Sir Thomas Roe, in his hands, for Gabor's uſe; but that hitherto no one appearing to demand it, and that prince not having given any aſſurance of his conſtancy, he muſt ſend the money back again to England. The captain, caught by this artifice, ſaid, his maſter had been abuſed by his miniſters, who kept the truth from him; proteſted, that peace was not concluded, and that his maſter was reſolved to ſerve his majeſty; and begg'd Sir Iſaac would not return the money, for that he ſhould ſhortly hear from his maſter to ſatisfaction. Sir Iſaac, finding the bait take, pretends that he would keep the money in his hands 'till further orders, which he expected ſhortly; his maſter's conduct having given ſuch ſuſpicions, as he muſt wipe away before he could pay it. Sir Iſaac begs that lord Conway will juſtify what he has thus declar'd, if an ambaſſador come from Gabor to England, as Cornitz ſaid was deſign'd, in regard that what he had ſaid, was only to juſtify Sir Thomas Roe, (See Nº CDLXXVI, CDLXXXIV, CDLXXXV.) who had very dextrouſly qualify'd the importunity of Gabor's agents for money, by referring to him. That if, after all, Gabor act ſincerely, he will deſerve this hire; but if he juggle, time will be gained to diſcover his obliquity, and at the ſame time, he will have no room to lay the fault of his deſertion upon the allies. He deſires his lordſhip not to be moved by Mr. Montague to expect money or men from the Proteſtant Swiſs cantons, as he tenders the honour of the king, becauſe he is ſure his majeſty will be expoſed to a denial. That Dr. Mayerne can inform his majeſty better than any man in England of the diſpoſition of thoſe people; and he deſires that his not following the fancies of Mr. Montague's correſpondent in Geneva, may not be imputed to faintneſs in his majeſty's ſervice. p. 644.

DXVI. *To Sir* ISAAC WAKE. Contemplates the perfidiouſneſs of Gabor; and now he looks back at one view on all his deceits, he wonders he could have faith in ſuch a Proteus: whoſe conduct may in time, he ſays, afford a good moral to the world, to take heed of thoſe who have built their greatneſs upon wicked foundations. Formal compliments to Sir Thomas from his extraordinary ambaſſador juſt arrived. He courts the Dutch, to Sir Thomas's ſcorn and ſhame, as he ſays, (See N° DVI.) in hopes to finger 27000 dollars which that miniſter has received for him: which payment is ſuſpended till further order; and he hopes, by that golden bait, that prince's agents may be drawn into conference and openneſs. That a German gentleman in the ambaſſador's train, has letters for Sir Thomas; but will not, or dares not, deliver them yet. That all he can learn is the departure of the adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh, fruitleſs, to Venice. Artifice of Gabor's reſident in his conference with Sir Thomas, (N° CDLXXVI.) who hop'd to get at the money, and ſo concealed part of his inſtructions, which were to own and excuſe his maſter's deſertion. That the Tranſylvanian gentleman, at whoſe inſtances (See N° DXIII.) Sir Thomas wrote his letter to Gabor, (N° DVIII.) is barbarouſly murder'd by the viſier's order, at the inſtigation of Gabor's agent, who pretended he was a Perſian ſpy. Above eighty perſons die in the viſier's houſe of the plague. That notwithſtanding he will do his duty with vigour, by proteſting againſt the peace, and to prevent a treaty with Spain, for which an agent is ſtolen in under this Imperial train. He then proceeds to anſwer that part of the letter of Sir Iſaac (See N° DV.) which ſignifies his reſolution to encourage the merchants, who, as Sir Thomas ſays, are to the ſtate, as the liver to the body, which maintains the blood. He highly approves Sir Iſaac's turn this way, and his view to eſtabliſh Villa-Franca and Nizza into free ports, at the expence of Leghorn, and his reaſons for it. He touches, in a moſt curious manner, on the nature and benefits of trade and commerce: but gives inſtances where great loſſes have ariſen to the nation even from excellent projects; and cautions to be obſerved, and rules to be attended to in the removal of the ancient channel of trade; all which, he ſays, he propoſes not as objections, but with a view to promote the ſucceſs of ſo good a deſign; and that if he hear from Sir Iſaac that he can find in his return a ſafe paſſage by land, he will endeavour with his friends, if poſſible, to bring a ſhip laden to one of the new propoſed ports, to lead the way at his own peril. The viſier beſieges Arzerum, (See N° DII.) and hopes to take it by corrupting Abaſſa's followers, who begin to waver. p. 695.

DXVII. *To the Adminiſtrator of* MAGDEBURGH. In anſwer to that prince's letter to Sir Thomas (N° D). He relates the ſteps he was forced to take to get his letters from the German gentleman, (mentioned N° DXVI.) who deſign'd, as he thinks, to detain them till the Emperor and Gabor's agents had concluded all things with the Turks, to avoid oppoſition from the reſidents. To clear himſelf of Gabor's imputation, that his change was owing to Sir Thomas's denying to furniſh his majeſty's quota, he recites his conferences and negotiations with his agents, and how he had bound himſelf for the firſt payment of the future ſubſidies; and refers to Sir Iſaac Wake on this occaſion, and to his letters to the prince (See N° CDXXXIII.) and captain Quadt (See N° CDLXXVIII). That he will proteſt againſt this falſe peace, tho' with ſmall hope, and will move every ſtone even to the hazard of the Turkiſh fury; having, as yet, the Porte engaged to him upon the publick faith, not to ratify the treaty without his conſent (See N° CDXL, CDXLVII, CDLXXIX); tho' like the Punic faith, little reliance is to be laid upon it. That he will begin directly to throw all manner of hindrances in its way, of the ſucceſs of which he will ſend account to Sir Iſaac Wake. He expoſes the artifices and pretences of Gabor's agents, in the different reports they gave out, and in their attempt to juſtify their maſter. That he will chearfully perform his highneſs's command of applying to his majeſty for a tranſmutation of the ſubſidies (See N° D). That he will intreat Sir Iſaac Wake to ſend a copy of his next, (which he hopes will unravel this clue) to the king of Denmark and his highneſs, to which he deſires his highneſs will give full credit. p. 698.

DXVIII. *To Sir* ISAAC WAKE. With a copy of the above letter and negotiations. That Gabor lays the fault of his deſertion, as the adminiſtrator informs him, upon Sir Thomas: That he has juſtify'd himſelf, not as he could, but as he thought ſufficient. The viſier pretends that Gabor's negotiations at the Porte concur with Sir Thomas's, in order to hinder the peace; but Sir Thomas gives no credit to them, and believes them only formal, and to cover his double diſſimulation. That he will write freely to Gabor (See N° DXXIX.) and put him in mind, that he has aimed wide when he ſhot at him; yet will hear his miniſters patiently, and if any good may be hoped, will embrace and concur with it, and draw medicine out of poiſon. Deſires him to tranſlate into Latin, and ſend to the adminiſtrator and king of Denmark, what he thinks proper of the following piece. p. 699.

DXIX. *Brief of Sir* THOMAS*'s Negotiation with the Viſier at the Requiſition of the Adminiſtrator of* MAGDEBURGH. Sir Thomas and the Dutch ambaſſador preſs the grand ſignor's promiſe, not to conclude peace with the emperor, (See N° CDLXXIX.) without comprehending the friends of the Porte, and the liberty of Germany. That miniſter's anſwer, and Sir Thomas's reply. Further particulars of their conference. The peace ſo much deſired by both nations, that Sir Thomas believes it cannot be prevented. He reſolves to endeavour to throw impediments and delays into the way; but fears he ſhall not ſucceed. Interview at this audience with the Tranſylvanian ambaſſador, who tells him, that matters of the peace were not yet ſo ripe and ſo forward as Sir Thomas apprehended, and promiſes to come to him in two days, and give him ſatisfaction. The viſier ſwears to Sir Thomas, that Gabor concurr'd with Sir Thomas's motions, not to truſt the emperor. That 'twere eaſier to unfold the oracles of the Sibyls, than the preſent conduct of the Porte and Gabor. p. 700.

DXX. *From Sir* ISAAC WAKE. He now finds from the adminiſtrator that Gabor has made his peace, without any regard to the princes to whom he had ſworn reciprocal confederation. That he faintly and baſely excuſes himſelf on the want of the money promiſed, and craftily, and as falſly alledges, that his treaty is ſo full of gaps and holes, that he can elude it at pleaſure; promiſing, on a proper conjuncture, to break out again, and do wonders for the common cauſe; and that he has diſpatched, mean time, the firſt gentleman of his chamber, to hinder the ratification of the treaty made at Buda between the Emperor and the Porte. Sir Iſaac ſays, that thoſe who any longer believe in that prince, will deſerve to be deceiv'd; but that, for his part, he has expung'd him out of all the articles of his faith. That the French ambaſſador hath help'd to debauch him; which act may be added to the liſt of many other ſuch-like charities, which the miniſters of that crown have afforded to the common cauſe. The prince adminiſtrator, finding his ſtay to no purpoſe, is upon his return by the way he went. p. 701.

DXXI. *Copy of Lord* CARLETON*'s Propoſition to the* STATES-GENERAL (*ſent by Sir* ISAAC WAKE, *by deſire of Lord* CARLETON *at the* Hague, *to Sir* THOMAS ROE, *with the above Letter*). Containing preſſing exhortations to the States on the ſubject of his propoſitions (DXI.) which his lordſhip inforces in the ſtrongeſt manner, on account of the delay which the States made to give an anſwer to what he had before propoſed to them in relation to the uſe made of their ports and ſhipping by France; as alſo to that crown's attempt upon Rochelle, and her view to aſſiſt and ſupport, by their means, the Spaniſh intrigues and deſigns againſt England, &c. p. 702.

DXXII. *Memorial of Lord* CARLETON *to the* STATES GENERAL (*ſent alſo with the above, at Lord* CARLETON*'s deſire, to Sir* THOMAS). In relation to the complaint of the Dutch on his majeſty's cauſe-ing ſome of their Eaſt India ſhips to be put under arreſt; and vigorouſly inforcing the chief points in his propoſitions (Nº DXI, and DXXI). p. 703.

DXXIII. *To the Lord* CONWAY. The Tranſylvanian ambaſſador extraordinary delivers to Sir Thomas his maſter's letter (Nº DIII). Sir Thomas touches upon the contents, which cenſure him (Sir Thomas) for preſuming to reflect upon his actions: He ſays, that he is not aſhamed of Gabor's reprehenſions, which will prove his glory; and he will anſwer him with due reſpect to his quality, (See Nº DXXIX.) ſo as he thinks he will be loth to have the controverſy printed, and then will ſend both to his majeſty. That captain Quadt had ſent him a private excuſe that he durſt not anſwer his letter, Nº CDLXXVIII. in which he had urged his own knowledge of the paſſages of the league at the Hague; and that now they plead being kept in ignorance for thirteen months of what was tranſacted by that captain. That the ſaid captain can no more be produced, being ſince dead of a malignant fever. That the concluſion of the peace cannot be hinder'd: That general letters of acceptance of it will be diſpatched by the internuncio, and the ſolemnity of confirmation is to be deferred till ſpring, and then to be done by mutual ambaſſadors. If good news happen from Aſia, ſides will be again changed. Ill news of the German affairs ſpread by the Imperialiſts, which he hopes are not true. Beſeeches his lordſhip to ſhew his majeſty all his papers; for now he ſhall need defence, ſince Gabor quarrels who did the wrong: But knows he is ſafe in his majeſty's gracious benignity. p. 706.

DXXIV. *The Particulars of the Negotiation between the Extraordinary Ambaſſador of* GABOR *and Sir* THOMAS ROE, on the ſubject of the prince's letter, (Nº DIII.) which blames Sir Thomas, and defends himſelf. A very curious piece; on the ambaſſador's part, excuſing his maſter; and on Sir Thomas's, vindicating himſelf. After which he accepts the ambaſſador's aſſurances, that his maſter ſtill preſerves a good diſpoſition to the ſervice of the cauſe; and enters upon the conſiderations of finding means to delay the acceptation of the peace between the Emperor and the Porte. On this occaſion Sir Thomas demands a copy of the articles of the peace, to enable him to find out objections to it. The ambaſſador conſults with the old and new agents of Tranſylvania, then preſent, and approves Sir Thomas's motions for retarding the ratifications, and promiſes the copy of the treaty next day. Sir Thomas appeals to the two agents in relation to the juſtice of his proceedings about the money-affair; and is juſtify'd by them. That having waited two days for a copy of the articles to no purpoſe, and received a taſteleſs and contradictory excuſe, he obſerves, that Gabor's promiſed future friendſhip is like that of water, which, ſays he, drowns a live man; and when he is dead, teaches and helps him to ſwim. p. 707.

His Negotiation with the Viſier. Finding himſelf deluded by thoſe Tranſylvanians in relation to the promiſed articles, he obtains a three hours patient audience of the viſier, and makes ſuch obſervations to him on the new treaty, as affect that miniſter; who deſires him to let him know his doubts, &c. Sir Thomas ſays, if he could ſee the articles of the treaty, he could be more particular; but not being able to procure them, he makes ſome very curious general objections; upon which the viſier calls in the chancellor, and the emperor's letter to the grand ſignor, and ſhews it to Sir Thomas. Sir Thomas gives the ſubſtance of that letter, and makes ſome very curious and material obſervations upon it, to thoſe miniſters; and tells them what queſtions they ſhould put to the Imperial nuncio. The viſier confeſſes they were deceived, and both he and the chancellor thank Sir Thomas, and own, that he ſpoke like a good friend; promiſing that they would conſider of his advices, and preſently put them in practice. That he left thoſe miniſters in ſome confuſion, but has no hope, that any wind can move a rock. That he will endeavour to get a copy of the articles, finding they are ſtudiouſly kept from him by Tranſylvanians, Turks, and Imperialiſts, till it ſhall be too late to trouble them with an oppoſition. He then gives the ſubſtance of his negotiation, in conjunction with the Dutch ambaſſador, with the caddeleskar of Greece, on the ſame ſubject, who promiſes to uſe his endeavour to prevent too much precipitation in accepting the treaty, and to procure ſome ſatisfaction to them. p. 708.

DXXV. *From Sir* ISAAC WAKE. With the copies of his letter to lord Conway, and propoſitions to the ſenate of Venice. p. 710.

In Sir ISAAC*'s Letter to Lord* CONWAY,

DXXVI. He mentions the new propoſitions from Gabor; the firſt, that he will labour ſtrongly to hinder the ratification of the treaty between the Turks and the Emperor. The ſecond, to uſe his endeavours with the king of Poland, if the allies will uſe theirs with the king of Sweden, in order to make a peace between thoſe two princes, that the latter may be at leiſure to attend the affairs of Germany; promiſing, that when that ſhall be effected, he will join the Swedes in Sileſia, and take the field at his own charge. Sir Iſaac's obſervations on theſe projects. That the firſt may be of ſervice; but he ſhall ſuſpect his ſincerity, unleſs Sir Thomas Roe begets new faith in him. That the ſecond is plauſible; but that the emperor may poſſibly gain as much from the king of Poland being at liberty, as the allies from the king of Sweden; and beſides, he doubts in this alſo the faith of a prince ſo ſlippery; but refers all to his majeſty's wiſdom. p. 711.

DXXVII. *In his Propoſition to the Senate of* VENICE, *he ſignifies*, That his majeſty was very deſirous of keeping up a good underſtanding with the moſt Chriſtian king, but found not the ſame diſpoſition in the French miniſters. That cardinal Richelieu, on pretence of defeating the deſigns of the Proteſtants againſt the Catholicks, (tho' it was notorious that the former were not able to defend themſelves againſt the violences of the latter) had newly concluded an alliance between the crowns of France and Spain, which was of a dangerous tendency to the publick tranquility. That the Spaniards had made themſelves maſters of the Valteline; and that it behoved the republick, as well as all others, to conſider in time how formidable ſuch an alliance might become to all Europe. He then enumerates the intrigues of the French court in Germany, Turkey, and other parts, and with the prince of Tranſylvania, and the miſchiefs they have done (notwithſtanding their fair pretences) in the Valteline, Rhetia, Savoy, and their oppreſſing of the Griſons and Swiſs; and that it could not be otherwiſe, ſo long as that king was under the influence, 1. Of the queen mother, who was partial to the intereſt of the Auſtrians. 2. Of the cardinal de Richelieu, who ſought only his own aggrandizement: And, 3. Of the Jeſuits, who have nothing ſo much at heart as the intereſt of the Spaniſh nation, from which they ſprung, &c. p. 711.

DXXVIII. *Advices from* HAMBURGH, *of different dates.* Giving account of the treaty begun at Mulhauſen, for accommodating the affairs of Germany; ſieges of Stode, Glukſtat, Gremp, and Wolfembuttle, by the Imperialiſts; their great ſucceſſes, projects, &c. p. 713.

DXXIX. *To* BETHLEM GABOR. In anſwer to that prince's reprehenſory letter (See Nº DIII), and in defence of his own conduct; containing the following curious particulars: Sir Thomas begins with obſerving, *That a ſoft anſwer turneth away wrath; but grievous words ſtir up anger:* For which reaſon he will not move his highneſs by any reply for his too ſharp letter, but ſuch as is requiſite for the defence of truth. That he has celebrated his highneſs's valour in the remoteſt countries of Europe. That it was not ſaid of Hannibal by way of contempt, that he knew how to conquer, but neglected to uſe his victory. That he did not traduce his highneſs's fame, nor tranſgreſs the bounds of modeſty willingly, when he anſwer'd his miniſters demands and objections according to truth and juſtice. Begs his highneſs to conſider, that *actions*, not *words*, are the foundations of offence. That he would by no means exaſperate his highneſs, nor tranſgreſs the reſpect due to the ſtation of free princes, like his highneſs. That therefore his highneſs miſunderſtood Sir Thomas's capacity, which was public, not private, and which licenſed him to lay the cauſe and right of his maſter before princes who think the moſt highly of themſelves. That if his highneſs eſteem'd him a private man, what occaſion was there for a juſtification to be made to ſuch an one by a prince? That it is as allowable for him to require due obſervation of faith, as for any other (except his maſter the king) to cenſure his prudence, or publick actions, of which he is not obliged to give any one an account, according to the rule, *That every one ſtands or falls to his own maſter.* Replies to Gabor's anſwer to his three points: In which that prince takes it amiſs, that he ſtands charged, *Firſt*, with having *departed, without any evident reaſon, from his engagements, and concluded a peace with the emperor without the knowledge of the princes:* As to this, ſays Sir Thomas, let the league itſelf and its effects teſtify; and I will be ſilent. That he had often offer'd to pay his majeſty's quota: which he was oblig'd to ſpeak of, when he found himſelf calumniated for having detain'd and refus'd the money. That captain Quadt ought to have given frequent accounts of his proceedings, tho' he was hinder'd from returning. That his highneſs having made Quadt his plenipotentiary, who, after his return, had affirm'd that his highneſs had ratified the conditions of his admiſſion into the treaty; he could not be wholly ignorant of it. That he knows not in what condition duke Weimar's and count Mansfelt's army came to his highneſs: but that the firſt and ſecond articles of the league aſſert, that their number was complete, tho' one half only had join'd themſelves to his highneſs, while the other was making an advantageous diverſion in Sileſia. That as his highneſs might have carried on the war either ſeparately, or with the confederate forces, the confederates ought to enjoy the ſame liberty. That his highneſs himſelf had prais'd their arms and order: And that their glorious march into the bowels of the enemies dominions, beholding and at the ſame time deſpiſing numerous legions, will hereafter be greatly applauded, however now true honour lies hid in obſcurity and misfortune. To the *ſecond* point, in which the prince takes it ill to have it ſaid, *That his highneſs had not made a juſt demand of the money*; Sir Thomas anſwers, That if his highneſs underſtands the words aright, according to the ſubſequent limitation, that it could not be expected from him, who was another man's ſervant; and that there was no juſt reaſon of deſerting the league, which was ratified without relation to paſt and particular times or actions; he hopes there is no need of farther reply. As to the *third* point, in which it is aſſerted, as the prince complains, *That his highneſs was oblig'd by the terms of his confederacy, and the decree of the Porte, to continue the war*; Sir Thomas obſerves, That not to mention the chimacham's repeated proteſtations to that purpoſe, his highneſs was free, which he had proved to captain Quadt, and particularly from the grand ſignor's letters to his highneſs, the words of which he will not repeat; and if thoſe viſiers wrote any thing ſecretly to the contrary, his highneſs was well acquainted with them; and their wavering ought not to be admitted for a lawful excuſe to princes with whom his highneſs had made a league as a free and independent prince, ſubject to the will of no other. Moreover, that his highneſs had been known to enjoy and uſe the privilege of making war and peace without conſulting the Porte. Begs his highneſs's candid acceptance of theſe reaſons, and that he would think him always ready to ſerve and honour him. That his highneſs's ambaſſador has full inſtructions for concluding a peace at the Porte, who has acted ſeparately, tho' the adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh had ſignified to Sir Thomas, that that ambaſſador had orders to conſult with Sir Thomas upon two points; ſo that he is forc'd to conclude, that he foreſees an impoſſibility, or ſome other hidden impediment. He obſerves to his highneſs, that whatever is agreed to thro' neceſſity may be eaſily cancelled at a proper opportunity: And it was a ſmart ſaying, *That treachery is always to be ſuſpected where the enemy ſeems over-ready of belief*; and his highneſs may be ſure, that the Imperialiſts will never forget paſt actions. Begs of God, that his highneſs may not meet with the ſame favour from them, as Polyphemus deſign'd to Ulyſſes. That he will faithfully lay his highneſs's profeſſion of affection to the common cauſe before his majeſty; who eſteems him (ſo far as he knows) as his friend, and expects him to act like an independent prince, and to add new titles to the glory which he has been ſo long accumulating. Thinks his ſervices to his highneſs deſerv'd ſome other reward, beſides ſharp reproofs, which, however, he ſubmits to without reluctance. p. 714.

DXXX. *To Sir* Isaac Wake. He finds out the new ambaſſador of Gabor to be a Janus. The Turks incline to inſiſt upon a change in ſome articles of the treaty, but recede, and diſpatch away the internuncio with their acceptance of it, on his peremptory inſiſting upon it, and upon Gabor's two agents and ambaſſador going to the viſier, and pretending the total defeat of the king of Denmark, and that all lay at the mercy of the emperor. That Gabor is as falſe as malice can make him, if it ſpeak the worſt. His ambaſſador next day to Sir Thomas qualifies the bad news of the king of Denmark's defeat. His hypocriſy and diſſimulation. He ſends a copy to Sir Iſaac of the preceding letter to Gabor, in which he tells him he has ſtudied truth and modeſty. p. 716.

DXXXI. *From Sir* Isaac Wake. That the adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh on his return from Tranſylvania brings only news which confirms the diſſipation of the army in Sileſia, which he underſtands was directly betray'd and ſold to the emperor by Gabor, and of the total apoſtaſy of that prince. He rejoices that Sir Thomas is come off from him, without paying him the money. The French report that the duke of Buckingham was obliged to retire from the iſland of Rhe with loſs. In Germany the emperor is victorious every-where. The friends of the allies fall off. Neutrals incline to his party. The aſſembly of Mulhauſen (See N° dxxviii.) diſſolv'd. p. 717.

DXXXII. *Anſwer of the Senate of* Venice *to Sir* Isaac Wake*'s Propoſition*, (See N° dxxvii.) *ſent with the above to Sir* Thomas. They aſſert that the republick has grievouſly ſuffered as well by the great charges they have ſo long labour'd under, as the preſent expences with which they are burthen'd, without being able in all appearance to ſecure themſelves from the ſtorm which hangs over their heads at this preſent: And are perſuaded that Sir Iſaac will repreſent truly their preſent low condition to his majeſty. p. 718.

As to the Point of the Differences between England *and* France,

The ſenate expreſs a very deep concern on this occaſion, ſince, as they obſerve, the balance of Chriſtendom depends upon the united force of thoſe two crowns. They repreſent, that whatever be the ſucceſs of the arms of either of the contending powers, it muſt needs tend, in the end, to weaken both, as had been ſeen from the turn of affairs in Germany, and elſewhere; and that the republick deſires nothing more than to be in any way inſtrumental to reconcile thoſe unhappy differences. p. 719.

DXXXIII. *Abſtract of a Letter from Lord* Conway *to Sir* Isaac Wake. The bad opinion which they had in England of Gabor. That they hear nothing of ambaſſadors from him; but he may be aſſured (according to what he deſired N° dxv.) that upon the coming of any ſuch, and upon all other occaſions, Sir Thomas Roe and himſelf ſhall be juſtify'd in all they had done in the money buſineſs; which hath been juſtly commended, as having been guided with great judgment, strong affections, and good caution. Concerning Mr. Montague, and Sir Iſaac's advice about ſuccours from the Proteſtant Swiſs cantons, and his reference to Dr. Mayern, all has been followed as he adviſed (N° dxv). And his lordſhip acquaints him, that the offices he has cauſed to be paſſed, are approved as the work of a vigilant and judicious miniſter. He then gives the particulars of the ill ſucceſs of the attempt on the iſle of Rhe: The bravery of the duke of Buckingham. p. 719.

DXXXIV. *From Sir* Isaac Wake. With the copy of his diſpatch to lord Conway, and of a letter from Sir Robert Anſtruther with the news of Germany. Greatly commends Sir Thomas's letter to Gabor, both as to ſtyle and matter; that he hath ſent both that copy (N° dxxix.) and his letter to him (N° dxxx.) to lord Conway; who, he is ſure, will thank Sir Iſaac for them, and applaud Sir Thomas's dexterity. p. 720.

DXXXV. *Copy of Sir* Robert Anstruther*'s Letter to Sir* Isaac Wake, *referr'd to in the above.* The ſucceſſes of the Imperialiſts. The proceedings of prince Wallenſtein. Repreſentations of the ſtates of Bohemia to the emperor. The king of Denmark's ſituation, and forces, and that of the Engliſh auxiliaries, &c. p. 721.

DXXXVI. *Copy of Sir* Isaac Wake*'s Letter to Lord* Conway, *ſent alſo to Sir* Thomas *with the preceding.* Commendations of Sir Thomas Roe's letter (N° dxxix.) to Gabor. That prince's perfidy and baſeneſs. If it be permitted, Sir Thomas and he (Sir Iſaac) will unmask and ruin him, as he deſerves, both with the Emperor and the Turk, and reap the benefit of revenge at leaſt. That it was Gabor who brought off the marquis of Brandenburgh from the king of Denmark (See N° div); that he attempted to corrupt the adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh into the emperor's ſervice: And that he wanted to betray the king of Sweden, as he had already done the king of Denmark. p. 722.

DXXXVII. *To the Queen of* Bohemia. Praiſing Sir Iſaac Wake's zeal in her ſervice, deploring, in lively terms, the ill ſucceſs of the negotiations with Gabor; painting in proper colours the perfidious actions of that prince; intimating what conduct ſhould be obſerv'd at the Hague to his ambaſſador, if he ſends one thither: That he daily expects his ſucceſſor; and hopes in his return to attend her majeſty, and inform her of ſome matters not fit to be truſted to the ordinary conveyances. A favour done in ſeaſon, he ſays, is like the morning dew upon withered herbs; therefore he will preſume to remind her majeſty, that her mention of him to his majeſty, againſt the time of his return, will grace him, and enable him to do her better ſervice: Wherein, tho' the preſent harveſt hath been blaſted, the ſeed is incorruptible in his heart, and may live to ſhew the fruits of his humble vows, &c. p. 723.

DXXXVIII. *To Sir* Isaac Wake. Further proofs of the perfidy of Gabor. That the ill ſtate of the Turkiſh affairs induces him probably to court the emperor. The grand viſier is forced to raiſe the ſiege of Arzerum, (See N° dii, dxvi.) and retire towards Aleppo, and his army ſeparated to winter as every man pleaſes. Grieves for the king of Denmark's miſfortunes. A project of the Imperialiſts to depoſe that prince, and give his crown to a ſecond ſon of the emperor. Complains of neglects and ſlights from England. If any thing he writes is worth communicating, it will be beſt accepted from Sir Iſaac's authority, and obtain more credit; for that he has ſpent his ſpirits and his purſe, and loſt ſix years. His only conſolation is, that he is ſo much nearer heaven. He repreſents, that tho' it may be thought he has been too plain and round with Gabor in his letter (dxxix.) as he is a prince, yet conſidering his provocations, which he ſets forth, he thinks he has been very tame and temperate. That he has forborne to write one word in his defence to his majeſty, on Gabor's complaints againſt him, becauſe he would not uſe the poor ſhift of prevention. Profeſſions of his ſincere value and honour to Sir Iſaac. ibid.

DXXXIX. *To the ſame.* Severe cenſure of Gabor's ambaſſador extraordinary at the Porte, and his baſe conduct. Secret intelligences which he procured from the viſier and the ſecretary of Gabor's agent, further detecting the falſhood and fables of that prince. That he, Sir Thomas, has open'd to the viſier all his proceedings and fallacies, both paſt and preſent, with his new intrigues with the Emperor and Spain. That the Turks ſuſpect him as inclinable to a revolt, he having written a quarrelling letter to the viſier, relating to the death of the gentleman formerly adviſed, (See N° dxvi.) and betrayed by his own reſident. Morteſa, baſſa of Buda, likewiſe ſuſpected, and ordered to come to Conſtantinople, to anſwer for himſelf. The French ambaſſador and Gabor on ill terms. That ambaſſador's credit extremely low at the Porte: That tho' he (Sir Thomas) finds no real help, yet he diſcovers an affection in the Turks to the Engliſh, and the contrary to all his majeſty's enemies, wherein the French have a large ſhare. That he has received from lord Conway the approbation of his paſt negotiations with Gabor (See N° cdxcviii.) and an acquittance from all further engagements with him. p. 724.

DXL. *From Sir* Isaac Wake. He thanks Sir Thomas for many papers which he received from him with his laſt; and ſays, that as he is a witneſs of his painful and wiſe dexterity, ſo he will be a faithful herald to blazon his worth and merits in all places where he has any credit. The incroachments of the Venetians upon the Engliſh trade in the Mediterranean. He ſends incloſed papers relating to his project (See N° dv.) of making Villa-Franca a free port: And will write to the duke of Savoy to let him know of Sir Thomas's noble reſolution to honour and favour that port (See N° dxvi). That he ſends to him, Sir Thomas, a copy of his laſt diſpatch to lord Conway, and alſo what he has received out of England. p. 726.

DXLI. *Copy of Sir* Isaac Wake*'s Letter to Lord* Conway, *ſent as above promiſed to Sir* Thomas Roe. Death of the duke of Mantua. His good character. His care of ſecuring his ſucceſſion to the duke of Nevers, and to diſappoint the intrigues formed to prevent it. Aſſaſſination of ſignor Zen, a principal Venetian ſenator, &c. ibid.

DXLII. *To Lord* Conway, in anſwer to his lordſhip's letter (N° cdxcviii.) acknowledging thankfully his majeſty's gracious acceptance of his tranſactions with Gabor. A clear and intelligible recapitulation of thoſe negotiations, and ſome new lights relating to the premeditated perfidies of that prince; who, he ſays, is not only loſt to the allies, but gotten by the enemy. His diſſimulation and intrigues in order to impoſe on the Porte on one hand; and his proceedings on the other, to cultivate the friendſhip of the Emperor and Spain, with the probable motives thereof; to wit, the ill ſucceſſes of the one, and the good ſucceſſes of the other. That he, Sir Thomas, has put Sir Iſaac Wake to diſcover his ſecret practices with the Auſtrians, in order to make uſe of it at a proper time againſt him at the Porte. His practices with the king of Poland and the brother of the Tartar han, ſhew he has ſuch an unquiet ſpirit, that he cannot reſt but in a ſtorm. His ambaſſador's declaration to Sir Thomas on his departure from Conſtantinople, and Sir Thomas's ſhort anſwer to it. Practices of the Jeſuits and the French ambaſſador againſt the Greek church: They incenſe the Turks againſt the perſon who brought the Greek types to Turkey, in order to ſet up printing there (See N° cdlxxxii): All his goods and types ſacked and deſtroy'd. Sir Thomas gives an aſylum to the undertaker, and appeaſes all, turning the ſhame on the authors; and thereby redeeming the patriarch (at whom they chiefly levelled) from a great danger, he being then printing a book by him dedicated to his majeſty, which was one of the cauſes of their inſtigating this inſurrection. That he will not, however, reſt ſatisfy'd with having appeaſed this tumult; but will join with the bailo to baniſh the Jeſuits from the whole Turkiſh dominions, which he ſays he is able to effect; and will undertake to ſatisfy his majeſty, that it is both a neceſſary and a profitable ſervice. That he has received his majeſty's letter in anſwer to the grand ſignor's complaints (See N° cdxli, cdxlvii) of the depredations committed on his ſubjects in the Red-ſea; which was very acceptable to the Porte: That he, Sir Thomas, having no copy ſent him, the viſier open'd it, and gave it him to tranſlate; upon which he had taken the boldneſs to add a few words, requiring juſtice in a particular caſe of a great injury done to the Engliſh conſul at Smyrna; for which he humbly aſks his majeſty's pardon; for thereby he is likely to recover for the merchants 4000 dollars taken from them, without the leaſt diſadvantage whatever. The great viſier in his retreat from Arzerum, (See Nº DXXXVIII.) fallen upon by Abaſſa baſſa; who cuts off all his rear, takes his treaſure, cannon, and baggage. The army mutiny hereupon, and ſeek to ſtone the viſier. That he will obſerve his lordſhip's caution about Camerarius (See Nº CDXCVIII). p. 727.

DXLIII. *From Sir* Isaac Wake *to Sir* Thomas Roe, *with Copies of five ſeveral Pieces:* In his own letter, he heartily thanks Sir Thomas for his animadverſions on thoſe writings which concern Villa-Franca, and the free trade begun there, (See Nº DXVI.) which he has ſent to his ſecretary at Turin to ſerve for his inſtruction and direction. He hears that Sir Peter Wyche is imbarked for Conſtantinople, and that he carries a commiſſion for Sir Thomas to remain there as extraordinary, 'till his majeſty command the contrary (See Nº DVII). p. 730.

The five Pieces, are,

I.

DXLIV. *Abſtract of Sir* Robert Anstruther*'s Letter to Sir* Isaac Wake. Giving the news of the ſiege of Stode, defended by general Morgan againſt count Tilly, and other advices of the North: With a caution for the Engliſh to uſe the Hans towns favourably. p. 731.

II.

DXLV. *From the ſame.* Containing Sir Robert's conferences and debates with the Daniſh miniſters in relation to money demanded by them towards their expences in the German war, grounded on loans to his majeſty, and on the treaty of the Hague. Sir Robert's dexterity and addreſs on this occaſion. Reaſons why his majeſty ought not to pay the money demanded by Denmark: That the demands of the Engliſh upon the Danes will make as good a figure as their pretences founded upon the treaty at the Hague; for, Sir Robert obſerves, the *words* of a treaty are but the *bodies* or paintings; the *ſenſe*, uſe and execution, are the *ſouls* which give them life and vigour. The affairs of Poland, Sweden, and the North. The emperor ſeeks to accommodate matters between the Swedes and Poles. p. 730.

III.

DXLVI. *Copy of Sir* Isaac Wake*'s Letter to Lord* Conway. The ſenate of Venice brought to do ſome juſtice, at his majeſty's inſtance, to the Engliſh commerce. He puts in force Sir Thomas Roe's declaration to the Engliſh commanders of ſhips, (See Nº CDLXVI.) and inforces the right of conſulage. The ſenate forbid their ſubjects to hire or freight any foreign ſhip after a year's time to come, which will put an end to that diſpute. Particular caſe of Mr. William Garroway fined by the Venetians 500 ducats for a contraband trade. Sir Iſaac ſays, he will obey the order he has received; but knows not how it will ſtand with the honour of the king to beg off ſo poor a fine, as, in rigour of law, ſhip and cargo too were forfeited. He complains of ingratitude from the merchants, who are very zealous, he ſays, in ſetting forth their juſt grievances; but take not the leaſt notice of what he has done in their favour from time to time, and the redreſs he has procured for them; which would have ſtood well with grateful diſpoſitions. That inſtead of ſuch thankful acknowledgment, he mentions a very ſordid and ingrateful return on the part of the Tin company, which he ſubmits to the conſideration of his lordſhip, and will not aggravate it ſo far as it deſerves. p. 733.

IV.

DXLVII. *From the ſame to Lord* Conway. With the news of Venice: The French ſtir for the duke of Nevers's ſucceſſion to the dutchy of Mantua. The Spaniards, it is thought, will diſturb him in it, by arms. The emperor likely to ſet up his claim to it, as a fief of the empire. New French ambaſſador at Venice complains of being received with leſs reſpect than Sir Iſaac was. The aſſaſſinator of ſignor Zen (Nº DXLI.) diſcovered to be the ſon of the doge; who flies to Naples. p. 734.

V.

DXLVIII. *From the ſame to Lord* Conway. The Venetians acknowledge the duke of Nevers for duke of Mantua, but give him no hopes of aſſiſtance, if attacked by Spain. The ſenate's round declaration to the new French ambaſſador (on his recommending the intereſt of the duke of Nevers) of his maſter's having abandoned his beſt friends, and given the Spaniards ſpirit to attempt any thing. They recommend to him a reconciliation with England, and ſatisfaction to be given to the duke of Savoy. The ambaſſador pronounces that duke to be gone over to Spain; and gives his reaſons for it. p. 735.

DXLIX. *From Sir* Isaac Wake *to Sir* Thomas Roe. He ſends him the copy of another of his diſpatches to lord Conway, and the abſtract of another letter which he received from Sir Robert Anſtruther. p. 736.

DL. *Sir* Isaac Wake*'s Letter to Lord* Conway contains, account of the arrival of the duke of Nevers at Mantua, who takes poſſeſſion of that dutchy. The French ambaſſador, ſupported by the pope's nuncio, moves the Venetians again in his favour. The Spaniards and the Emperor ſtill believed to be contrary to that duke. Ill conduct of the Venetians in diſguſting the auxiliaries who had ſerved them. Inſtances of a cloſe union between the crowns of France and Spain, tho' their miniſters differ in the Valteline. Spaniards believed to deſign innovations in Italy. Suſpicious that a great armament, fitting out in ſeveral of their ports, is deſign'd againſt England. p. 736.

DLI. *Abſtract of Sir* Robert Anstruther*'s Letter to Sir* Isaac Wake (*ſent with the above to Sir* Thomas Roe). The king of Denmark again in heart. Emperor's attempts to draw the king of Sweden into his intereſts unſucceſsful. The Hamburghers begin to miſtruſt the Imperialiſts. Good condition of general Morgan at Stode. Other affairs of thoſe ports, and of Germany. The pride of the Auſtrians. They inſiſt that the Hamburghers cauſe the Engliſh ambaſſador to quit their town. That his lordſhip has decypher'd Gabor right; but that the two points of throwing difficulties in the way of peace between the Emperor and the Turks, and the motion of the peace between Sweden and Poland, muſt not be neglected. p. 737.

DLII. *To Lord* Conway, *from Sir* Thomas Roe. The French ambaſſador makes publick triumph and rejoicings at Conſtantinople on the Engliſh ill ſucceſs againſt the iſle of Rhe. Sir Thomas complains againſt that inſolence, and acquaints the viſier, that it was for joy of a new league ſtruck up between the French and their, as well as our, inveterate enemies the Spaniards. The maſters and gunners of the ſhips which made the rejoicings, caſt into irons; and the French ambaſſador obliged in perſon to aſk pardon, when he himſelf received a ſharp check, and ſcorn for his vanity; and Sir Thomas reſolves to keep him under, during his reſidence. That Sir Thomas has kept his word about the Jeſuits (See Nº DXLII). Thoſe fathers are ſeized, and carried to priſon: Books dangerous to the ſtate found in their cuſtody. Notwithſtanding the utmoſt efforts and bravoes of the French ambaſſador, they are ſentenced to be baniſhed for ever, and thoſe at Conſtantinople to be ſent to Scio, and ſhipt off for France in the firſt French ſhip, never to return on pain of death; and that the like commands will be iſſued, to diſpatch their fellows throughout that empire the ſame way. That he has had great reaſons for this ſtep, which he will ſoon render to his majeſty; they having plotted the patriarch's death, and the ſubverſion of the Greek church, and filling it up with their own proſelytes bred up at Rome. That apprehending, they could not ſucceed in this deſign, on account of Sir Thomas's favour to the oppreſſed church, they reſolved to involve him in it, and took occaſion of the Greek types brought from England (in order to ſet up printing at Conſtantinople) to impute ſuch things to him, as, if his credit had not been high at the Porte, might have had dangerous effects from the incenſed ſoldiery. The good conſequences that may iſſue from this affair, to foment a difference between the Imperialiſts and Turks, which may affect the ratification of the peace between the two powers. That the Porte has diſpatch'd ſharp letters to Gabor, to withdraw him from his intrigues with the Imperialiſts and Spaniards. Sir Thomas's meſſage to that prince, of ſervices when he ſhall return to England, in order to leave a door open for his ſucceſſor to practiſe with him, as occaſions may offer, tho' he expects no good from him. A ſtrange propoſition made to him by the Dutch ambaſſador, for which he has apply'd to Sir Iſaac Wake, who will inſtruct him, and whoſe advice he will follow. That the machinations of the Roman-catholick princes in general, render any helps juſtifiable; but he hopes we are not reduced to the neceſſity of having recourſe to it. This propoſition he explains in his ſubſequent letter to Sir Iſaac Wake at length. p. 738.

DLIII. *To Sir* Isaac Wake. The ſtrange propoſition made to him by the Dutch ambaſſador (touched upon in the concluſion of the preceding letter to lord Conway). That it is a motion made by the adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh, and others, as the Dutch ambaſſador pretends, to endeavour a reconciliation between the Turks and Perſians; and then to ſound the grand ſignor, if he would not accept the contributions from the confederates, which they had agreed to give Gabor, to induce him to make war upon the emperor; to which the Dutch ambaſſador requir'd a preſent anſwer, and Sir Thomas's aſſiſtance in it. Sir Thomas's queſtions to that miniſter thereupon, and his anſwers. He refers the further inquiry and deciſion of the matter to Sir Iſaac; and delivers his opinion, as to the matter itſelf, and on the ſordid and ſelfiſh motives, which he thinks influence the Dutch ambaſſador on this occaſion; and ſays, that if he, Sir Iſaac, thinks there is need of ſuch a nauſeous remedy, he will attempt a more probable way; which he lays down; and deſires Sir Iſaac to mention this matter, and his own judgment upon it, to England, and to lord Carleton. That the duke of Savoy at Turin, and his ambaſſador at Rome, as he heard to his great wonder, concurr'd in the French triumph, on account of the ſucceſſes of France. Inſtance of the Dutch ambaſſador's indiſcretion on the ſame occaſion. He reminds Sir Iſaac of his biſhop, whom if he could place in Scio, it would be of great ſervice to the Engliſh; as he had frequently intimated (See N° CCCLXX, CCCLXXI, CDXLIV, CDLXVIII, CDLXXV, CDLXXXVIII). p. 740.

DLIV. *To Sir* Isaac Wake. Sir Thomas's conference with the viſier in relation to the project of the Dutch ambaſſador, mentioned in the preceding N°. That miniſter's ingenuity. Who gives the reaſons of the Porte's late conduct in haſtening the peace with the emperor; and ſays, that the emperor's pride on his ſucceſs, and other incidents, might make a conjuncture favourable, when he and Sir Thomas might further confer on the ſubject; and that he attended a ſpeedy anſwer from the meſſenger he had diſpatched to Gabor, with intent to diſcover that prince, (See N° DLII.) and the inclination of the Tranſylvanians, which would alſo add a further light to matters now in ſuſpenſe: But Sir Thomas is of opinion, that while the troubles laſt in Aſia, they will not adventure any breach on the other ſide, unleſs they be compell'd; and he has no faith in any thing *ab oriente*. That the Jeſuits are burrs hardly to be pulled off (See N° DXLII, DLII); but he hopes they ſhall hereafter give but little trouble to the poor Greek church, which hath ſpent, and is indebted by their practices 120,000 dollars, beſides this laſt inſurrection on account of the types, and againſt the life of the patriarch, and Sir Thomas's honour. p. 741.

DLV. *To Lord* Conway. Refers again the motion of the Dutch ambaſſador, (See N° DLII, DLIII, DLIV.) to Sir Iſaac Wake. The Jeſuits brought to the water ſide to be ſhipt off; but by the craft of the officer who was to ſee it perform'd, return'd to priſon. The French ambaſſador vehemently ſtruggles in their behalf, and, as Sir Thomas thinks, too far engages his maſter's name. He threatens to depart himſelf, if he cannot reverſe their ſentence. The round anſwer of the Turkiſh miniſters on that head. He proceeds with ſo much vehemence in the affair, that he ſtakes his maſter's honour, as well as his own, on the event. Sir Thomas refers the account of the motives of this ſtep of his, to his majeſty, till he ſees the concluſion of it. Another inſtance of the bad policy, and baſe ſelfiſhneſs of the Dutch ambaſſador at the Porte. p. 742.

DLVI. *From Sir* Isaac Wake, incloſing, among others, the following eight pieces; viz.

I.

DLVII. *An Abſtract of his Letter to Lord* Conway. The ſucceſſion of Mantua controverted by the marquis of Guaſtalla: His pretenſions againſt the new duke. The duke of Savoy's oppoſition to the ſucceſſion of the duke of Nevers, likely to be taken off by the marriage of the new duke with a daughter of Savoy. The pope's double conduct in reſpect to ſignor Cornaro, the aſſaſſin of the ſenator Zen (See N° DXLI, DXLVII). Death of the patriarch of Aquileia, which is likely to raiſe as much diſturbance as the Mantuan ſucceſſion. p. 744.

II.

DLVIII. *Duplicate of Sir* Isaac Wake's *Letter to Lord* Conway. The Venetians not to be moved to perform the part expected of them in the general alliance againſt the Auſtrians. Sir Iſaac accounts for their conduct, and adviſes how to proceed to ſound them to the bottom, and to obviate their pretences to avoid affording the aſſiſtance expected from them. The duke of Savoy motions an accommodation between England and Spain, and Sir Iſaac believes him more ſincere than the Venetians, who want to encourage the German war, and will contribute nothing to it. p. 745.

III.

DLIX. *Abſtract of another Letter of Sir* Isaac Wake *to Lord* Conway. Affairs of Italy ſtill uncertain. The Venetians ſee their error in diſarming ſo haſtily. Further account of the death of the patriarch of Aquileia, (See N° DLVII.) and the conſequences likely to attend it. The fraudulent conduct of the pope, with reſpect to confirming the coadjutor of that patriarchate, in which he aims at making the future nomination of a patriarch to depend upon the court of Rome. The dilemma into which the Venetians are driven on this occaſion. Other affairs of Italy. The emperor's pretenſions to nominate to that patriarchate. p. 747.

IV.

DLX. *Copy of the Diſpatch of Mr.* Antony Hales *(Secretary to Sir* Isaac Wake *at* Turin*) to Lord* Conway. Containing the affairs of the court of Savoy, and the intereſts and pretenſions of that duke upon Mantua; as alſo his reſentments againſt France, and the probability of his joining to diſturb the duke of Nevers in his poſſeſſion of Mantua. Other particulars relating to that court, and the Italian affairs. ~~p. 748.~~

V.

DLXI. *From Lord* Carleton *at the* Hague, *to Sir* Isaac Wake. With a propoſition of the French ambaſſador to the States, ill reliſh'd; and the news of the Low-countries, &c. p. 750.

VI.

DLXII. *The ſaid Propoſition of the* French *Ambaſſador at the* Hague. Preſſing in very high language for the ratification of a treaty made with France by the ſieur Languerac, their reſident at Paris; which in the former letter lord Carleton ſays, they intend to diſavow. And alſo urging for ſatisfaction on other complaints from that crown. p. 751.

VII.

DLXIII. *Extract of a Letter from Lord* CARLETON *to Lord* CONWAY. On the ſubject of Languerac's treaty, and the above propoſition. The States anſwer to it. Lord Carleton's vigorous repreſentation againſt the French being furniſh'd with ſhipping in Holland (See N° DXI, DXXI, DXXII); and their anſwer thereto. The States inſtances to him for the ſupply of the Engliſh garriſon at Stode. His anſwer. Proceedings of the French agents to procure ſhipping in Holland. The pulpits in Holland ſound loud againſt the Dutch neglect of the antient alliance with England, &c. p. 751.

VIII.

DLXIV. *Extract of another Letter from Lord* CARLETON *to Lord* CONWAY. With the news of Denmark, the Low-countries, &c. p. 753.

DLXV. *From Lord* CARLETON *at the* Hague *to Sir* THOMAS ROE. Excuſing his late ſilence; repeating (See N° CDXC.) the approbation given to Sir Thomas's negotiations in England, and by the queen of Bohemia. The deſire of that princeſs to have Sir Thomas made ambaſſador at the Hague; that he will uſe his beſt endeavours to promote it, if Sir Thomas approve it, and Sir Robert Killigrew give it up. That the old marquis of Baden is at the Hague with one of his ſons; alſo the old count de la Torne, neither having given or received much contentment in Denmark. That all things in that kingdom are at the loweſt ebb of deſpair; but begin to riſe by the princely friendſhip of the king of Sweden. p. 753.

DLXVI. *From Lord* CARLETON *to Sir* ISAAC WAKE. With his further negotiations at the Hague in oppoſition to the deſigns of the French. Alſo in ſupport of the Eaſt-India company of England, which ſuffers by the violence of the Dutch India company. The Dutch ſend two ambaſſadors to England, and two to France, to endeavour a reconciliation between the two crowns; who are detained by croſs winds, and an odd accident. p. 754.

DLXVII. *Abſtract of a Letter from the* HAGUE. With advices from Holland, France, Germany, Denmark, &c. p. 755.

DLXVIII. *Advices from* PARIS, of the ſtate of affairs publick and private, in that kingdom. p. 756.

DLXIX. *To the* KING. Sir Thomas juſtifies his proceedings at the Porte againſt the Jeſuits (N° DXLII, DLII, DLIV, DLV). New practices of Gabor. The Turkiſh affairs ſo low by their ill ſucceſſes in Aſia, that he apprehends nothing can be expected from thoſe parts; and wiſhes his majeſty to withdraw all thoughts of ſerving himſelf that way. p. 757.

DLXX. *A relation of the Practices of the Jeſuits againſt* CYRIL *Patriarch of* Conſtantinople, *and the Cauſe of their Baniſhment from the* Turkiſh *Empire.* Sent with the above letter to his majeſty. A curious piece of hiſtory, giving a particular account of the practices of the court of Rome againſt the Greek church for ſix years together (as particulariz'd in ſeveral of the preceding letters of Sir Thomas Roe to the archbiſhop of Canterbury); and of Sir Thomas Roe's watchfulneſs and dexterity in defeating their deſigns, and thoſe of the French ambaſſador, and turning upon the Jeſuits the miſchiefs they had intended for others (See N° DXLII, DLII, DLIV, DLV, DLXIX). Together with the particulars of their laſt plot againſt the patriarch for attempting to introduce printing into Turkey, and againſt Sir Thomas for protecting that deſign. p. 758.

DLXXI. *To the Duke of* BUCKINGHAM. Deſiring his grace's favour in protecting his proceedings about the Jeſuits from miſinterpretation; which he fears not, he ſays, from the merits of the cauſe; but the ſtrong faction of the enemies. He acquaints his grace with the unfortunate death of the agent he had employ'd with ſucceſs, as mentioned in his former letters to the duke, in ſearch of marbles (See N° CDXLIX, CDLXXII); which will occaſion much trouble, and the recovery of what he had collected will be a new work. That he will do his endeavour to make the beſt of this misfortune for his grace's ſatiſfaction. p. 763.

DLXXII. *To Lord* CONWAY. He refers him to his hiſtory of the Jeſuits, (See N° DLXX.) in which, he ſays, the bailo hath had his part both of injury ſuffered, and repulſed. His ſentiments of Gabor's future conduct. The grand ſignor depreſſes the Spahees, and encourages the Janizaries, which makes a diviſion between them, likely to be attended with tumultuous conſequences in the city. The ſucceſsful proceedings of Abaſſa baſſa, who threatens to beſiege the grand viſier in Tocat, where he winters. It is apprehended that neither Spahees nor Janizaries will march to oppoſe him, or the Perſians. The diſmal condition to which the Turkiſh empire is reduced. He earneſtly prays for his return. p. 764.

DLXXIII. *To Sir* ISAAC WAKE. With a copy of his hiſtory of the Jeſuits, (N° DLXX.) and the conduct of the French ambaſſador upon it; and copies of extracts from the two preceding letters. That he has found a jewel, being, as he conceives, a ſecond tome of a copy of St. Chryſoſtom upon the pſalms, containing thirty-two that are neither printed nor found in any library of Europe. Deſcription and further particulars of it; that he will endeavour to retrieve the other part; and hopes to bring home for Oxford ſomewhat elſe of this kind, which they have not. He anſwers Sir Iſaac's letter (N° DXLVI.) which ſignifies to him his majeſty's reſolution to protect the merchants; and the new edict of the pregadi at Venice to prohibit the trading on foreign bottoms. He enters, in a very curious manner, into this ſubject, and apprizes Sir Iſaac of the only miſchief which can ariſe to England from this ſtep of the Venetians; which he recommends to him to obviate. He ſays, that we have *two republicks* to our friends, but of different complexions. He is perſuaded the VENETIANS wiſh well to England, and will not *underhand* help our enemies; but, *actively*, are a frozen generation. On the other ſide, the HOLLANDERS *openly* concur with us; but to get a few ducats in *private*, will do as much for our enemies. The Dutch clandeſtine trade in corn with the Genoeſe, (who ſerve Spain with it) a matter complain'd of by the Venetians in the Engliſh, but now carry'd on more freely by the Hollanders, and worthy of Sir Iſaac's interpoſition both with the Senate and England. That he once touched this matter; but has obſerved a neglect of any thing that comes from Conſtantinople, as not being matter of ſtate: ſeldom has he had anſwer; never redreſs; therefore he deſires Sir Iſaac to lend the common good his countenance. That he daily expects his ſucceſſor, and if he may prevail, and return by ſea, and if the merchants have any goods to lade, he will viſit Villa-Franca (as he had promiſed N° DXVI); but when he is there, Sir Iſaac, he ſays, has forgot to inform him how by land he may ſafely get home, when he muſt proceed thro' enemies in every place. p. 765.

DLXXIV. *From Sir* ISAAC WAKE. He comforts Sir Thomas with the aſſurance that his negotiations with Gabor (whoſe falſhood, he ſays, has redounded to his glory, and been a foil to illuſtrate his honour) will be approved in England, as it deſerves. The adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh's character and opinion of Gabor. He recommends to Sir Thomas, to take, if but for form-ſake, ſome notice of a memorial of the prince of Piedmont, in relation to a trade deſired by that prince with Turkey, &c. He earneſtly renews his ſuit that he will take Venice in his return, and undertakes to ſecure his paſſage: That he does infinitely deſire to have the honour to ſerve him, and perhaps, he ſays, ſome communication betwixt them, may advantage the ſervice of their gracious maſter. With this letter Sir Iſaac ſends Sir Thomas copies of the following pieces, viz. p. 767.

I.

DLXXV. *Abſtract of Sir* ISAAC WAKE's *Letter to Lord* CONWAY. The Dutch ambaſſador at Venice demands of the ſenate the payment of two years arrears of contribution due in virtue of their defenſive alliance, and a regular payment for the future. The ſenate's anſwer full of good words, without effects. State of the affair of the ſucceſſion of Mantua, and the part the French take in that buſineſs, who accuſe the duke of Savoy as gone over to the Spaniards. Complaint of the Venetians of a ſlight from the new duke. Speculations on a voyage of the great duke of Tuſcany to Rome, Loretto, &c. p. 768.

II.

DLXXVI. *Abſtract of a Letter from* ZURICH. The vigorous proceedings of the Proteſtant cantons of Switzerland for a precautionary defence of their liberties, againſt the Auſtrians, or other enemies. They ſummon a general diet, and all the cantons, to meet at Baden, in order to know what they may expect from the Catholick cantons, whom they ſuſpect. p. 769.

III.

DLXXVII. *Abſtract of another Letter from* ZURICH. The diet ſummon'd at Baden, contrary to uſual cuſtom, put off for eight days by the Popiſh cantons. The Proteſtant cantons continue their meaſures for a vigorous defence, in caſe of need. ibid.

IV.

DLXXVIII. *Propoſal of the* Dutch *Ambaſſador to the Senate of* VENICE, mentioned by Sir Iſaac Wake to Lord Conway, (Nº DLXXV.) ſetting forth the imminent danger of the liberties of Europe, from the ambition and ſucceſſes of the houſe of Auſtria, and from the contention on foot between the two kings of England and France; and what his maſters have done to oppoſe the one, and reconcile the other. He repreſents to the ſenate their own danger, among the reſt, and moves them to join vigorouſly in the common cauſe; and particularly preſſes very earneſtly, that they will ſpeedily pay to his maſters the arrearages due from them by treaty, and give order for the regular payment of their ſtipulated quota for the future. p. 770.

DLXXIX. *To Lord* CONWAY, *from Sir* THOMAS ROE. That there may be hope that *Proteus*, as he calls Gabor, will be forced to fall off from the emperor, fearing that the brother of the late prince of Tranſylvania may be ſet up by Poland againſt him: From whence, he ſays, ſomewhat may emerge, over which he will watch; but yet he ſings one ſong, that he has no faith in any thing that ſavours of him, unleſs his own neceſſities give it credit. A new Poliſh ambaſſador arrived at the Porte, who, at the recommendation of that king, lives at his houſe, as they have done for four years paſt, ſo that he ſhall know the ſecret of his errand, which he will communicate by the firſt poſt. At the motion of Sir Iſaac Wake, he procures orders to be ſent to hinder the infamous practice of the Dutch, to lade corn in the arches for Genoa (See DLXXIII.) to make biſket for the Spaniards. That having received information of his majeſty's purpoſe for his ſtay in the Turkiſh court, (See Nº DVII, DXLIII.) he obeys, and acknowledges his infinite grace to deem him capable of any thing: but that he ſhall deceive himſelf, and do his maſter no ſervice. That that empire is at the very brink of diſſipation, and Gabor is as broken glaſs, that cannot be handled without harm or danger. If he could extinguiſh the fire, he would kiſs the flame, and leap into it; but he begs it may be conſidered, that where the foundation is ſand, the building muſt be as light as ſtraw. That it is unqueſtionable, that from thoſe parts the moſt happy diverſion might have come: but that the opportunity was neglected. That, however, he ſhall put all things to tryal, and ſtartle Gabor; but when he has done all, he deſires to be judg'd rather by his zeal, than the effects. He acknowledges his majeſty's grace to the Levant company, in the orders ſent to Sir Iſaac Wake, for their benefit; and hopes they will not forget gratefully to confeſs the preventing care of that worthy gentleman, and his ſucceſsful pains for their ſervice, (See Nº DXLVI.) of which he is a manifold witneſs. p. 772.

DLXXX. *From Sir* ISAAC WAKE *to Sir* THOMAS ROE. That he ſends him what advices come to his hands of the French affairs, that he may confound the French ambaſſador when he publiſhes lyes and his own inventions at the Porte. The ſtate of the attempt of the French king upon Rochelle. That Sir Peter Wyche has written to him from Leghorn, to invite him, Sir Iſaac, to correſpond with him, which he will do, when he ſhall be ſettled. He again urges his return by way of Venice, and informs him of the care he will take to procure him a ſafe paſſage. That the Venetians thank him (Sir Iſaac) for giving them advice of the emperor's intention to viſit them with 30000 men, which afterwards comes confirmed to them by other advices: they promiſe to requite him with the like confidence and communications, as occaſions ſhall offer. That he has given this advice alſo to the duke of Savoy. p. 773.

With the above, Sir ISAAC *ſends to Sir* THOMAS *Copies of the following, viz.*

I.

DLXXXI. *Extract of his own Letter to Lord* CONWAY. The likelihood of new broils in Italy in relation to the Mantuan ſucceſſion. Miſerable ſtate of the Milaneze. Venetians treat ſecretly with the duke of Candales for French levies. Duke of Savoy ſuſpected to be gone over to the Spaniards. Cardinal de Richelieu's project to engage the Venetians to ſupport the duke of Nevers in the Mantuan, (in order to free France of that burden) not likely to ſucceed. p. 774.

II.

DLXXXII. *Advices from* ROME, in relation to the patriarch of Conſtantinople; to the Bohemian affairs; to the patriarchate of Aquileia, and the ſtate of Venice. p. 775.

III.

DLXXXIII. *Abſtract of a Letter from* HAMBURGH. With the news of Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Saxony, and other parts of the North. Preparations againſt Venice. Archduke Leopold ſuſpected to ſet up for being elected king of the Romans, in oppoſition to the emperor's views, &c. (of which ſee further Nº DLXXXVII). p. 776.

IV.

DLXXXIV. Advices from Memmingen, with the news of thoſe parts of Germany, &c. p. 777.

V.

DLXXXV. *Copy of a Letter from Mr.* OLIVER FLEMMING, *Secretary to Sir* ISAAC WAKE *at* Zurich; with further account of the preparations of the Proteſtant Swiſs cantons; their forces, &c. ibid.

VI.

DLXXXVI. *From Lord* CARLETON *to Sir* ISAAC WAKE. His opinion of the affair of the patriarchate of Aquileia, and that of Mantua. The unſatisfactory anſwer made by the States to his laſt propoſition, (Nº DLXVI.) makes him give it them back, without ſending it to England. The Dutch ambaſſadors (See Nº DLXVI.) arrive in England. His majeſty's meaſures for a vigorous proſecution of the war. The French little inclined to accommodate matters either with England or their Proteſtant ſubjects. p. 778.

VII.

DLXXXVII. *Advices given to the* Tranſylvanian *Agent, partly by Sir* ISAAC WAKE, *and partly from others.* Containing the projects of the emperor and his houſe againſt Denmark, which kingdom, and that of Sweden, they pretend to divide between general Wallenſtein and count Schlick; that mean time, they ſecretly determine at Vienna to declare the kings of England, Denmark, and Sweden, and the ſtates of Holland, as alſo the Venetians and Swiſs, enemies to the empire, as ſoon as the French king ratifies the treaty with the Imperialiſts. That the better to cover theſe deſigns, they pretend that the emperor and the archduke Leopold (See Nº DLXXXIII.) are at variance with each other, and carry on ſeparate views. That the king of Poland ſhall eſpouſe the cauſe of Andreas Battorus, brother of the late prince of Tranſylvania, (See Nº DLXXIX.) in order to depoſe and chaſtize Gabor, and to ſecure the Auſtrians on that ſide. p. 779.

DLXXXVIII. *To Sir* ISAAC WAKE, *from Sir* THOMAS ROE. The ſentence of baniſhment againſt the Jeſuits put in execution (See N° DLXX). The French ambaſſador's conduct hereupon. Deſigns of the Jeſuits upon Jeruſalem, fruſtrated, and the reſt of the order every-where to be baniſhed; which will be a great advantage to his ſucceſſor, both in publick buſineſs, and for balancing the French ambaſſador, who, as univerſal legate, ſought a monarchy over all Chriſtians at the Porte. The ſtate of Gabor's affairs at the Porte. The Turkiſh miniſters ſuſpicions and wrath againſt him. Sir Thomas's conduct not to let this be carry'd too far againſt that prince, ſo as to procure his depoſing, or to forward the machinations of the Imperialiſts againſt him (as hinted N° DLXXIX, DLXXXVII); which would be of bad conſequence to the common cauſe, as well as to the Proteſtant religion. He gives information to that prince of the machinations forming againſt him. His negotiations with the chimacham on this ſubject, and advice to him to write to Gabor to aſſure his faith to the Turkiſh empire, and to clear himſelf of the ſuſpicions he has given them. This motion very acceptable to that miniſter. The good influence it may poſſibly have on both ſides. Sir Thomas, tho' doubtful ſtill of the ſucceſs, and Gabor's faith, yet gives an account of the view he has in this ſtep, and what may poſſibly flow from it. Further account of the clandeſtine trade in corn carry'd on by the Dutch (See N° DLXXIII, DLXXIX.) to ſupply their and our enemies the Spaniards, for the ſake of ſordid gain; and the ſteps he has taken on that head. The Venetian bailo complains of ſome violences committed on a veſſel of theirs miſtaken for a Frenchman, by an Engliſh ſhip. Sir Thomas promiſes redreſs, and future circumſpection and regard, as far as in his power. Wiſhes as great an aptneſs on their part, to fulfil their engagements, and do juſtice to the Engliſh ſubjects. Preparations of the Turks for the Aſian war. Proceedings of Abaſſa baſſa, with the Poles and Coſſacks. By way of poſtſcript he adviſes, a viſit made him by the Tranſylvanian agent, who had not before held any correſpondence with him, to thank him for the information he had given him, as above, of the deſigns againſt his maſter. Good character of this agent. The ſubſtance of the free conference between them on this head, not as miniſters, but as private perſons. The agent deſires Sir Thomas's aſſiſtance to reſtore his maſter to the good opinion of the Porte. That he leaves theſe ſeeds to God's bleſſing, and the dew of heaven. p. 779.

DLXXXIX. *To Lord* CONWAY. Reſolutions and proceedings of the Turks in relation to the war in Aſia, and that againſt Abaſſa baſſa. A late aga of the Janizaries choſen grand viſier, but is not to be declared, till he is on the way, in order to ſave expence, and not to diſoblige Halil baſſa, the old grand viſier. Preparations for two fleets, one for the Black-ſea, the other for the Mediterranean. The Tartars invade Poland. The Coſſacks prepare to revenge it on the Turks. The ill ſtate of the Turkiſh marine in the Mediterranean. The continued baſeneſs of the Dutch trading in corn for the ſupport of Spain (See N° DLXXIII, DLXXIX, DLXXXVIII); which he hopes his majeſty will reſent at the Hague. The Poliſh internuncio departs. His buſineſs. Sir Thomas's conference with the chimacham on the ſubject of reconciling Gabor to the Porte (See N° preced.). That miniſter's jealouſy both of Gabor and the Emperor. Deſires Sir Thomas to ſound the agent of the former, and let him know his opinion of his ſincerity. A ſpy for the king of Spain taken in the houſe of the Imperial agent. Great offence taken thereat, and ſuſpicions entertained by the Turks. p. 782.

DXC. *Recapitulation of all the Negotiations of Sir* ISAAC WAKE, *in the Year* 1627: A curious piece, ſumming up all the occurrences of that year, "That, "by looking back upon things *paſt*, as Sir Iſaac ſays, "Sir Thomas Roe may in the ſame glaſs ſee the ſtate "of things *preſent*, and conjecture of the *future*;" in which that able miniſter ſuccinctly ſets forth the ſtate of affairs relating to Venice, and to his different negotiations there; to the marquis of Baden; to the count de la Tour; to Bethlem Gabor; to the differences between England and France; to the Engliſh merchants in the Levant; to the Valteline affair; to the Spaniards proceedings in Milan; to the duke of Savoy; to the republick of Genoa; to Mr. Walter Montague's fruitleſs negotiations; to the affairs of Mantua, upon the demiſe of Ferdinand Gonzagu; to ſeveral matches propoſed by different princes with the daughters of the houſe of Medicis; to the proceedings of the pope; to the patriarchate of Aquileia; to the diſpute about the ſucceſſion of Mantua, on the death of the duke Vincenzo, who ſucceeded Ferdinand, &c. p. 783.

DXCI. *From Sir* ISAAC WAKE. In relation to the overtures of the Dutch ambaſſador to give money to induce the Turks to break with the Emperor, which Sir Thomas Roe had open'd to Sir Iſaac, and deſir'd his opinion of (N° DLII, DLIII, DLIV, DLV). Sir Iſaac relates what he knows about it; but declines giving his opinion upon it, as a matter out of his ſphere, and beyond his underſtanding. He ſends to Sir Thomas a letter from the king of Denmark to himſelf, (Sir Iſaac) by that prince's order; as alſo one from M. Scultetus, which ſhew the ſentiments of his Daniſh majeſty as to the application of the money that was to be paid to Gabor. Report that Gabor protects the Proteſtants of Hungary by force of arms againſt the emperor: but tho' this advice comes from good hands, he can hardly believe any good of that prince. Sir Iſaac adviſes Sir Thomas, (and doubts not he will make good uſe of it) that the emperor has moved the Venetians to join with him againſt the Turks; but that they have rejected the motion. That he cannot do any further ſervice for the archbiſhop of Smyrna, recommended ſo earneſtly by Sir Thomas to the biſhoprick of Scio, (N° CCCLXX, CCCLXXI, CDXLIV, CDLXVII, CDLXXV, CDLXXXVIII, DLIII.) and the reaſons why. The formidable progreſs of the Imperialiſts, and their advantageous place of rendezvous, which will enable them either to march againſt Italy, Switzerland, Metz, the Low-countries, or the Turks, as they ſhall ſee occaſion, of which he, Sir Thomas, will be able to make good uſe. p. 786.

The following Pieces were ſent with this Letter to Sir THOMAS ROE, *viz.*

I.

DXCII. *Letter of the King of* Denmark *to Sir* ISAAC WAKE, *directed by that Prince, as above, to be ſent to Sir* THOMAS ROE. In which his majeſty propoſes, that the money deſign'd for Gabor, had he prov'd conſtant, ſhould be diſtributed among the Turkiſh miniſters, in order to prevent the confirmation of the peace with the emperor, or to procure the Turkiſh forces to march towards the borders of Hungary and Auſtria. He deſires that the deſign may be kept ſecret from Gabor, &c. leſt he ſhould fruſtrate it. p. 788.

II.

DXCIII. *From Sir* ISAAC WAKE *to the King of* Denmark. That he has ſent his majeſty's letter (after having tranſcribed it in cypher) to Sir Thomas Roe, from whom he doubts not a ſpeedy anſwer. Many rumours abroad of changing the ſtate of affairs in Italy. That tho' it would be of advantage to make war out of the bounds of Germany, yet his majeſty would do well to diſcredit flying rumours, and think ſolely of recruiting his army, and guarding the Baltick; and hopes ſucceſs from his majeſty's zeal for the cauſe of liberty. That he has ſent purpoſely one meſſenger to Vienna, and another to Ulm, to examine all the enemy's projects, and will diligently watch over every occaſion in order to inform his majeſty of matters neceſſary for his knowledge. p. 789.

III.

DXCIV. *From Signor* SCULTETUS *to Sir* ISAAC WAKE. Containing a detail of certain diſappointments likely to happen in the affairs of his Daniſh majeſty. Concluding with the unhappy ſituation of M. Joachim Mirlaff, late commiſſary-general of that prince in Sileſia, who is accuſed of capital crimes, in the execution of his office. p. 789.

DXCV. *From Sir* Isaac Wake *to Sir* Thomas Roe, with the following papers; viz.

I.

DXCVI. *Extract of a Letter from Lord* Carleton *to Lord* Conway. With the warlike affairs of Holland, &c. His lordſhip's negotiations with the States in favour of Sir William Balfour, and againſt the ſhipping preparing in their ports for the French to be uſed againſt England and the Rochellers, &c. Anſwer of the States. He takes ſome notice of an inſolent propoſition made to the States by the French ambaſſador, mingled with ſatirical ſtrokes, againſt them and the prince of Orange, which gives great offence, and is deſigned to be complained of at his court. A quarrel ariſes between the followers of the French ambaſſador and one of the prince of Orange's guards, who is murder'd by them: He protects the murderers, and endeavours to make a national quarrel of it. p. 791.

II.

DXCVII. *From Sir* Isaac Wake *to Lord* Conway. With the affairs of Italy, and the movements of the Spaniards and Savoyards to diſturb the duke of Nevers, in his poſſeſſion of Mantua. League between the Spaniards and duke of Savoy for that purpoſe. Preparations of defence of the new duke of Mantua. The artful conduct of the Venetians on this occaſion. Sir Iſaac's reaſons why he thinks thoſe ſtorms may blow over. His opinion to the Mantuan agent how little ſtreſs is to be laid by his maſter on the aſſiſtance of France, who had violated her faith without ſcruple, with the Venetians and Savoyards, and whoſe prime miniſter, cardinal Richelieu, was more intent to procure a port in Brittany for himſelf, than the dutchy of Mantua for M. de Nevers. Sir Iſaac adviſes, that his majeſty ſhould not build on any diverſion in Italy; but attend to the ſecuring of the Baltick ſea, &c. (See N° DXCIII.) p. 793.

III.

DXCVIII. *From Lord* Carleton *to Sir* Isaac Wake. Reflexions on the conduct of the French ambaſſador at the Hague, with regard to his inſolent propoſition made to the States, (See N° DXCVI.) whoſe ambaſſadors in France are ordered to complain of it. He cenſures the levity of the French nation. And obſerves as to the Dutch, that they are an untractable people, and that no honour is to be got by negotiating among them. That his majeſty has favour'd him with letters of revocation. He promiſes on his return to England, to do juſtice to Sir Iſaac's merit, &c. p. 795.

IV.

DXCIX. *The Propoſition of the* French *Ambaſſador to the* States, (mentioned DXCVI, DXCVIII.) which gave ſo much and ſo juſt offence. With that miniſter's ſtate of the caſe relating to the murder'd ſoldier, &c. p. 796.

V.

DC. *Animadverſions on the above Propoſition*, with a true ſtate of the Facts complained of in it. p. 798.

VI.

DCI. *Archduke* Leopold's *Anſwer to the Lords of the* Swiſs *Cantons*: Acknowledging the receipt of their letter of complaint on account of great numbers of ſoldiers quartered upon their borders, as being a procedure directly contrary to antient treaties and ſtipulations, &c. He aſſures them, that thoſe troops are not his, but the emperor's, and that it is wholly out of his power to oblige their lordſhips by removing them from their confines ſo ſpeedily as they might wiſh; but that ſuch is his regard to their lordſhips, and to the hereditary alliance between his family and the Swiſſers, that he will uſe the warmeſt inſtances with his Imperial majeſty, that thoſe troops may be withdrawn. ibid.

VII.

DCII. *Intelligence from* Memingen. Of 24000 horſe and foot quartered between Ulm and Vangen, beſides 7000 foot more, and a large body of horſe, daily expected at Ulm. Other parts of Germany overrun with ſoldiery, who occaſion great dearth, and many diſorders. Diets called in divers places. The Proteſtants of Landt-Obder-Ens allowed half a year to ſell off their goods and retire. Jeſuits introduced into Memingen, who demand church goods from ſeveral free cities. p. 799.

VIII.

DCIII. *Abſtract of a Letter from* Hamburgh. The Hanſe towns refuſe ſhips to the emperor againſt their neighbours. Motions of the Imperial army. Uncertainty as to the views and projects of archduke Leopold, &c. ibid.

IX.

DCIV. *Intelligence from* Zurich. The Spaniards poſſeſs themſelves of the Valteline. Miſeries occaſioned by the Imperial forces in the circles of Swabia and Franconia. Conference between archduke Leopold, duke of Wirtemberg, and the Imperial general, in relation to the deſigns of the Imperial army in thoſe parts. Duke of Mantua ſolicits the French court for aſſiſtance againſt the Savoyards and Spaniards. p. 800.

X.

DCV. *Advices from* Paris. Relating to cardinal Richelieu; the ſiege of Rochelle; and other French occurrences. ibid.

DCVI. *From Sir* Isaac Wake *to Sir* Thomas Roe. He acknowledges the receipt of his letters relating to the Jeſuits and Greeks, to Gabor, and his ſtate of the Turkiſh empire; for which, he ſays, he ſhall make but a poor return as to value, tho' he ſhall pretty near come up to him in bulk. That it is likely to prove a hot year in Italy; and that the duke de Nevers will have much ado to ſave himſelf; for the French can do nothing for him, the Venetians will not paſs the bounds of neutrality, and the pope muſt ſtand *padre commune*. That he is informed from a good hand, that the Venetians have diſpatch'd orders to their bailo, to do what he can to induce the Turks to break with the Emperor; which he refers to Sir Thomas, who being on the ſpot, will know the truth of it, and how to make the beſt uſe of it. He repeats that he can do no more for his archbiſhop, (See N° DXCI.) the houſe of Savoy, by whoſe means he worked for that prelate, being in *contumacia* with the court of Rome. He repeats his opinion, that the way of Venice will be the moſt commodious for Sir Thomas's return, where he expects him with much devotion. p. 801.

With this Letter, Sir Isaac *ſends to Sir* Thomas *the following Pieces; viz.*

I.

DCVII. *Copy of Mr.* Hales's *Letter from* Turin, *to Lord* Conway. With advice of hoſtilities begun againſt the Montferrat by the duke of Savoy, in purſuance of his pretenſions againſt the new duke of Mantua (See N° DLX). He takes Alba, Viano, and other towns, and prepares for the attack of Trino. The Spaniards inveſt Caſal. The duke of Savoy's reſolute behaviour to the French. Other affairs of thoſe parts. ibid.

II.

DCVIII. *From Sir* Isaac Wake *to Lord* Conway. That the war in Italy is now begun; of the ſucceſs whereof he gives his lordſhip an account. As alſo of the claims, pretenſions, views and policies of the contending parties. The ambitious projects of the houſe of Auſtria. p. 804.

III.

DCIX. *Abſtract of a Letter from Mr.* Hales, *at* Turin. With the further proceedings of the duke of Savoy in the Montferrat; and thoſe of the duke of Rohan in France. The French ambaſſador in Savoy diſmiſſed by the duke from his court, and followed with univerſal maledictions. p. 805.

IV.

DCX. *Relation of the Duke of* Florence's *Reception and Entertainment at* Venice. p. 806.

DCXI. *From Sir* Thomas Roe *to the Duke of* Buckingham. He gratefully acknowledges the favour of a meſſage he received from his grace by Sir Peter Wyche. The death of his ſervant on one ſide, (See N° DLXXI.) and the difficulty of getting the Engliſh ſhips to go out of their way on the other, will diminiſh the muſter of his diligence as to marbles, &c. He will leave his ſucceſſor in the right way both as to this ſearch, and to publick affairs, and augures him a happy progreſs. He commits himſelf to his grace's protection, &c. p. 808.

DCXII. *To Sir* ISAAC WAKE. An ambaſſador expected at Conſtantinople from Gabor, to endeavour to reinſtate that prince in the good graces of the Turks. Sir Thomas has no faith in Gabor. Further account of the Spaniſh ſpy (mentioned Nº DLXXXIX). Preparations of the Turks for the Aſian war. Abaſſa baſſa's bold declaration to the grand ſignor. He, Sir Thomas, ſees not the commiſſion of his being to act as extraordinary ambaſſador at Conſtantinople (See Nº DVII, DXLIII). His ſucceſſor, he thinks, did not like ſuch an one, thinking it a diminution to him to be under, and Sir Thomas not deeming it an honour to be above him. That if there had been occaſion for his ſervices, he ſhould have been truſted with the knowledge of his majeſty's pleaſure directly to himſelf. That his ſucceſſor boaſts to him of having procured the ſhadow of an honour at the Engliſh court to Sir Thomas; which at the ſame time he is loth Sir Thomas ſhould uſe, and he has no need of ſmoke or empty titles. He expreſſes warmly his zeal for his majeſty's ſervice, but cannot help, in honeſt confidence, as he calls it, expreſſing his diſſatisfaction at the treatment he has met with from England, which has left him ignorant and unabled. As to the way of his return, he believes the ſhip muſt go to Leghorn. That to ſee Sir Iſaac is a greater longing to him, than towns and cities to young men. If God diſpoſe it otherwiſe, he will moſt ſincerely ſerve him in England, where he hopes to ſee him as one of his protectors; that his lordſhip's friendſhip is the beſt gain of his Turkiſh journey; and he concludes, in the words of Job, *Naked came he in, and naked goes he out.* p. 809.

DCXIII. *To Lord* CONWAY. Tho' he has been afflicted with a great indiſpoſition, which has left him very weak, yet would he not omit to adviſe his lordſhip of freſh letters from Gabor to be deliver'd to him (Sir Thomas) the next day. That he will prepare his ears before his heart to believe: That Gabor hath been practiſing with the king of Sweden and others, but to what end he at preſent knows not; but in two or three days ſhall be able to judge of the whole web by the ſeveral threads. That he will proceed by the communication and counſel of Sir Peter Wyche, being uncertain how to behave himſelf, having now no authority or inſtructions, no commiſſion, and quite out of pay; only, as he underſtands that his majeſty expects his ſervice in this caſe, his ſpirit bears him up not to give over, tho' he were to prove a ſacrifice. p. 810.

DCXIV. *To the ſame.* An account of the conference between Sir Thomas Roe and the new ambaſſador of Gabor (in purſuance of the above letter) in preſence of Sir Peter Wyche, and the Dutch ambaſſador. That miniſter's propoſitions to him from his maſter. Sir Thomas puts the matter of them home to him; but upon the whole thinks that all his pretence of renewing the war, &c. will end in air and ſmoke, and that no dependence can be had on Gabor. That, however, yielding to the ſtrength of the Dutch ambaſſador's faith, who thought ſome advantage might reſult from that prince's preſent diſpoſition and propoſals, he reſolves to try; and accordingly joins to repreſent to the Turkiſh miniſters the formidable power and dangerous views of the Auſtrians; and endeavours to move them to throw obſtacles in the way of the peace. The anſwer they return. His converſation with the chimacham on Gabor's new propoſals and ambaſſage to the Porte, and that miniſter's bad opinion of him. The Tartar han declared a rebel to the Porte, and his brother overthrown by prince Cantemir. A reſolution taken to recal Gehan Ghiray from his baniſhment, and eſtabliſh him han in place of the other. ibid.

DCXV. *To Sir* ISAAC WAKE. He intreats him to copy and ſend forward to the queen of Bohemia and Lord Carleton at the Hague, the above letter to lord Conway, for which he has not time. The ſubſtance of Gabor's long letter to the viſier, and purport of his ambaſſage to the Porte. That prince dares not now truſt his own ſubjects, and will bury all his glory alive by his inconſtancy. He touches upon the requeſt of the prince of Piedmont (mentioned by Sir Iſaac Nº DLXXIV); and ſets the matter of it in a proper light. Uncertain ſtill, and in perplexity about the manner of his return; but tho' he ſtays but two days, will ſee his lordſhip at Venice, if poſſible. p. 812.

DCXVI. *To Sir* ISAAC WAKE. In anſwer to his letter (Nº DXCI.) in relation to the Dutch ambaſſador's motion to engage the Turks by money to attack the emperor; and alſo in anſwer to the letters of the king of Denmark (Nº DXCII.) and that of ſignor Scultetus (Nº DXCIV). In which he ſhews the impracticability of attempting to hinder the Turks from ratifying their late peace with the emperor, or, while that ratification is expected, to bring them with an army to the frontiers. That the Dutch ambaſſador has paid the money ſent him for Gabor partly to that prince, and returned the reſt, and ſo it cannot be made uſe of as his Daniſh majeſty deſir'd; nor, if otherwiſe, could any ſafe dependence be made on the performance of the Porte, were its miniſters to undertake, for the ſake of the money, to anſwer his majeſty's wiſhes. But that, however, the neceſſity of their own affairs may compel them to take ſuch meaſures, as may, at a cheaper rate, anſwer all that could be wiſh'd by the princes of the alliance. For that the emperor had raiſed ſome ſcruples to delay the expected ratification; and Gabor had taken alarm at the formidable power of the emperor, who had 150,000 men on foot in ſix different armies, one of which he ſuſpected to be deſigned againſt himſelf and the Porte, and had ſent an expreſs meſſenger to warn the Turks of their and his own danger, inciting them to take meaſures of defence and oppoſition ſuitable to the occaſion. That this alarm might poſſibly effect what would be vain to attempt to bring to paſs otherwiſe, and for any other's ſake, but their own. The viſier declares to Gabor's miniſter, that he, Sir Thomas Roe, had apprized him before of this danger, which he intends to make proper uſe of, to be in readineſs to oppoſe the deſigns of the Imperialiſts. Sir Thomas's opinion of what may blow away, or bring on, this ſtorm: And thinks, that, let the matter be as it will, good uſe may be made of the fraud, if fraud it be, of Gabor, and the fear of the Turks. Mean time he reſolves to nouriſh the hopes and apprehenſions of the former; and doubts not that his own (Sir Thomas's) conduct has been a means to influence Gabor to this preſent change of meaſures. The Tartar han and his brother in danger to be taken alive by prince Cantemir. p. 813.

DCXVII. *To Lord* CONWAY. Anſwer of the grand ſignor to Gabor's letter of alarm mentioned above, informing that prince of the orders given to draw an army of Turks towards Buda, to attend occaſion; but no order of acting offenſively. The ſituation of Gabor between two formidable powers, neither of which dare truſt him. The grand ſignor afraid of ſending him larger orders in writing, leſt he ſhould communicate them to the emperor. Sir Thomas knows not what to determine about Gabor; but thinks it beſt to ſeem to forget what is paſt, and hope for better, in order to ſweeten the way for his ſucceſſor, if that prince has any latent good meaning. The captain baſſa and the armada are ſet out for the Black-ſea, to make Gehan Ghiray prince of the Tartars. (See Nº DCXIV.) p. 815.

DCXVIII. *To his* MAJESTY. He gratefully acknowledges the favour of his revocation. He briefly mentions what he has done, in his negotiation; and regrets that he could not effect what he had ſet his heart upon, the ſecuring of Gabor to the publick intereſt. That he has inſtructed his ſucceſſor to the utmoſt of his power, and given him copies of his beſt obſervations, ſo that his majeſty may expect from him the fruits he could not reap himſelf, if that prince move not more out of habit than counſel; for that all his actions are cut in characters, and none can read them without his own cypher. He then gives account, that Gabor is again flying to arms; and that the Turks, deſpairing of the emperor's ratification of the late peace, are marching once more to the frontier to attend occaſion. That prince's agent aſſures Sir Thomas, that he will ſoon hear of greater matters from his maſter, than he is impowered to reveal, or Sir Thomas is ready to believe. Sir Thomas ſays, that tho' to conjecture about the future actions of Gabor, is like judicial aſtrology, yet he ventures to deliver his opinion upon that ſubject, and gives his reaſons for it. He adds, that if he can be recovered, he will do more ſervice than a regular army, and at much leſs charge; becauſe his marches are furious like thoſe of Jehu, and ſudden like lightning, and that he draws with his train the fear of the Turks. Where to begin to lay hold of him will be the greateſt difficulty. That this encounter of the concluſion of the treaty, he, Sir Thomas, did ambitiouſly deſire to ſee finiſhed, having been practiſed in it; but the delay is like to be more effectual than his oppoſition: And having received nothing under his majeſty's hand, nor other directions, he ſuppoſed no more was expected from him than obedience to his diſcharge. p. 817.

DCXIX. *To the Duke of* BUCKINGHAM. That he has preſumed to write to his majeſty the concluſion of his negotiations, and his wavering judgment about Gabor, which, he ſays, is a ſubject ſufficient to diſcredit any man; but ſeeing he writes as that prince appears, he cannot keep one form while his ſubject is continually changing. That tho' his majeſty need not hinder better preparations by relying upon him, yet he thinks it expedient to take Gabor at every bound, and to nouriſh him in all his own ways, to which, and to ſome money, he will be conſtant, for neceſſity and avarice. He informs the duke that he is now collecting and lading the marbles he has procured for him: He apologizes for them, and profeſſes a warm zeal to his grace's ſervice, &c. p. 818.

DCXX. *To the Lord Viſcount* CONWAY. He ſignifies the concluſion of his negotiations; and apologizes for again mentioning Gabor as worthy of attention. But ſays, that ſeeing his (Sir Thomas's) changes are not natural, but carried about by the violence of that prince's active ſphere, he cannot be blamed for varying opinion, being bound to obſerve his elevation and depreſſion. He explains himſelf to the like effect as in the above letters to the king and the duke; and notifies his own arrival at Smyrna, (the ſecond church, ſays he, poor indeed, and full of blaſphemy) in his way to recover his happy country, &c. p. 819.

DCXXI. *To Sir* PETER WYCHE, *Ambaſſador at* Conſtantinople. A very curious letter of inſtructions concerning Gabor, and the peace between the emperor and the grand ſignor. ibid.

DCXXII. *To Mr.* STRINGER, cenſuring warmly an hoſtile attempt of Sir Kenelm Digby in Scanderoon road, and directing what is proper to be done on that event. That Papiſts in queen Elizabeth's time were not uſed to be truſted with letters of marque and reprizal. He ſays, that while he was hunting the Jeſuits at Smyrna, he hears they are freed at Galata. He is ſorry the bailo hereupon did not better corrupt a corrupt ſtate. He makes the fathers of that ſociety fly before him. He paſſes a ſevere reflection upon the French ambaſſador at Conſtantinople. p. 821.

DCXXIII. *From Sir* PETER WYCHE. Promiſes that the letter of inſtructions Sir Thomas ſent him from Smyrna (See N° DCXXI.) ſhall guide him in his negotiations at the Porte. The new Tartar han eſtabliſh'd by the Turks. The warlike preparations of the Ottomans againſt the Emperor. The grand ſignor's letter to his Imperial majeſty, requiring the ratification of the peace, or the breach of the treaty, ſent to the baſſa of Buda to be uſed occaſionally. The Dutch ambaſſador propoſes to Sir Peter, to join with him to make large offers to ſome Turkiſh miniſters, to incite them to break with the emperor; but that he, Sir Peter, excuſed himſelf, having been adviſed by Sir Thomas to avoid ſuch a ſtep. He refers to Sir Thomas to act as he ſees fit, when he comes to England, on this head; but hopes the buſineſs will do itſelf, eſpecially as they have now good news from Perſia, as Sir Thomas will ſee, he ſays, in the letter he incloſes of the chimacham to Gabor (See N° ſubſeq.). Account of his audience of the grand ſignor. The plague at Galata. That the expulſion of the Jeſuits, in which, as Sir Peter obſerves, Sir Thomas ſo well play'd his part, is come to nothing ſince his departure (See N° preced.); the two that remained there having obtained leave to continue at Conſtantinople, and exerciſe their functions, in their former college. The unlucky affair of Sir Kenelm Digby's attempt at Scanderoon (See N° DCXXII). p. 822.

DCXXIV. *The* CHIMACHAM*'s Letter to the Prince of* TRANSYLVANIA, *referred to above.* The umbrage taken by the Ottomans at the proceedings of the emperor. Exhorts his highneſs to be vigilant in obſerving the motions of the Imperialiſts, and to lay aſide fear. The great ſucceſs of the Turks in the Perſian war, which obliges the latter to ſue for peace. That the grand ſignor has written to the emperor to ſend back his ambaſſador, &c. That God will no longer delay juſtly to puniſh thoſe Germans who have ſpilt ſo much of their own brethrens blood, without any regard to natural affection, by the keen ſwords of the Ottomans. p. 823.

DCXXV. *To Mr.* BUNDOCKE, *Captain of an* Engliſh *Ship*, concerning his taking of ſignor Coſmo Orlando's ſhip, and the bad conſequences which may follow that ſtep; with an account of what paſſed at Leghorn between Sir T. Roe and the governor of that city, and the Florentine ſecretary, in that matter. p. 825.

DCXXVI. *To the Lord Viſcount* GRANDISON. Sir Thomas gives an account of his ſafe arrival at Leghorn, and of his good reception there by order of the grand duke. Some account of the war in the Montferrat, and the ſucceſſes of the duke of Savoy. He gives his lordſhip a relation of a ſharp engagement which the ſhip he took paſſage in, had with the gallies of Malta: His lady's uncommon magnanimity on this occaſion. He cenſures the licentiouſneſs of the Engliſh ſhips, which fly at all, and in time, he ſays, will leave us neither trade nor port in the Levant. Gives inſtances of this in the affair of Sir Kenelm Digby at Scanderoon, (See N° DCXXII, DCXXIII.) and the action of captain Bundocke (See N° preced.). That if a bridle be not put into the mouths of theſe ſea-horſes, his majeſty's honour will be offended, and all our trades forfeited. p. 826.

DCXXVII. *From Signor* HAGA *the* Dutch *Ambaſſador at* Conſtantinople, *to Sir* THOMAS ROE. He congratulates his excellency on his ſafe arrival at Leghorn, and more particularly for his fortunate eſcape in his late furious encounter with the Malteſe gallies (See N° preced.). Informs him, that the Turks have been very ſucceſsful in Aſia: That having furiouſly cannonaded the city of Arzerum for fifteen days, Abaſſa baſſa had ſurrender'd it to the grand viſier on condition of his pardon, and that the Janizaries ſhould be reconciled to him. That this ſucceſs, and thoſe which the Turks had met with in their expedition to dethrone the han of the Crim Tartars, &c. (See N° DCXIV, DCXVII, DCXXIII.) had greatly animated the Ottoman court; ſo that the Imperial ambaſſy, when it arrives, is not likely to find the Turkiſh miniſters ſo tractable, as they would certainly have been, had it come at the time ſtipulated between the commiſſaries; eſpecially, if the Perſian ſhould ſolicit a peace on tolerable conditions; which he will very probably do, being greatly embaraſſed both by the Uſbec Tartars and the great Mogul: That Bethlem Gabor, believing himſelf ſecure from the Imperial arms, for the preſent, reſolves to be quiet, and leave his allies to God's protection, &c. p. 827.

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In anſwer to Sir T. Roe's letters, with inſtructions for his conduct in the buſineſs of his ambaſſy; to the precedence claimed by the French ambaſſador at the Porte; approbation of his conduct; domeſtick occurrences, &c. p. 28;--104, 160, 189;--245.

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W.

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LET-

LETTERS
OF
Sir THOMAS ROE,
AND HIS
CORRESPONDENTS,
RELATING TO
His EMBASSY *in* TURKEY.

Sir THOMAS ROE*'s Credential Letter to the Grand Signor.*

To the GRAND SIGNOR.

JAMES, by the grace of God, king of Great Brittaine, France and Ireland, defendor of the chriſtian faith, againſt all thoſe that falſely profeſſe the name of Jeſus, *&c.* To the moſt high and mighty prime ſultan Oſmond Han, cheefe lord and commander of the Othoman kingdome and empire of the eaſt, ſendeth health, and greetinge. We doubt not but you have receaved our letters ſent you by our ſubiect John Chapman, whereby wee ſignified unto you our roiall pleaſure to recall and diſcharge our embaſſador Sir John Eyre from his imployment and reſidency in your court, whome wee deſired you, in your princely favor, to diſmiſſe for our eſpeciall ſervice, and to receave the bearer of our ſaid letters as agent to remaine in your protection, for the better ſupport and maintenance of our ſubiects which doe trade and abide in your dominions, and for the advancement and continuance of the mutuall commerce and frendſhippe which hath beene of longe tyme contracted betweene your predeceſſors and ours, untill the arrivall of our ſervant Sir Thomas Roe, of whome, as then, wee made choice to ſend unto your port as our embaſſador, aſwell to propound unto you divers things neceſſary for the general peace, as to reſide in your courte for our particular ſervice. Notwithſtandinge, leaſt the ſaid letters ſhould not come ſafely to your roiall hands, we have thought fitt againe to make knowne our purpoſe of recalling our former embaſſador Sir John Eyre, and to deſire you to diſcharge and diſmiſſe him from your port, and to receave and admit in his roome our truſty and welbeloved ſervant Sir Thomas Roe, one of the principall gentlemen of our court, and of our privy chamber, whome we have now expreſſely ſent, and whome we authoriſe under our greate ſeale of England, as our embaſſador to reſide at your porte, and to negotiate in our name, and in the behalfe of our ſubiects abidinge within your kingdomes, of whoſe fidelity and diſcretion as we are well 1621.

1621. aſſured, ſo we doubt not but he will give you good content in his demeanor and negotiation with We have alſo thought fitt to put you in mind of thoſe comon rovers upon the ſeas, who are enemies to the lawes of nations, and ſpoilers of the quiett and peaceable marchant, by whome amity and frendſhippe is maintained betweene kinges and princes, that you would pleaſe to exerciſe your great and mighty power to chaſtiſe and deſtroy them, as traitors to your honor, and infringers of the ſacred and publique peace, in full aſſurance that you will extend the ſame good reſpect unto us as your royall anceſtors have done unto our moſt renowned predeceſſors, whereby that ancient league and commerce may be inviolably maintained betweene both our kingdomes, which, on our part, we ſhalbe very loth to infringe or diſſolve: We do, by theis our letters, recommend unto your princely favor this our ſaid truſty ſervant and embaſſador to reſide and remaine in your port, on our behalfe to treat with you in all affaires for the publicke weale of our dominions, and for the generall peace of us both, and of our allies and frends; as alſo for the ſupport and aid of all our ſubiects which doe live and trade within your eſtates and contries, to whoſe good diſcretion we do recommend their affaires, and by whoſe induſtry and mediation we conceave our people may be releeved in their juſt and reaſonable demaunds, to the perfect maintenance and aſſurance of that mutuall commerce, which hath ſo long tyme been continued betweene our royal progenitors. And as we have greate cauſe to profeſſe our gratefull acknowledgment for manie favors which our former embaſſadors, and all other our ſubiects have and doe receave from your roiall hands, ſo, in our princely love, we doe intreat you to take knowledge of, and to command redreſſe for divers oppreſſions and wrongs done unto ſome of our ſaid ſubiects perſons and goods that live under the aſſurance of your frendſhippe with us, which we have formerly ſignified to our reſidents at your port; but as we verily beleeve they have never come unto your eares, that are open to the iuſt complaints of all ſtrangers, whereof we have now given charge to our ſervaunt and embaſſador to acquaint you with more at large, unto whome we deſire you to give protection and credit in whatſoever he ſhall move and propound for the eſtabliſhing, confirmation and inlargement, in all occaſions, of thoſe liberties and priviledges, which our ſubiects have anciently enioyed by the benignitie of your ſelf, and of your roiall anceſtors, and in all other thinges and occaſions, wherein he hath or ſhall receave our commaunds, as if our ſelfe did communicate them with you; which we doubt not ſhall redound to the great utility and honor of both our empires. And ſo we wiſh you health and true felicity. Dated at our roiall city of London, the 6 day of September, Anno Domini 1621, and of our raigne of Great Brittaine, France and Ireland the 19th.

Inſtructions for our truſty and welbeloved ſervant Sir THOMAS ROE, *knight, our embaſſador unto the Grand Signior.*

James R.

HAVING already given order for the revocation of Sir John Eyre, our ambaſſador now reſident at Conſtantinople, in whoſe roome nevertheleſs wee have thought fitt in the interim, and proviſionally, to ſubſtitute John Chapman as our agent, for the diſpatche of ſuch affayres as concerne our merchants and their trade in the Grand Signior's dominions, qualifying him with that title and charge, untill wee ſhould ſend thether another embaſſador; you ſhall underſtand, that ſuch is our gratious opinion of your fidelity and affection to our ſervice, and of your abilities, whereof heeretofore we have had good experience, as wee have made choice of you for that employment, whereof though the principall part heereafter perhapps may conſiſt in your carefull endeavors and negociation for the good of our ſubjects that trade into thoſe parts, which was the firſt and onely foundation of that correſpondency which our crowne hath hetherto held with that ſtate; yet now the preſent condition of Chriſtendome conſidered, and the miſerable garboyles and diſſentions amongſt chriſtian princes, of which, it ſeemes, the Grand Signior takes his advantage, and in hope thereof is already farre advanced in an expedition, either againſt our good brother the king of Poland, or ſome part of Hungary, gives us occaſion to make further uſe of your ſervice at this time, and to lay our royall commaundements upon you, as wee do by theſe preſent inſtructions, to uſe our name, and your utmoſt endeavors with the Grand Signior, in ſuch ſort as you ſhall find moſt avayleable, to 1621. divert him from proſecuting thoſe furious and violent ends, which it ſeemes hee profeſſeth by that greate armie, wherewith hee comes marching in perſon towards Chriſtendome. And foraſmuch as wee did heeretofore, about a twelve moneth ſince, upon the firſt rumor of this greate preparation againſt Poland, commaund our embaſſador there reſident, to expoſtulat with him, and to lett him knowe the jealouſie that wee and all other chriſtian princes had of ſuch an attempt, and how it would engage us neceſſarily, though unwillingly, to take armes againſt him, in the defence of our neighbor princes and allies, you ſhall now againe putt him in remembrance of it, and lett him underſtand, that there are no reſpects of friendſhippe ſo deare unto us, as the obligation wee have to defend thoſe princes and ſtates that bee fellowe-profeſſors with us of the ſame chriſtian faith; and therefore, that wee earneſtly adviſe him yet as a friend to deſiſt, and not to deſpiſe (though his enterpriſes ſeeme never ſo hopefull) the meanes which God hath putt into our hands, with other our friends and confederats, to reſiſt him, whenſoever wee ſhall undertake it. In which ſtile of admonition, we thinke fitt, you at firſt proceede with him, with ſuch confidence and bouldneſſe as is befitting our honor, and as you ſhall finde requiſite; ſo as your words extend not to a direct declaration, or proclaiming of warre and enmitie, which, at this time, might proove dangerous unto our ſubjects, and their fortunes, who have trade within his dominions, and would bee litle avayleable now, if the Grand Signior bee reſolute in the proſecution of this action, conſidering how unready wee are with our forces, and of how litle uſe they can bee in reſpect of our remoateneſſe from the preſent ſervice and occaſion, without the helpe and coaſſiſtance of other princes, whoſe intentions in contributing to the generall cauſe wee knowe not; and therefore if you finde, that thoſe round admonitions of ours do not prevayle, you ſhall certify us with all ſpeede, and give us an accompt of your negociation, that wee may thereupon conſider what is further to bee done. In a word, becauſe, upon the place, you ſhall better diſcerne what is fitt to bee done in particular, then we can direct you heere, wee muſt referre much to your owne diſcretion, laying before you this generall ground, which, upon your duty and allegiance to us, wee charge you to obſerve, that whatſoever ſervice you may heerein do, either unto the Emperor, or to the king of Poland, againſt whom, either both or one of them, this invaſion is threatened, that you do it to the uttermoſt of your power, ſincearely and heartily, and to give us an accompt of it from time to time, as there ſhalbe occaſion. And if it pleaſe God, that either the adviſe which you ſhall give unto the Grand Signior in our name for ſtay of his attempts and proceedings againſt Chriſtendome, or any other overture from the Emperor or the king of Poland, ſhall ſo farre prevayle upon his judgment or affections, as to induce him to hearken unto a peace, and that there ſhalbe thereupon any place of meeting appointed for the commiſſioners or miniſters of either ſide to debate and conclude the ſame, wee give you full power and authority, if in your diſcretion you fynd, that your perſonall aſſiſtance and preſence there may any way advantage the buſineſſe, to tranſport your ſelf thether, and to negociate the ſame in our name. And becauſe that ſmall portion of treaſure which wee have heere disburſed, as you knowe, unto the Poliſh embaſſador, may perhapps come unto the notice of the Grand Signior, and bee taken for an actual aſſiſtance of that king againſt him; as wee would not bee very ſcrupulous in profeſſing it to the world, if the aſſiſtance were conſiderable; ſo, on the other ſide, being ſo ſmall a ſomme as ten thowſand pounds, and employed to another purpoſe, wee would have you remove that jealouſy, and lett him knowe, that it was onely our guift unto the embaſſador.

FURTHERMORE, wee muſt recommend unto you in ſpetiall, the caſe of certaine noblemen and others of Poland, lately taken by the Turkes in Valachia, and now priſoners in Conſtantinople; for whoſe liberty and preſent inlargement you ſhall mediate in our name by all meanes poſſible, and if you cannot obtaine a preſent enlargement, yet ſome better uſage and treatement in the mean time; amongſt whome wee muſt recommend unto you in particular, a noble-man of Poland called Wollmar Farensbecke, now held captive with the reſt; as likewiſe one William Fourbes, a Scottiſh man's ſonne taken in the place aforeſayd by Mahomet Cielebin, a Tartarian captaine.

FOR

1621. For all other matters concerning our merchants, and their trade in the Leuant, wee doubt not but you will have that care which becomes you, in any thing that may appertaine to the wellfare of their perſons and goods; referring you for all particular informations and directions unto the Leuant company, either at this time, or heereafter, as they ſhall have occaſion to write unto you: onely wee muſt remember you of that, which, without doubt, doth moſt concerne the good of their trade, and toucheth us not a litle in honor, the ſuppreſſion of thoſe inſolencies committed upon our ſubjects, and their goods, by the pirates of Argier and Tunis, againſt whom wee have ſo often heeretofore complayned in that port, but have found no redreſſe: You ſhall therefore lett the Grand Signior now knowe, that howbeit wee have beene forced, out of neceſſity, to ſett forth of late a royall fleet, for the ſecurity of our merchants trade in the Mediterranean ſea againſt that wicked crewe, whoſe actions, wee knowe, hee, in his juſtice, will not avowe; yet wee do ſo much relie upon his friendſhippe, which wee have ever beene carefull to preſerve, by all good offices on our part, as that he will take preſent order therein himſelf to cutt off thoſe common enimies, and their harborers and receivers within his dominions, that the commerce betweene our ſubjects may bee ſafe and free, as in times paſt it hath beene, which is the onely meanes to continue amitie betwixt us; and in this point you are to deale very effectually and roundly, as to your diſcretion ſhall ſeeme meete.

At Wyndſore,
9 Septemb. 1621.

GEO. CALUERT.

To Mr. Secretary CALVERT.

Right Honourable,

I Am arrived ſafely, by God's aſſiſtance, at Malago in Granado, where I was willing, aſwell to refreſh my company, that were unaccuſtomed to the ſea, as to informe myſelfe of the eſtate and deſignes of the pirats of Algier, and ſo have landed and reſted two dayes. I purpoſed to doe this in a privat maner; but the corrigidor Don Franciſco de Trexo would not overſee mee, but tooke preſent notice by a meſſenger, and ſoone after ſent his wife and ſome ladyes to wellcome and enterteyne myne, with aſmuch courteſy and reſpect as I can acknowledge. Since, he hath viſited mee, and would not be excuſed of that trouble, offering mee, with great apparance of freedome, his houſe, and all other eaſes and commodities in his government, which I determyne to repay before I take ſhipp, aſwell as my meanes and tyme will affoord; yett I thought fitt to ſignify unto your honor theſe outward [reſpects], that (which I humbly beſeech) they may be acknowledged to the conde of Gondomar, as done in honor of my king and maſter. I have found all the way full of clamor and [lamentation] and I doubt not you knowe howe theſe knaves have ranged all the coaſts ſince the departure of our fleete from the Leuant. They have taken neare forty veſſells of his majeſty's ſubiects; thoſe who had any goods they have carryed away; ſome others, they have ſcourged with blowes, and diſgracefull, barbarous uſage, ſuch as I am loath and aſhamed to mention. Here are about fourteene Engliſh in the roade, that have bene taken, rifled and diſmiſſed, becauſe they made no reſiſtance; and ſome 4 or 5 are recovered agayne from them by the Spaniſh Gallions, and now become good prize to them. Such as have fought, they have fired and burnt, men and all, taking none to mercy; as the Delight, wherein was maſter one Young of London, reproaching them in miſery, THAT THEY DURST RESIST. In concluſion, the eſtate of the poore merchant is moſt miſerable, and, I will be bold to ſay, much the worſe ſince our late unhappy and unperfect attempt; for they are enraged doggs, and proteſt a bloudy revenge upon our nation, who now arme into the ſea above 70^{ty} ſayle: no head-land, no place from Sicily as high as the North Cape free of them. I will informe your honor nothing out of myne owne feares, but the truth, though, I aſſure you, the perill I ſhall runne is much more then I will make it; and the diſhonor to his majeſty, if they ſhould meete and attempt us, you will feelingly, I knowe, conſider. We are here uncerteyne, whether they are yett abroad in fleets, or gone to the iſelands, or within, ſcattered upon the chriſtian coaſts. Soe many they are, and ſo univerſall the feares, as I can give no certeyne adviſe of their courſe, nor is it now needfull.

1621. YETT I have thought it my duty to informe your honor of the lamentation of the merchants, and people in generall here, and to proteſt in their behalfe, that if the trade from the north of the Cape, to the Streight, and from thence into the Leuant, be of any conſequence to his majeſty, or the commonwealth of England, there muſt be ſome ſpeedy courſe taken for the ſuppreſſing of theſe robbers, leaſt they growe too powerfull at ſea for the armyes of kings; for the greateſt ſtrength of the merchant into the bottom, which their trade can beare, will not ſecure them. They muſt come home with great eſtates ſingle, and the ſmall men and fiſhers of the weſt are but frye before them; ſoe that after great loſſes, and the ruyne of many of his majeſty's ſubjects, the iſſue will be a diſſolution of all theſe trades. I beſeech your honor to beleeue I write not paſſionatly, but what I foreſee upon aſſured grounds: And for one inſtance, which you will conceive to be ſtraunge, but is very true, whereby you may collect their growth and encreaſe: They haue at Algier, upon the wharfe before and about the town, 1000 peeces of our Engliſh iron ordinance, which they cannott yett ymploy. How miſerable are wee, that cannot keepe ſuch a treaſure, and ſuch a defence to ourſelues? A treaſure aboue the mynes of India!

I KNOW his majeſty hath bene at a great charge, and therein engaged his honor to doe ſomewhat this laſt yeare which hath not ſucceeded. I will not preſume to looke into the cauſe, nor trouble you with every report; but I could, I think, ſatisfy your honor, that the deſigne was not well grounded, and worſe ſeconded; wherein the generall may well excuſe himſelf upon want of victualls and ſupplyes which this coaſt cannott affoord, and perhaps of that aid expected here: Butt if his majeſty will be pleaſed to looke uppon the diſtreſſes of his poore people with pitty and care, and determine once more to endeauour their ſafety, you will give mee leaue to offer my poore aduiſe, which I ſubmitt to his majeſty's wiſedom with all humility. To enter hereinto. The corrigidor of this towne hath enquired with great earneſtneſs, whether his majeſtie will proceed in the deſigne or not, and hath preſſed mee to write to our ambaſſador at Madrid, and to ſome others, miniſters in that court, to aduance and farther it, which I haue excuſed to do, as being no part of myne. And though I know that theſe here plead their own intereſt of trade, yet our neceſſity is not leſſe, if wee continewe theſe commerces: And therefore I have medled ſo farre as to promiſe this aduiſe unto your honor; and to lett you knowe, that the gouernor here makes great proffers on their part. I was bolde to tell him, that the greateſt cauſes of withdrawing his majeſties forces, in my opinion, were, beſides the complaynt made from Sardinia, without head or foot, Firſt, That the contract was not kept on the behalf of Spayne for ſuch ſuccours as were needful: Next, That our ſhipping could not carry aboue ſix months victuall and munition, and that this coaſt was not able to ſupply ſodainly with ſuch food as our people require; therefore it was in vayne, at ſo great charge, to ſecond the attempt, unleſs there were erected a ſtore and magazine in ſome fitt port of Spayne beforehand, of all things for relief, that our fleets might not ſpend uſeleſs tyme in harbour, but might be monethly prouided from the ſhore; and that his majeſty of Spayne would ioyne ſuch forces as ſhould be agreed vpon. Theſe diſcourſes he ſeemed to apprehend eagerly, and to make offer that he would engage himſelfe to accommodate all, and to that end would write to court, which I could not encourage him in, as beeing without my limitts; yet he hath profeſſed to make ſome motion to the ſtate, and to ſend ſome overture to the ambaſſadour reſident in England.

BUTT, if his majeſty have any ſuch honorable and gracious purpoſe, you will give leave to tell my opinion, Firſt, That it is neceſſary ſomewhat be done; and to advance it, I have written my thoughts to the merchants: But ſo great a charge is not needful, nor to engage ſo much of his majeſty's honor nor roial nauy. Tenne ſhips on our part, well fitted, with as many of Spayne, are ſufficient; and moſt of theſe may be furniſhed from the Thames, and the expence of too many veſſels converted into good prouiſion, and vpon double manning and good pay of thoſe that are ſent. I knowe no power of theſe knaues dare attempt the force propoſed and countenanced with two ſhipps of his majeſty's; and if they may be maynteyned, and have expreſſe commiſſion to ryde before the towne, when weather will give leave; and to ſtand off to ſea, and retorne vppon euery opportunity, in two years they wilbe

1621. worne out, and diſperſed, beſides the opportunityes of fire, and ſuch other as ſhall in tyme be offered.

THE captaynes in theſe ſhipps ſhould be choſen of the ſeamen moſt expert maſters that haue vſed the Leuant; and I doubt nott, to this charge, and vpon theſe conditions, the merchants of England would willingly and largely contribute a proportion.

FOR the victualling, which is one of the greateſt wants vpon this coaſt; wyne is plenty to make beuerage as cheape as beere; therefore leſſe of that which takes much ſtowage, would ſerue, and affoord more roome inſtead thereof. Bread cannot be wanting here or in Sicilia; but as I propounded, there muſt be one ſtorehouſe erected at a fitt port, and two ſhipps only for that ſeruice to paſſe to the fleete with monethly ſupply.

ANOTHER way to weaken theſe robbers I will be bold to propoſe. It is a true word, Receiuers make theeues; and if they had not ſo many traders with them from the chriſtian coaſts, they would be ſoone vnable for want of munition, and more for lack of vent. They are ſupplied, and traffique freely with Ligorno in Italy; and in Prouence are ſuccoured from Marteque, Marſeilles, La Cioutat, Tolon, Santropes, Canas, Antiquas principally, but generally from one of the petty ports: Yea, ſome of theſe ports of Prouence haue contracted with them for all the fiſh they can take from our Newfoundland-men (little of which they would elſe make uſe of) to receiue it, and giue 8 rialls the quintall, whereby they are the more encouraged and animated to make prize of that, which elſe they would refuſe, to our great damage.

THEREFORE, if his majeſtie pleaſe to giue order to his miniſters, or by exp reſsletters, to make vehement complaynt againſt theſe courſes; and to declare, that if the king of France, and the Grand Duke take not ſtrict order to confiſcate any of their ſubjects that ſhall any way haue commerce or trade with Algier or Tunis, that then they ſhall not take it in ill part, that prizes be made of all the ſhipps and goods of the inhabitants of thoſe parts, whereſoeuer mett on the ſea: There is no one thing of more conſequence, to preuent, at leaſt, the encreaſe of theſe common enemies, in which I moued the count of Gondamor to be aſſiſtant, by my letters from the Downes before I left the coaſt.

LASTLY, To diſarm them of all the diſſembled countenance of the Grand Signor, who delights in, and makes uſe of their fearful growth, his majeſty may bee pleaſed to giue mee commiſſion to intimate thus much, that if he will not vſe his authority to deſtroy theſe villains, but connive, that neither the commerce of Conſtantinople, nor the bottom, can be mainteyned; nor can the Turke take it in ill part, if his majeſty vſe the ſame policy, and winke at any of his ſubjects that ſhall do the like ſpoile vpon any of his ſubiects in the Red Sea. I well know not only how eaſy it is thereby to bring the Grand Signor to good termes, but alſo to fill his majeſty's coffers, whenſoever he ſhall pleaſe no longer to enterteyne friendſhip with him: And though our Leuant and Turkie companies may miſlike this as prejudicial to their trades, yet I know it were better to have none at all with theſe Infidels, than ſuch as wee now drive on the [preſent] conditions; and this, though they are loath to confeſſe, yet they do and will [grant].

THE corrigidor Don Franciſco de Trexe this day hath informed mee, that the plate fleete is ſafely arriued, and the king's armado ſent to convoy them, retorned to Gibralter to attend the piratts, and that comming in they met their ſquadron, and haue taken 7 ſaile of them.

I HAVE troubled your honor with a large diſcourſe; you will make mee this excuſe, that I ſhall not eaſily nor tymely againe write of this ſubiect, and ſomwhat may be deſigned to which I would be gladd if I could add one ſtick to encreaſe the fire that ſhall burne them. I beſeech you to preſerue the remembrance of mee to his majeſtie, and as you ſtand a feador, ſo to confirme him in this thought of mee, that I will willingly ſacrifice my life for his ſeruice and honor, and that I will approue myſelfe a good chriſtian againſt all Turks, Infidells, and Jewes, whereof I will giue his majeſtie the teſtimonie of true and loyall obedience. I know excuſes to great perſons are accuſations. I owe my Lo. Admiral this accompt, but I have not tyme to ſleepe. I commit myſelfe into honorable hands how to free mee not only from blame, but ill conceipts; and I will make the amends I owe for it: And ſo, preſuming your honor, is very weary, I ſhall have leave to ſeal this profeſſion. 1621

Malago, Nou. 18. 1621. *Your Honors humble Seruant.*

To Mr. Secretary CALVERT.

Right Honorable,

THESE encloſed are a tranſcript of my laſt from Malago, wherein, with much fervency, I repreſented to your honor's conſideration, the danger of the merchants in theſe ſeas: Nor hath the ſafe paſſage I haue found in the many waters between that and Meſſina in Sicily (where, by God's help, I am arriued the 3d preſent) any thing cooled mee to be leſſe inſtant and earneſt to lament for them; but that I hope it hath taken ſo good impreſſion in you, that you wilbe pleaſed fully to informe his majeſty, and to aſſiſt in a worke ſo glorious and neceſſary, as the ſuppreſſion of the pirats wilbee. From this place there is the ſame cry, and the ſame hope, that his majeſtie will not deſert the generall cauſe, wherein his own ſubiects are ſo much intereſſed. I haue been occaſioned to ſtay here ſome daies for the diſcharge of goods, and made no noiſe of my arriual; yet before I landed, notice was taken: Don Phillibert of Sauoy, with the 3 generalls of Spayne, Naples, and Sicily, with the armado of gallies, beeing in the towne and port of Meſſina. The Prince is made Vicario in the kingdom, which is as much more than Viz-re, by the addition of power to diſpoſe of all offices, without ſtay for order from Spayne. The Duke of Tauriſano, late Viz-re, is yet in Palermo, and expected daily here to reſign, and ſo to depart; at whoſe arriual the prince will publickly take the gouernment. As ſoone as I came into the port, Don Pedro de Leua, general of the gallies of Spayne, came abourd to giue mee the Buen-Venido, and to inuite mee aſhore, offering mee accommodation in his houſe; but I took the houſe of an honeſt Engliſhman, where, in few hours time, the prince ſent a cauallero to viſitt and welcome mee: in the afternoon, the maſter of the horſe, with divers gentlemen, with new ceremonies, and many courteſies, offering mee all the commodity of the citty, and thereby doing me ſo much reſpect, as I cannot obſcure and temper it, becauſe, being a teſtimony of their deſire here to honor my maſter, ſilence from me in this caſe were detraction. My wife had her part of theſe courteſies; the principal condeſſes and ladyes being ordered daily to viſitt, entertayne, and carry her abroad. The next day, the marqueſs de Sta. Cruce, lieutenant to the prince, and Don Diego de Piementell, generall of the Sicilian gallies, came to viſitt mee, and in turne, all the nobility of this litle court, and the magiſtrats of this citty; which, I hope, your honor will procure to be acknowledged to the count of Gondamar, or in Spayne to his majeſty's reſident.

IN the gallies here I found 15 Engliſh captives, that cried out to me as I paſſed to compaſſionate them; and I thought it my duty to do good to his majeſty's ſubiects wheresoeuer I found them diſtreſſed; and ſo informing myſelf of the quality of their impriſonment, I found 13 of them had bene taken by Turks, forced to ſerue, and ſo againe taken by the Spaniards, were made their ſlaues; two others that were renegados: and that it was in the power of the prince to giue them liberty. I was ſollicited by the merchants here to viſitt him, and preſſed by the cryes of theſe poore men, and therto inuited by meſſages from the court, I ſent to the prince by his ſecretary, that I hoped to haue paſſed here obſcured, but ſeeing his highneſs had pleaſed to take knowledge of mee, and to doe mee ſo many honors, I could nott depart with ciuility, and not deſire to viſitt him, aſwell in reſpect of the good affection of my maſter to the duke of Savoy his father, as of the friendſhip and ſyncere amity betweene his majeſty, and the king of Spayne; which he tooke in good part, and deſigned mee the next morning, when he ſent his mayor domo, with many cavalleros, and his coaches, to conduct mee. The generalls met mee att the firſt ſtaires foote, and the prince himſelf at the doore of his great chamber. Beeing ſate, he asked mee many queſtions of his majeſty's health, of the prince, and ſuch like; and ſo of my imployment to the Grand Signor, of the newes of Poland and France; and

1621. laſtly, moued mee to hold a correſpondence with him of ſuch occurrences as paſſed in Turky. I anſwered, that his majeſtie had commanded mee to doe all good offices to the princes and generall eſtate of chriſtendom; but in eſpecial to the ſubiects of the king of Spayne, wherein I would be very ready to do any ſeruice he ſhould command mee, and that I would, in all occaſions that might concern the king of Spaine, write to his highneſs, and giue him aduiſe of the motions and deſigns of the Grand Signor. This I thought I could not refuze, beſeeching your honor to aduiſe mee by your firſt, how farr I may performe this promiſe, that I may not tranſgreſſe by deſyre to do well; and the copies of all I ſhall ſend either hither, or to any forayne miniſter or ſtate, I ſhall duly ſend you. Hereupon I took occaſion to moue him for the liberty of ſo many of the Engliſh as were in the gallies, who had not forſaken their faith; which I knew his majeſtie would receiue as a teſtimony of his good affection, and was conformable to the league betweene their majeſties of England and Spaine; which he, at firſt motion, granted, and deſired their names in writeing, which I ſent to the king's ſecretary, who directs all here, Don Antonio Nauarra, who makes ſome difficulties and interpretations of the prince's promiſe; but yet I doubt not to procure their relief, of which the concluſion of this letter ſhall enforme you. After many courteous diſcourſes and offers from the prince, I took my leave, and he brought me forth to the outmoſt roome, through 3 anti-chambers, which I tooke as a great reſpect to his majeſtie, and I beſeech your honour it may be known to him.

THIS morning I receiued a letter from Don Antonio de Nauarro the king's ſecretary, with order for releaſe of all the Engliſh in the gallyes, whom I will diſpatch from hence as well as I can, though to my charge, and for which I ſhall have no other recompence then the good acceptation of my maſter. Therefore I beſeech your honour, not only to acquaint his majeſtie, but to procure from him ſome acknowledgment, that his highneſs may not think mee ingrate, and may be ready to doe the like in another occaſion; for wee think it here to be a great teſtimony of his affection to his majeſty, the number conſidered, and the ſpeedy diſpatch. I have no other matter fitt to preſent you, only I muſt once againe repeat it, that I think no miniſter of his majeſtie abroad euer receiued more courteſies nor honors, being anewe viſited by the prince de Roca Fiorida Stratago of Meſſina, and my wife by the princeſs, all profeſſing very much their deſire to do his majeſtie ſeruice, which I hope you will pleaſe to mention to his majeſtie; for it is no vanity of myne, who know I am but a ſhadow. I hope to depart the port to-morrowe, and ſo to proceed to myne own ſphere, where I beſeech God ſend me ſuch good ſucceſs, as I may doe ſome good worke for the general good of Chriſtendom, and his majeſties honor: And if I have in any thing here exceeded or tranſgreſſed, I hope you will make the beſt enterpretation for mee, that his majeſty may at leaſt think I would do well. However, I will give a good acconnt of my duty to him, and of my deſire to doe your honor

Meſſina in Sicily,
Decemb. $\frac{7}{17}$. 1621.

All particular Seruice.

To my Lord Admirall (*the Marquiſs of* BUCKINGHAM.)

My Lord,

I Can giue your lordſhip no great account of any thing that hath occurred ſince my departure. I was bold to write to mr. ſecretary Caluert from Malago, of the great encreaſe of the pirats in theſe ſeas, and of the danger of the merchaunt, with myne owne thoughts, if his majeſty have any farther purpoſe to attempt their deſtruction, which is both honourable and neceſſary, if theſe trades, or the other to the ſouth of the north cape, be of any conſequence to his majeſty's kingdoms. If they be ſuffered to encreaſe, they will braue the armies of kings at ſea in a fewe yeares, and attempt euen the coaſts and ſhores with perill: And becauſe they carry the name only of theeues, they are yett contemned or neglected: But they will become a dangerous enemy when they ſhall robb with fleetes, and therefore would be in time conſidered. The Spaniards now make great offers to continue the contract, though their performance be ſlowe, and their own eſtate chiefly intereſſed; yet beſides the danger and ruyne of the merchaunt, it is conſiderable, that this army encreaſing, is at the obedience of the Grand Signor, the common enemy, who hath no ſtrength but gallyes. I know your lordſhip will collect enough out of this without further preſſure. The armados of Spain, Naples, and Sicily have bene in the Archipelago. The Turks forces abſent in the Black Sea; yet they haue done nothing of conſequence, taken a few carmiſalls and ſlaues, and are retorned to this port, where Don Philibert of Sauoy, generaliſſimo, is preſent, who is made Vicario of Sicily; with abſolute power to diſpoſe of all the offices, without attendance from Spaine, which is more than Viz-re. Hee hath vſed mee, for his majeſty's honor, with very great reſpect, as I have in particular aduiſed Mr. Secretary. Among many courteſies, finding 13 Engliſh captiues in the gallies, I thought it my duty to ſuccour them. His highneſs at the firſt inſtance, to expreſſe his good affection to my maſter, gaue them to mee all free, which, I think, is a good worke, and not ordinary. I beſeech your lordſhip, that his majeſtie may be pleaſed to take knowledge of it into Spaine, for the princes honor, that he may, in the like occaſion, not think himſelf neglected. The aduiſe from Conſtantinople is ſeconded, of the overthrowe of the Turk. I have ſent a briefe of the particulars, as many as I know: God grant it be true; and yet the pride of the Grand Signor is not aſwaged, but he threatens a newe attempt in the ſpring.

I HOPE I have hitherto done his majeſtie no diſhonour; nor can I boaſt of ſervices; but being vnder your lordſhips protection, I will hope for a good interpretation, beſeeching you to preſent my name to his majeſtie, that I be not forgotten in theſe great diſtances, wherein my humble fortune hath kept mee; and as I have obſerued your lordſhip to be the Amparo of thoſe that pretend to vertue and honor, and not to deſert them till they haue forſaken themſelues; ſo I beſeech you take mee vpon thoſe conditions, which cannot ſtayne you; and leaue mee when I am other then

Meſſena, $\frac{7}{17}$ Decemb. 1621.

Your Lordſhip's faithful and honeſt Seruant.

To Mr. Secretary CALVERT.

Right Honourable,

I Went this day to take leaue of the prince, and to give him thanks for the reſpects he had done mee, and principally for the releaſe of my cuntrymen. He asked of me, Whether his majeſty would continue to aſſiſt in the deſigne againſt the pirats? and gaue many reaſons preſſing the daunger of their encreaſe. I anſwered, I knew nothing of his majeſty's purpoſe, but only a common voice, that the ſuccours promiſed from Spaine were not performed; and the barrenneſs of the coaſt to prouide victuals; but that, being a witneſs of the great neceſſity, in many reſpects, I had written my opinion fully to your honor. Hee demaunded further, How the marriage proceeded? To which I replied, That the reſolutions of kings were in the hands of God, and their ſecretts hidd from us; but that I had heard, that the conditions were in generall termes agreed on, and that there depended ſomewhat from Rome. For myne own part, I thought his majeſtie was very willing, if all other circumſtances were accorded; and that all the ſubiects of England did ſo rely on his majeſties wiſdome, that whatſoeuer he thought fit for his honor, and the generall peece of chriſtendom, would be receiued with great ioy and content. He treated me with as much reſpect as at the firſt, and brought mee to the outmoſt anti-chamber. Returning home, he had prepared a banquett [on board] the Real, to which my wife was inuited, accompanied with princeſſes and conteſſes, where wee had as much as could be. The gally is, without, moſt richly guilt; within, at the poope, all inlaid with maſſy ſiluer both aboue and underfoot. It had 6 chambers belowe, all guilt moſt curiouſly. The auning ouer the poope was of cloth of gold; the whole gally from ſtemm to ſterne covered with damask redd and yelowe; 30 banks of a ſide, 7 ſlaues to a bank in redd coats. She was prepared and adorned thus for vs, wherby your honor will iudge, that the prince did ſtriue to do his majeſtie all great reſpect. As ſoone as I came home, all the captiues were ſent to my houſe, 12 Engliſh and one Scottiſh, without fees, but what I gaue freely, in ſo noble a manner as

1621. the like hath not bene vſed in Spaine. I beſeech you it may be acknowledged, or I ſhall be diſgraced. I am going aboard, and yet all is not finiſhed, as I heare: But I know your honour is weary of my ceremonies, and I conclude

Meſſina, $\frac{10}{20}$ Decemb. 1621.

As your Lordſhips, &c.

To Mr. Secretary CALVERT.

Right Honourable,

THAT nothing may be unknowne to your honor, I haue thought fitt to trouble you once again. When I was ready to goe aboord, his highneſs ſent the ſecretary with a memorial of the correſpondence required: It conteynes no more then generall newes of the Turkiſh affaires. In particular, to write what the ſucceſs of the Poliſh inuaſion hath bene, how many ſlayne, *& cuiuſmodi*; whether the Grand Signor continue his deſign in the ſpring; what forces he prepares; whether his armadoes be kept in the Black Sea, or ſent down into the Archipelago; what number of ſhipps and gallies they conteyne; and what I iudge of their purpoſes. In all this I find nothing but what I may doe with ſafety, in reſpect of his majeſties generall order to be aſſiſtant to the publick cauſe of chriſtendom: And therein, I hope, I ſhall not exceed my inſtructions; yet I beſeech your honor to acquaint his majeſtie, that I may do all by rule; for I find, that the ſtate of Spaine hath little intelligence vpon the Turk, and more may be required of mee, and I preſume I can doe more.

His highneſs ſent mee aboord, for a preſent, 6 beeues, 6 calues, 30 capons, 30 turkeyes, 4 dozen of henns, 12 boxes of ſweet-meats, 2 great basketts of fruict, one of fine cheeſe, 2 peeces wyne and other viands. I have done my part in rewards for his majeſties honor; and muſt conclude, that all theſe demonſtrate a great good affection to his majeſtie, which, I hope, he wilbe pleaſed to take knowledge of: And ſo I will pray for his majeſties health, and remayne at

Meſſina, $\frac{18}{28}$ Dec. 1621.

Your Honours Seruice.

IN the writing of any aduiſe to the Spaniards, or their friends, I know there may be ſome danger in Turky; but I ſhall doe it with that warineſs, as I hope to preuent it.

To Mr. Secretary CALVERT.

Right Honourable,

YOU will think mee buſier then Chaucers lawyer, that moleſt you with ſo many lynes, and ſo little matter; and the ſtorke was more troubleſome then the block; yet your honour will rather pardon this fault then ſilence. The arriual at this place, the port of Zant, which I atteyned, by Gods fauour, the 15th preſent, hath occaſioned this diſcourſe, which I could not omitt, becauſe it may ſerue yow in ſome occaſion, for the generall good of our kingdom. Your honor remembers the ſharp complaints in parliament for the decay of money; how many ſearches were made; how it hath vexed and buſied euen your honors table. The accuſations haue fallen vpon many; and I doubt not, in their proportion truly, I haue not bene ydle allway to informe myſelfe in the trades of England; and I know, that many waies buillion is exported and intercepted; but in ſome they either importe againe, or vent with them our own commodities, or haue ſome fair pretence, if not neceſſary. But here is a litle barren iſland or two, that deuowres more money, retornes nothing but a traſh berry, takes none of our natiue merchandize, and in concluſion laughs at vs. I will giue your honor the proportion: Zephalonia and Zant make yearly 7,000,000 of currants, two thirds whereof are carried into his majeſties dominions; I haue ſeene here a medium, and haue caſt it up, that there is bought here by vs, about 2400 tunnes yearly, of which euery 1800 waight Engliſh (which is leſſe then a tunne) will coſt, clear abord, with all charges, *communibus annis*, 80 rialls of eight, which are valued here at 6 ſhillings the riall; ſo that there is left in theſe holes in all 213,353 rialls, which at 5 s. is ſterling 53,338 l. 5 s. which is a great and needleſſe conſumption. In former tymes they were gladd to take ſtockings, kerſies, or any commodity; now there is not one pound bought without ready money; and this I haue ſeen by experience, is furniſhed from our Spaniſh trades, which elſe would retorne for England, or by rialls bought and exported. There can be nothing alleadged for this but mayntenance of a few ſhipps; but if the pirats reigne, it wilbe conſumption of eſtates, men, and ſhipping. I need not propoſe to your honor a remedy; only I will tell you, that the people here think wee cannot liue without them, and therefore value them at gold; yet others haue thought we fedd hoggs with them; ſo great is the quantity aboue all Europe beſide. His majeſty, in his wiſdome, I hope, will ſett a limitt and ſtint to theſe ſuperfluities; and I doubt not his cuſtomes will encreaſe in reall trades; at leaſt wiſe, his kingdomes will be rich, which are his majeſty's ſureſt treaſuries. I found in port only one ſmall ſhipp of Briſtoll, from whom I heare certainly, that the Algier men haue taken, rifled, and burned a large Carick of retorne from India, which in Spain will not be confeſſed, but that ſhee was only fired. Shee had aboord 600 men, whereof 40 were of Cochin and thoſe parts. She had in her for 16000 l. in diamonds; her lading was pepper, cloues, and cloth of India. They have deſigned the Cochinois, with other preſents of good value, to be ſent to the Grand Signor, which demonſtrates their protection from him: And that they haue dared to attempt a ſhip of ſuch force and countenance, as wee haue experienced the Carricks to bee, ſhewes their ſtrength, and warnes vs of their encreaſe. The Tunis men are multiplied to 24 ſaile; and ſett out of their port the 24th october: But as we heare, they are homeward bound; and I hope we are cleare of them all for this time, which is a great bleſſing of God; for, as wee coniecture by their courſe, we haue miſſed them narowly. The ſea is full of feare, and no man dares truſt another. At Marſeilles the duke of Guize hath made an ordinance to ſett out 6 ſhipps of warr to the eaſtwards, for which they leuy 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. vpon all traders in the towne, as well ſtrangers as naturalls, which the Engliſh haue now unwillingly paid; and I think is an [vnjuſt exaction]. We haue here ſeene letters from Conſtantinople, dated the [2d of Nouember,] which mention the arriual of our agent, and the diſplacing of Sir John Eyre, to the great content of the nation. They confirm the rout of the Turks army, and add, that the peace is made with Poland, and the Grand Signor expected daily at the port, which is very ſodaine and vnlikely newes. I could willingly haue ſpared to interupt your honor with theſe fragments, but that I deſired to couer the copy of my laſt from Meſſina, leaſt it had mett with the ſame fortune that yours had done from England; and for that turn it may ſerue, and to preſent to your honor the unfeyned affection of

Zant, $\frac{16}{26}$ Dec.
1621.

Your wandering Neighbour and Seruant.

My wife from Meſſina wrott to your lady her obſeruations, and now, with mee, preſents her loue and ſeruice.

To my Lord Admirall. Jan. $\frac{9}{19}$ 1621.

A Relation of the Succeſs of the Poliſh *Warre.*

THE Grand Signor hauing gathered his army of foot and horſe, about 300,000 men, though reported 600,000, and arriued at the confines of Poland, attempted firſt the fortreſs of Hottini, a caſtle belonging to the prouince of Moldauia, and lately giuen by Gaſparo Gratiani to the Polacks; the which beeing ſtrong of ſcituation, and well furniſhed for defence, the Turk finding it difficult to carry in fewe daies, left it aſſieged, and paſſing the river of Boriſtine, found there the chancellor of Poland intrencht vpon the borders, in a ſtrong place, and of good aduantage, kept with 40,000 Polacks and Coſſacques, and 8000 High Dutch, ſent by the emperour in aid of the king of Poland. The prince was encamped at Caminitza, and ſtrongly entrenched with 60,000 ſoldiours, the king abiding in Cracouia with the nobility and his court. The Grand Signor faceing the trenches upon Boriſtine, with the multitude of his army encloſed them round, and ſhut upp all the paſſages, ſending preſently the prince of the Tartars, Teanbeagh-Ghiray-Han, with 30,000 Tartarians, to make incurſions within the heart of Poland, who did great ſpoile, and brought away captiues 25,000 ſoules of all ſorts; which damage did not ſo much

1621. proceed from the will of the prince, as from a captaine of his, a nobleman of Tartary, called Kante-emir-emirze, now in great fauour with the emperour: For it is thought, that betweene the king of Poland and the prince of Tartary there hath bene ſome ſecrett intelligence by the vertue of money; which being ſuſpected by the Grand Signor, it is doubted, when occaſion ſhall ſerue, that he will not only attempt to depriue him of his eſtate, but prepare him a worſe lodging. During the ſpace of 34 daies, that the Grand Signor held theſe trenches beſeeged, almoſt euery other day he gaue them terrible aſſaults, but was alway forced to retire with loſſe. The Polacks in brauery making ſome ſallies and encounters, were alſo gladd to recouer their ſtrength; only once they ſo farr aduanced in the evening with their ſhott vpon the quarter of the Janiſaries, that they made a great execution, and almoſt putt the whole campe into diſorder; and, as the Turks themſelues confeſſe, if this ſally had bene giuen in the night, it had hazarded the confuſion of the whole army: All which being ſeene by the Grand Signor, and litle hope of aduancing further for diuers reaſons, he was enforced to treat a ceſſation of armes with the chancellor. The firſt was, That conſidering he had ſpent ſo much time without any aduantage, and the winter approaching, wherby his army ſuffered great extremities of cold, and other miſeries, by reaſon of terrible raynes which had carried away diuers tents, horſes, and other cattell, and ſunk part of his cannons. Secondly, The prouiſion of fodder was become ſo deare, that diuers forſook their horſes for want of means to feed them; beſides, the great mortality of men of fluxes, feauers and colds, and the horſes of Aſia not vſed to ſuch weather, that many men of quality that came out with 10 and 12, were compelled to retorne on foote. Thirdly, The army, either for wearineſſe or for diſcontent, receiued from the emperour himſelf, for his narrowneſs and auarice ſhowed to the ſoldiour, contrary to the glorious example of his anceſtors in like enterprizes, not only refuzed to fight, but were litle leſſe then mutined. Fourthly, This attempt, from the beginning, proceeding meerly from the obſtinacy of the Grand Signor, contrary to the counſell of all his viſiers, who deſired generally a peace, at their ſollicitation, and by the mediation of Radula prince of Wallachia, both parts were eaſily induced to treaty: and the chancellor was drawen to ſend a ſecretary (who is now at this port) to the Grand Signor, where it was agreed as followeth: Firſt, That the emperour ſhould raiſe his army, and retire from the confines of Poland; and the Tartars, as the occaſioners of this warre, ſhould ſend an Emirze to reſide as a pledge from enſuing incurſions; the chancellor promiſing, in the name of the king of Poland, to keep another in the court of the prince of Tartary, with condition to pay yearly 40,000 florins; an antient pretention of the Tartars, as a donatiue from the king of Poland; promiſing moreover, for the better confirmation of the future peace, to maynteyne a reſident in the port of the Ottoman court, and vpon the arriual of euery ſuch embaſſador, to ſend a preſent conformable to the ledgiers of other Chriſtian princes: And, as the Tartars are obliged to forbeare all inuaſions upon the Polack, ſo they ſhall bind themſelues in behalf of the Coſſacques, that they ſhall committ no robberies in the dominion of the Grand Signor: And further covenanting in the name of the Poliſh merchants for the priuiledge of free traffique, to make a preſent of 100,000 chequins in plate, ſables, and Bulgary hides; alway intended with this reſeruation, that this treaty ſhall not preiudice nor bynd vntill the Grand Signor doe ſend a chiaus to the king of Poland with theſe ouertures, that he might haue tyme to aſſemble his parliament, and there reſolue to ſend an ambaſſador, with ample authority to treat and conclude a finall peace in this port: Whereupon the Grand Signor, beeing ſatisfied with theſe conditions, did diſpatch preſently his nuntio into Poland, and ſodainly, to the great content of all his army, he raiſed his camp, and retorned to Adrianopoli.

BY relation of divers preſent in this warre, it is reported, that there dyed in the Turks camp, by the ſword, famine, ſickneſs, and cold, about 80,000 men, and aboue 100,000 horſe; and the remayne, at their retorne, appearing ſo naked, poore, and ſickly, made euident demonſtration of the great loſſe and miſery ſuſteyned. The Polacks, in their trenches, loſt aboue 20,000 by the famine ſuffered in their beſeeging; and it is thought, if the winter and other wants had not conſtreyned the Grand Signor to riſe with ſome pretence of honor, and that he had ſtaied a few daies, they had been enforced to render or periſh; which is evident in that they alſo were gladd and prompt to accept of any agreement, although, as yet, nothing is fully concluded.

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Relation of diuers aduiſes ſince the retorne of the GRAND SIGNOR *from the Warr of* Poland.

THE Grand Signor, enformed that the emperour of Germany had ſent aid of 8000 Dutch to the king of Poland, and enraged that he had ſo little aduanced in that attempt, pretending, that the emperour by giving ſuccours had broken the peace, to vent his choller, contrary to the aduice of his counſell, preſently vpon his riſing from the confines of Poland, in his camp proclaimed warre for the next ſpring againſt Germany, commanding, vpon great penalty, all his ſoldiours and ſlaues to be ready for that inuaſion, which gaue great diſcontent to the army, in ſo much as they did almoſt publicquely profeſs, they neither could nor would follow him: And conformable to this his raſh reſolution, he gaue order to Kanti-emir-emirza, a Tartarian captain, now baſha of Siliſtra, to winter with 20,000 of his ſoldiours in the borders of Hungary, and to do all ſpoile and damage to the emperours country. Preſently hereupon Cæſar Gallo, the emperors late embaſſadour, was ſtaid at Buda, the Grand Signor pretending that the ſaid Cæſar Gallo had promiſed, upon his life, that the emperour would giue no ayd to the king of Poland; not conſidering, that he himſelf, contrary to the peace, this laſt ſommer, had ſurprized, with the connivence of Bethleem Gabor, Vatz, an emperiall towne, and had permitted many of his ſoldiours to follow the prince of Tranſyluania, as voluntaries againſt the emperour. It is reported, that the emperour hath made election of the baron Erbeſtien for his embaſſador, about theſe changes in this port, who concluded the peace 14 yeares ſince.

It is newly aduiſed from Poland, that the king, hearing of this reſolution of the Grand Signor againſt the emperour, hath called the chiaus ſent about the treaty, before him, and told him, that if the Grand Signor ſhall proceed to make warr vpon the emperour for his occaſion, that he could conclude no peace with him, beeing obliged to take part with the emperour as his brother and confederate; which meſſage the chiaus hauing ſent to the Grand Signor, when he was yet at Adrianopoli, where he purpoſed to winter, to affright the emperour, or to quicken the Polander to a concluſion of peace; to auoyd all ſuſpicions, cold in his ſodaine pretenſion, by the perſuaſions of the viziers and the mufti, he changed his reſolution, and tooke his way to Conſtantinople, where he entered the laſt of December. Herevpon it is freſhly aduiſed, that the Poliſh ambaſſador is preſently to depart for this court, and to negotiat aſwell in the behalfe of the emperour as his own maſter. Fifteene daies agoe here arriued a meſſenger from Bethleem Gabor, with letters to the Grand Signor, and to the Dutch embaſſador, who is his ſollicitor here, who reports, that his maſter is very ſtrong, and daily proſpers againſt the emperour: But it is very true, that Bethleem is in great eſteeme for his large promiſſes and ſubmiſſions to the Grand Signor, eſpecially with the Hoia or tutor of the emperour; but the ſecrett of his buſineſs I cannot yett diſcouer.

About the 10th of December arriued here an inter-nuntio from the Perſian, with a feined meſſage, That ſeeing the Grand Signor was buſy in the warrs, and from his roiall ſeate, the king his maſter had deferred to ſend his embaſſadour, and the ſilke pretended for Gorgeſtan, according to the laſt contract; and though he giues out that the ſaid ambaſſadour ſhall ſhortly be diſpatched, it is ſuſpected he is only ſent as a ſpye to diſcouer the ſucceſs of theſe late warrs, and the preſent power of the Grand Signor, that the Perſian may accordingly conforme himſelf.

It is reported, that the Emir de Saida, that was once fledd to the duke of Florence, hath raiſed new troubles in Siria, and will divert the Grand Signor, if he proſper.

To my Lord ADMIRAL.

My Lord,

I Choſe rather, by my laſt, to ask pardon for little matter then for none; yet if thoſe be arriued, I hope they may at leaſt be remembrancers to your lordſhip, of the miſery of merchants trading in the ſeas ouer which you preſide; and I will preſume to ſay, nothing ſhall add you more honor, then to be the cauſe of deſtroy-

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1621. ing robbers and common enemies to publique commerce. It hath pleaſed God to conduct me out of their ſight, and ſo to haſten my paſſage, that I am arriued at this port the 28th of December. In this litle tyme hauing neither had audience, nor any publique conuerſation, you will be pleaſed to expect nothing from mee extraordinary; yet I haue aduentured to ſend you, ſuch a [gleaning] as I haue made, relations of the ſucceſs of the Poliſh inuaſion, and ſomewhat happened ſince. For the things done, they are truly reported; and thoſe that are yett in intention, beleeued here. I know much of this will come to your lordſhips hands a readier way, yet you will accept my gleanings as pledges of my deſire, and giue mee leaue to make ſome judgment of the preſent tyme. The Grand Signor entered this city the firſt of january, clothed like a common ſoldiour, with no great trayne, and leſſe pompe. His loſſes in this warr haue been exceeding great, eſpecially of horſes. It was vndertaken headily againſt the will of the viſiers: The janiſaries are weakened in number, and corrupt in diſcipline, ready to mutine. The Perſian hath cunningly deferred the tribute of ſilke, and ſent an excuſe, that he would not trouble the emperour, in the warr, with ceremonies; but the meſſenger is a direct ſpye vpon the ſucceſs which ſhall gouerne the king to perform or not; and this giues the ſtate great ſuſpicion of danger on that ſide. It is reported here, that Gabor hath or will conclude with the emperour; and the Emir de Saida of Tripoli hath raiſed new broiles in Syria; ſo that the emperour ſhall need a good part of his forces to quiet him. For all theſe conſiderations, I am confident that it will be very eaſy to conclude a reaſonable peace both for the king of Poland, whoſe embaſſadour is expected, and for the emperor; [and the porte] here wilbe very glad to haue the honor and occaſion of his majeſties [mediation]; and though vpon the retorne from the Poliſh warre, the Grand Signor [haſtily] proclaimed warr with the emperour, pretending a breach on his part, for ſending certen Dutch in aid of Poland; yet he hath as meanly repented it, and remoued from Adrianopoli, only to cleare the ſuſpicion of thoſe parts; and if his own raſhneſs could be conteyned by no counſaile, yet I am of opinion, neceſſity will keep him quiet a yeare or two. But your lordſhip ſhall ſee and iudge out of the ſame grounds which I here ſend you, and conclude in your owne wiſdome. I preſume your lordſhip will expect from mee ſome account of Sir John Eyre, and I ſhall be vnwilling to add any thing to the many complaynts that I heare are ſent againſt him; nor is it my duty to prejudge, ſeeing his majeſtie hath referred the pleadings to the lords of his counſell, where both parts ſhall haue equal hearing and juſtice. I haue therefore only giuen him a chardge from the company, and taken his anſwers, which I ſend them. For his actions paſt, they aroſe all about money and accompts between them; but ſince the receipt of his majeſties letters, I muſt witnes a truth: hee hath fully and temperatly obeyed; ſo that, for his remooue, ſubmiſſion, and receipt of me, I haue no cauſe to accuſe him. Your lordſhip hath taken me into your protection; I hope I ſhall avoid complaints; but it is not a paſſive glory I ayme at; I ſhalbe as aſhamed, if I may not here doe his majeſtie ſome publique ſeruice. Therefore I humbly beſeech you to make my deſires knowne, and to miniſter me ſome occaſion, wherby I may be bound to you for my honor, as I preſume I am for your fauour, and therein dare take this title of

Conſtantinople,
Jan. $\frac{9}{19}$ 1621.

Your Lordſhips honeſt and humble Seruant.

To Mr. Secretary CALVERT.

Right Honorable,

MY laſt was directed to your honor from Zant, which was the third interruption I haue giuen you ſince my departure; and becauſe I have by the ſecond euer ſent tranſcripts of the firſt, I hope ſome of them haue found a true paſſage, whereby I haue at leaſt diſcharged my conſcience to informe your honor of the miſery and danger of the merchant in theſe ſeas; and the tymes haue come about to the ſame thing, the place only changed, as Rome once did; and wee ought, in euery occaſion, to cry out, *Memento Carthaginem*; for either they muſt be ſuppreſſed, or theſe trades deſerted. It hath pleaſed God to conduct vs ſafe from their viewe, which I acknowledge as a peculiar bleſſing, and was beyond expectation of all that know their courſes, and I will bind it vpon my ſhoulders. I arrived here the 28th December, with health of all myne; the Grand Signor not then entered the citty, but lay for a good howre a fewe miles without: Two daies after he made his entry in no great glory; retorned from the warr with loſſe and diſhonor, his army almoſt mutined; ſo that, I beleeue, he is at reſt for a yeare or two. I am yet ſo rawe, and haue ſo litle acquaintance, as I cannot enforme your honor of any extraordinary matter. What I could collect, I haue encloſed to my Lord Admiral, which, I doubt not, he will communicate unto you. [*We omit part of this Letter, the Contents thereof being in the preceding Relation.*] I haue not yet had audience, nor ſo much as any notice taken of my arriual, which giues mee ſome diſtaſt; and I haue reſolued not to ſtirr out vntil they haue ſent their welcome, with other ceremonies, according to antient cuſtom, for his majeſties honor: And to that end I haue ſent a meſſage, That if the Grand Signor be weary of his majeſtie's frendſhip, and of his miniſters, that I will eaſily depart; which I think will quicken them; for they deſire no breach, at this time, with any. 1621.

BETHLEEM GABOR hath of late ſent a meſſenger here, to confirme (as is thought) the fauour of this court: but his arrand I knowe not; only I am ſure hee is in great eſteeme here, and deals only with the Hoia, or tutor of the emperour, and treats ſecretly. The Dutch embaſſador is his agent and protector. There are many reports of him, that he is now treating with the emperour of Germany for peace, and that he hath refuzed the aid of Turks. From Raguſa it is aduiſed, That the Tranſyluanians haue compelled him thereto, becauſe he ſuffered the Tartars, ſent by the Grand Signor, to wynter in the borders of Hungary, to ſpoile their country. For myne owne part, I am perſuaded he will do well his owne buſineſ, to the preiudice of Chriſtendom; becauſe I ſee here is much expected from him; and he is eſteemed a good ſubiect to the Turke. I beſeech your honor aduiſe me what his majeſtie intends towards him, that to his miniſters and affaires, [according] as I ſhall here diſcouer, I may conforme myſelf to his majeſties will, which I only deſire, knowing obedience is the beſt of my ſeruice. When I may haue audience, I purpoſe, notwithſtanding the alterations ſince my inſtructions, to aduiſe the Grand Signor in his majeſties name to peace, which is yet unconcluded, and to abate nothing of my commiſſion, wherein, I hope, his majeſty ſhall haue the honor of vmpire, becauſe, I know, they will be gladd of ſo roiall a mediator. For the priſoners, recommended by the Poliſh ambaſſador, they are yet ſo cloſe, as I cannot heare of them; and Correskie's caſe is deſperate, becauſe of his laſt eſcape, which if he ſhould attempt againe, and I only once moue for him, I might run the hazzard of the late French ambaſſador; but I will endeauour all, and giue your honor an accompt by every poſt. I haue written to the prince Philibert, who ſent a man to mee within two daies after my arriual, which ſeemed ſtraunge to mee: I could not refuze it, for the many courteſies receiued from him. I ſent him the generall newes of the ſucceſs of Poland, and of the loſſes of the Grand Signor, with other ordinary newes; and dare proceed no further with him, vntil I receiue his majeſties order, for which I haue ſollicited your honor in two letters. I ſhall, with great longings, expect your directions, which, I hope, you will the rather affoord me plentifully, becauſe you gaue your word I ſhould doe well, and are ſo bound to aſſiſt mee. There ſhall nothing more comfort mee in this baniſhment, then to know his majeſtie hath good opinions of mee, not for any ability, but for a ſyncere deſyre to doe him ſeruice; which I beſeech your honor witneſs for mee, as for

Conſt. $\frac{13}{23}$ Jan. 1621. *Your Seruant and humble Frend.*

I HAD forgotten to ſay a word of Sir John Eyre, and it is but one: He hath obeyed his majeſtie fully, and receiued me ciuilly: For the reſt, as I am not his judge, I will not be his accuſer: there are enough prepared for that office. He hath taken mony by force, and pretends it was his right; for which he had no other way.

Copy

1621.

Copy to my Lord of ARUNDEL, *Earl Marſhal.*

My Lord,

I Receiued your lordſhips letter in the Downes; and though my imployment bee the other end of the circle, to attend new things; yet myne owne inclynation is curious enough, to my meanes, to look back upon antiquity, and ſome learnings loſt and decayed, rather, as I think, *ex induſtria*, then by the moth of tyme; in which opinion, the little examination I haue made in theſe parts, confirms me; where I find the gentleſt arts and ſciences rather deſpiſed and neglected, then worne out; as if they were meanes to ſoften and ciuilize thoſe natures, whoſe end and propoſition is warr, blood, and conqueſt: Yet hereby I find no difficulty in procuring any ſuch reliques, if I could diſcouer them; for I think they would here follow the precept of a barbarous Goth, Not to deſtroy, but leaue and deliver them to vs for our corruption, to diuert us from the thought or vſe of arms: But they are abſurdly miſtaken; for ciuility and knowledge doe confirme, and not effeminate good and true ſpirits: Therefore I could fall eaſily upon another conſideration, how terrible this overgrowne ſtate is to all Chriſtendome, that knowes it not but by vniuerſall report, which, not examining particulars, neuer iudgeth aright; but this occaſion ſerueth it not; and I fear, at beſt, it were loſt labour: Howſoeuer, I haue little experience; yett I dare pronounce there is no ſuch terror, if we knew them, and how to proceed with them: and there neuer was any great empire ſo vnarmed, and ſo eaſy to deſtruction; nor neuer any tyme ſo ſeaſonable as now: And of this I dare vndertake to make demonſtration, if ever I be called to it. But now I deſire only to giue your lordſhip an accompt of the care I haue of your lordſhips commands. I moued our conſul, Richard Milward at Scio, whom I found prepared and ready: Wee conferred about the maid of Smirna, which he cannott yet obteyne, without an eſpeciall command. I brought with mee from Meſſina, the biſhop of Andre, one of the iſlands of the Arches, a man of good learning, and great experience in theſe parts. Hee aſſured mee, That the ſearch after old and good authors was vtterly vaine; that neither in Greece, nor in any other place ſubiect to the Grand Signor, were left ſo much as the footſtepps or ruines of any antient learning. The laſt French ambaſſador had the laſt gleanings; only of ſome fewe he gaue mee notice, as of an old Tertullian, and a piece of Chriſoſtome in manuſcript, which may be procured to be copied, but not the originall. Hee hath undertaken to make enquiry for mee; and the fruict of my labour your lordſhip ſhall freely partake. Concerning antiquities in marbles, there are many in diuers parts, but eſpecially at Delphos, vneſteemed here; and, I doubt not, eaſy to be procured for the charge of digging and fetching, which muſt be purpoſely vndertaken. It is ſuppoſed, that many ſtatues are buried, to ſecure them from the enuy of the Turks; and that, if leaue obteyned, would come to light, which I will endeauour as ſoone as I am warme here. Coynes wilbe had from Jewes, but very deare when enquired for. Two are giuen me by Dominico to preſent to your lordſhip, which I haue deliuered Antony Wood, captain of the Rainbow; the one gold, is of Alexander; the other is braſſe, and very antient, of a queen of Seruia, with hieroglyphicks now unknowne. I haue alſo a ſtone taken out of the old pallace of Priam in Troy, cutt in horned ſhape; but becauſe I neither can tell of what it is, nor hath it any other bewty, but only the antiquity and truth of being a peece of that ruined and famous building, I will not preſume to ſend it you; yet I haue deliuered it to the ſame meſſenger, that your lordſhip may ſee it, and throw it away. At Scio I found diuers rare peeces of white corall, the gatherings of a dead Engliſh gentleman, in the hands of our conſull; which, becauſe I thought they would well affect you for fountaines, (your lordſhips curioſity being vnlimitted) I aduiſed him to ſend, which I think you ſhall receiue by this ſhipping. What other ſeruices I can doe your lordſhip, I will not fail, by uncerten promiſes; but I ſhall endeauour to giue you a better teſtimony, then profeſſion, that I am a louer of thoſe vertues which haue made mee

Conſtantinople,
27 Jan. 1621.

Your Lordſhip's Seruant.

To Mr. Secretary CALVERT.

Right Honorable,

I Haue troubled you with many letters. In euery one I haue mentioned Algier and Tunes with as much hatred to them as I could expreſs: And though I ſhould neuer forgett them while I had the charge of my nation here, becauſe euery good or ill of them doth now concerne mee; and the proſperity or rain of them in general, the commonweale of England; yet I haue now occaſion to remember what I haue vrged againſt them in my former, that their encreaſe would become an aid to the Grand Signor in any enterprize in the Leuant ſeas, and their ſtrength embolden him to come out; whereas his gallies ſcarce durſt appear theis paſt years, eſpecially in the tyme of the duke of Oſſuna. Your honor may be pleaſed to looke back vpon my laſt aduice, wherein I ſignified the reuolt of the emir de Saida in Sorya, vpon whom the Grand Signor reſolued to go in perſon; but, conſidering the uncertenty of the affaires of Poland, and that he ſhould leaue his imperial citty to the Coſſacques; and for other reaſons here encloſed, he hath changed his purpoſe, and ordered an army at land, and a fleet at ſea of 100 gallies, which now are in preparation, with all expedition, for the Leuant ſea. The pretence of the armado is, to preuent any aid that ſhould be ſent from chriſtendom; but what they will attempt when they are abroad, and encouraged by the ſtrength and experience of the piratts, I cannot foreſee: Only I think fitt to acquaint your honor with the councell, and leaue the judgment to his majeſtie. When the firſt reſolution was to ſend out Halil Baſſa, admiral of the ſea, with 100 gallies, he ſhewed the weakneſs of that force, and made knowne the ſtrength and army of prince Philibert at Meſſina; and vrged, that they now found by experience, the vnequall match of their gallies with ſhipps and gallions; inſomuch that they were at a ſtand in this reſolution: But at laſt it was concluded, to ſend to Tunes and Algier for aid of 20 men of warre, to attend and weſt them: And ſo they are now bold and aſſured to attempt any thing in thoſe parts. The prince Philibert hath a ſtrong armado both of gallions and gallies, if they may be prepared. I ſhall take the boldneſs to giue him aduiſe, as ſoone as I can; for ſo I vnderſtand his majeſties commands, in generall. Your honor will hereby collect of what danger theſe knaues bee, when their force only emboldeneth and aſſureth the Turkes to looke abroad, who were neuer ſo weak, nor ſo diſcouraged as now.

I GAVE your honor an accompt of the affaires of Poland; and I fear his majeſtie will expect from mee ſomwhat more exact of his commands; but I am as fearfull to come before him in raggs and peeces, vntill I haue found the way here to know all things with aſſurance; and becauſe I haue as yett had no audience of the Grand Signor, which I daily expect, I beſeech your honor to make my humble excuſe, and to acquaint his majeſtie with that which I write to you as part of the diſcharge of my duty. Your honor will remember, that in my laſt aduiſe I ſent you the conditions made vpon the place, betweene the armies, with a reſeruation to the parliament of Poland for approbation and finall concluſion; which hauing bene aſſembled, they haue vtterly refuzed the conditions of giuing one penny of money, or of binding themſelues for the Coſſaques, and haue preſented new articles, very honorable for them, and ſuch as declare they feare no warre; the particulars whereof I ſend encloſed, to which, for the preſent, I will referr your honor, only I will acquaint you with what I haue herein done. An agent from the king of Poland hath viſited me, and taken knowledge of his majeſtie's purpoſe to aſſiſt his majeſtie in the warr, or in the treaty: The one, I think, is at an end; and therefore I did not greatly deny, nor plainly affirme it, only I lett him know his majeſtie had giuen mee commaund to ſignify to the Grand Signor his diſlike of the inuaſion begunne; and that he would not leaue the common cauſe of chriſtendome, for any priuat reſpects. The concluſion of our diſcourſe was, That if they needed here the authority of my maſter, or my aſſiſtance; if they did communicate with mee the preſent ſtate of their affaires, and their purpoſes, I ſhould then be able to accommodate my negociation here with the Grand Signor in their behalfe, according to their deſire and preſent condition, which was much changed ſince I receiued my maſter's inſtructions, and that then I ſhould obey his generall command, to be in all things aiding to them; which beeing

taken

1621. taken in good part, and promiſe made to doe nothing without mee, wee ended, and thereupon I haue thought fitt in my demands to the vizier, to prepare for the king, to require the peace of Poland, and the priſoners; which though I know they will be agreed vnto, yett in the interim, while they are in treaty, my mediation in his majeſtie's name will procure the concluſion and facilitating of the Poliſh deſires, which the Turks will be gladd to caſt vpon his majeſtie, as done in honor of him, to take from themſelues the ſhame of yeelding by neceſſity: and this I doubt not but to gett publiquely declared by letter to his majeſtie. I haue found here litle reſpect to the quality of a chriſtian prince's ambaſſador: I haue had ſome ſpeech thereof with thoſe that reſide here, and I find that the intereſt of the Venetian, by his neighborhood, to beare any thing, and the errors that the French hath fallen into, and the ſufferance of my predeceſſors, haue by litle and litle brought them into contempt. I haue vndertaken to beginne a reformation; and becauſe I would not runne alone, and be left ſingle, I haue required articles of all the reſt to ſtand with mee, which they haue promiſed. In the meane while, I have taken myne owne courſe to reſtore the honor due to his majeſtie herein; and hauing at my firſt comming bene neglected of the vſual welcome, and other courteſies, I wrott to the vizier, that his majeſtie had taken notice of the diſreſpects done to his former miniſters, and had commanded mee either to reſtore and recover that due reſpect, and to ſuffer no affront or injury, or elſe to keepe my houſe vntill I receiued his further pleaſure. I haue hitherto had good ſucceſs therein, and thoſe errors haue bene acknowledged, and my welcome ſent mee. The chancellor hath viſited mee, and ſome others. The viſier hath promiſed ſatisfaction in all, which I will expect. I write your honor this, becauſe I might perhapps be blamed, if it ſhould not ſucceed well, or any trouble ſhould come vpon it. But if you ſawe how neceſſary a reformation were, and how much the honor of chriſtian princes is here trampled vpon, you would vouchſafe to be my aduocate herein: and beſides, I take a good tyme, and find them very loath to giue any diſcontent; and you ſee, by circumſtances in all, that their pride is inwardly abated, though they are loath to confeſſe it. I am confident they dare not breake with his majeſtie; though they pretend courteſie, they are poſſeſſed with an vniuerſell feare: And now the youth and raſhneſs, the diſcontent and weaknes, of king and ſoldiour, doth inuite ſome great and worthy action; but God hath not opened the eyes of this tyme to ſee it. I am ſo troubled with viſitts and preparations, that your honor will pardon my confuſed writing, and be pleaſed to accept the encloſed, and to communicate it to my lord admirall: overtaken with tyme; and though I knowe that herein I accuſe myſelf, yet I beſeech you prepare my excuſe, becauſe I would not preſent him with ſo diſordered and unperfect ſtuffe. Your honor will take all in good part; for his ſake that is

Conſt. $\frac{9}{19}$ Febr. 1621. *Your honor's affectionat ſeruant.*

Relations from CONSTANTINOPLE, *of the ſame date.*

SINCE my laſt aduiſe, the emperour continuing his purpoſe to goe in perſon againſt the emir de Saida in Sorya, who is ſaid to haue poſſeſſed himſelfe of the citty and caſtle of Tripoli, had given out 60000 checquins to prepare the carriages, and his pauilions, and taken order to prouide his palace in Aleppo, determining to paſs that way, to amuſe and raiſe ſuſpicion in the Perſian, and likewiſe had commanded the army of Aſia to be in a readineſſe by the end of the moneth of Aprill, and giuen out commiſſion for the victualls, munition, and other neceſſaries. The mufti, hoia, and other the viziers, miſliking this counſaile, with great inſtances and reaſons diſwaded him, as beeing a courſe very dangerous to his eſtate; firſt, that his majeſtie ſhould goe in perſon, leauing all Greece deſolate, and committ the care and gouernment of his emperiall ſeate to a poore kaimacham or lieutenant, it not beeing probable that the emir de Saida would ſtay to oppoſe himſelfe againſt the force of his roiall army, but rather make an eſcape, and retire himſelfe to ſome part of Chriſtendome; and that a generall by land, and the captain-baſſa admiral of the ſea, with his fleet of gallies, would ſuffice to puniſh, and to deſtroy him; beſides, if his majeſtie vndertooke the journey in perſon, it were neceſſary that all his ſoldiors ſhould attend him, which were a charge ſuperfluous, and aboue the enterpriſe, and almoſt impoſſible

poſſible for them, hauing bene ſo haraſſed and diſtreſſed in the late inuaſion of Poland (who did euen publiquely murmur that they would not goe). For which reaſons the king hath changed reſolution, and is content to make a generall by land, with the army of Aſia, to which charge is named the baſſa of Cairo. The next day after the Grand Signor's comming to the arſenall, he called the vizier-baſſa, the admirall, and the great treaſurer before him, where it was concluded to make ready at leaſt 100 gallies; for the preparation whereof 60000 checquins were then deliuered, the viſier promiſing to furniſh the reſt of the whole charge with expedition, of his owne purſe, and to take it vp vpon the king's aſſignations; whereupon the Grand Signor with great content did veſt them, as a marke of fauour; and gaue preſent commiſſion to the admirall to be ready, and to depart by the middſt of Aprill, and for his better ſtrength he gaue a command to ſend for aydes to Tunes and Algier; which was thought requiſite, becauſe it was declared, that the prince Philibert had in readineſs 60 gallies, and 6 gallions at Meſſina, which force was doubted, would be imployed to giue ſuccour to the emir de Saida, or to reuenge the attempt, and late ſack of Manfredonia. So that now theſe are with all expedition rigging, and preparing the armada in the arſenal; and for prouiſion and preuention of the worſt, there are ordeyned 12 ſmall gallies, and the ordinary army of frigatts, to keepe the Black ſea, from the incurſion of the Coſſaques: And though it be giuen out, that this army is only prepared againſt the emir, yet many that vnderſtand the ſecretts of this empire, knowing it to bee too great, doe believe that it is ſent to preuent a generall reuolt, which is murmured and ſuſpected in Aſia. 1621.

THERE hath bene daily expectance of the ambaſſador of the Perſian with the ſilke, according to the laſt treaty; but it is now thought he will not ſend att all, and rather doubted, he will make ſome attempt upon the borders; vpon which ſuſpicion this laſt weeke were diſpatcht away 16 captains of janizaries, with their companies, to make garriſon vpon the frontire.

FROM Poland it is written, that in their laſt parliament there was named for ambaſſador to this port the duke of Baraſky, the lord Samowsky, and the lord Zalkowsky, out of which number the king ſhould make his election; with concluſion that they would not ſend one penny, nor no acknowledgment, neither as compenſation of charge, nor as a preſent; and for the promiſe made by the chancellor, and the marſhall of the army, who is ſince dead, as it was giuen without authority, and with reſeruation of allowance, ſo it ſhould not be performed; and in the reſt they haue agreed to demand theſe 4 articles, as a concluſion of the peace: Firſt, that the king of Poland ſhall haue the election and removing of the princes of Bugdania and Walachia, as an antient priuiledge, by agreement in former treaties; and that the confirmation ſhall reſt to the Grand Signor with his ordinary tribute; for the Polacks pretend, that if theſe princes haue no dependency vpon the crowne of Poland, they will euer be the occaſions of newe trouble, and the peace with the Grand Signor will neuer be aſſured. Secondly, as long as the Tartars forbeare their incurſions into Poland, they will ſtand pledges for the Coſſaques, and no longer. Thirdly, that all the Poliſh nobility taken in theſe laſt warrs ſhall be ſett att liberty. Fourthly, that all other conditions of peace ſhall haue reference vnto the capitulations agreed vpon in the tyme of ſultan Solyman, and ſhall be anew eſtabliſhed. This being the reſolution of the parliament, the ambaſſador hath order to goe no further then Caminitza, but only to ſend a ſecretary with theſe articles; and if the Grand Signor accept of them, he ſhall then proceed and come hither, to make and ſeale a full concluſion of peace; which particulars beeing come to the knowledge of the grand viſier, (though this ſecretary be not yett arriued) he called the agent of Poland, that is reſident, and taking notice of the premiſſes, deſired him to write to his maſter to diſpeed away the ambaſſador, and that he would vndertake that the Grand Signor ſhould accept the conditions without contradiction. The agent replyed, that he would write, but had no authority to promiſe any thing: So that it is euident, the Grand Signor is very eager vpon any concluſion of peace, that he may follow his deſigne of Aſia. And though I doe not beleeue that at firſt theſe conditions will be agreed vnto, if the Poliſh ambaſſador were preſent, yet the viſier would trayne him hither, hoping therby to gett ſome tyme, and to wynne vpon him by aduantage of place: In the meane while, I doubt not to make his way the more eaſy, and to give the honor of finall accommodation to his majeſtie.

1621. Some 10 daies ſince, ſecrett order was giuen to Diac-mohemet the baſſa of Caniſia, and to Gelut-Emirze a Tartarian, to vnite themſelves with Bethlem Gabor againſt the emperour of Germany. But ſince, the baſſa of Buda hath twice aduertized, that Gabor hath concluded peace with the emperour, butt the conditions are not knowne; which newes doth greatly diſpleaſe here.

About 12 daies ſince, contrary to the counſell and will of all his miniſters, the Grand Signor hath married the grandchild of a ſultana, wife to Pertau Baſſa, only for her bewty, without any pomp, which is ill interpreted here; his aunceſtors of late yeares not vſually taking wives, eſpecially of a Turkiſh race, for reſpect of kindred. This and other inconſtancies, with extreame auarice, hath made him odious with the ſoldiers; and his daily haunting the ſtreets on foot, ſometymes diſguiſed, with a page or two, pryeing into houſes and tauernes, like a petty officer, encreaſeth his contempt euen in the citty.

To Sir Henry Wootton.

My Lord,

From Meſſina, where I refreſhed in my paſſage to this place, I invited your lordſhip to an unproffitable traffique with mee by your letters, which now in this deſolation would come like a ſhower in a dry ſpring. I hope that may be come to your hands, (though of no other uſe to you, then to let you know my fortune to live, and converſe out of Chriſtendome) becauſe I ſuſpect no ſtay, nor foule play in that way; but here wee only are ſo barren, that ſince my arrivall three poſts have come to the port, and no letters for us, ſo that I doubt, either wee are forgotten, or that ours are intercepted. I beſeech your lordſhip, take it a litle to your conſideration, and if you find that any miſgrounded jealouſy makes thoſe wee truſt ouer-wiſe, that you will take ſome courſe, that our letters may come as ſafe, and as ſpeedy, as thoſe to other nations. The Dutch embaſſador hath ſo good a correſpondency with the Venetian, that he is euer full, and wee ſtarue. I have at ſome diſtaunce ſpoken to the bailo, and done whatſoeuer becomes mee, to mayntеyne a good quarter with him, and have offered myſelfe in all his publique occaſions, wherein I knew my maſter's credit can much auaile him, and he hath returned all other outward courteſies; but this I fear, perhaps, becauſe we too eaſily committ ourſelues to a truſt; for it is ſtraunge, and out of courſe, that wee muſt receiue all our letters at the courteſy of another ſtate. I have no other grounds for my ſuſpicion, but the want which hath bene upon the nation, now more then a yeare; therefore your lordſhip will uſe my warineſs to our aduantage, and if there be cauſe, to diſcouer, and amend it for us; for howſoeuer this imployment hath bene uſed, I find there is great ſtore of matter, and of good conſequence, fit for his majeſtie's information; and when I am in, I ſhall adventure to write often to him. This is my firſt, and carries the anſwere of my meſſage; I pray your lordſhip, give a ſpeedy paſſage unto it. Nothing concerning Poland can be any newes unto yow, except that ſince the retorne of the emperour, who is very earneſt upon the concluſion of peace, the parliament there hath not ratified all the concluſions made vpon the border. Their great ambaſſador is not heard of, no, nor any meſſage or letter ſince, which makes theſe here very diſcontent, as vnfitt for the warr, and aſhamed to ſeeke a peace. The pretence of the Polacks is, that the Tartars haue diſſolued the treaty by a new incurſion; and they, by God's bleſſing, hauing eſcaped the fury, and knowing the weaknes of the Turks, and their deſire of peace, are too ſlowe, and perhaps too ſtiffe, and may drawe on them the rage of a young and unaduiſed prince; but becauſe they ſtill pretend that their ambaſſador is comming, there is no mouing here, and wee expect a nuntio or ſecretary before, with the concluſions of the parliament, which if the Grand Signor accepts not, the ambaſſador ſtayes at the border. The conditions are very honorable for that ſide; they will not pay any tribute, nor ſo much as ſend any preſent, leaſt it be ſo accepted. They will not ſtand ſuerty for the Coſſacques, but reſpectively, as the Grand Signor will doe for the Tartars; they only have deliuered Chotyn to the prince of Bugdania, and in recompence demand the election of him, placing and diſplacing, and the confirmation is only left to this court. Some other ſmall matters with the deliuery of all priſoners, and theſe I think this ſtate would accept, if they were here preſented with a little forme; or if any difficulty ariſe, his majeſtie ſhall be umpire. The armado is making ready for the Leuant, about 80 gallies in all, good and badd, if they can attayne to ſo many. They haue ſent for ſome ayd to Tunes: The firſt pretence was, to keepe the ſea, that no ayd ſhould be giuen to the Emir de Saida in Soria, who was noe leſſe then reuolted, and the emperour determined to goe in perſon againſt him. But ſince he hath ſent his tribute, and it is accepted, ſo that euery where they are gladd of quiettneſs. And now I think, this fleet ſhall viſitt the coaſts of Sicily and Naples, if they dare, for ſo they give out; in Perſia they feare a chaunge, and, briefly, they are in trouble on every ſide, their army decaied, their janizaries weake and fewe, and the whole government and diſcipline corrupted; ſo that there is no cauſe to feare them, but in their name. I could in this theme be large, but that God hath not fitted a tyme, nor cares for it: We receiue here at the ſeconde hands ſtraunge newes of alterations in England, ſuch as I cannot recite, without ſuſpicion that I made them; and nowe laſt from Germany, that ſince the peace made with Bethlem Gabor, the Marqueſs of Jaquendorph ſhould fall vpon the emperour vnawares, and kill him, with Leopoldus, and one of his ſonnes, his daughter, and diuers barons. It is beleeved here ſo farr, that order is giuen preſently to ſtirr vp Gabor, to lay hold of the occaſion, and great ayds appointed him. I know theſe, and truths are knowne to your lordſhip; I doe not write you newes, but meditate vpon them, for they are *mirabilia in oculis noſtris*, and God alone will finiſh his owne works; I pray your lordſhip's compaſſion and charity; lett us pertake, if not the occurrences, yet of your converſation; for therein you ſhall make mee have ſome dayes content, and I ſhall retorne the affection of

Conſt. 1$\frac{7}{7}$ Mar. 1621. *Your Lordſhip's Frend and Seruant.*

To Sir GEORGE CALVERT.

Right Hon.

I Haue at laſt had audience in this court, and haue bene receiued with extraordinary courteſy; I deliuered his Majeſty's letter, with a briefe of my meſſage, and ſome other compliments in writing, whereof, and of the ſeuerall anſwers receiued, I haue preſumed to ſend his Majeſtie a copy; perhaps his Majeſtie will think mee very formall and impertinent to trouble him with ſo many particulars; but for our owne buſines, I found it in ſuch diſorder, our capitulations and priviledges ſo confuſed, that I thought it not amiſſe that his Majeſtie ſhould knowe the termes wee ſtood in, and if it be fitt that an ambaſſador be kept here, it is as fitt, that he ſhould giue accompt once of all things, which I think was never done. And for the buſineſs of Poland, although I found the Grand Signor retorned, yet was there no peace concluded, and the king as apt to a new attempt as any vnaduiſed man could bee, if he were not reſtrayned by vehement perſwaſions of his viſiers, which gaue mee a good occaſion to aſſiſt them, and to honor my maſter, aſwell by declaring his roiall reſolution, as in taking to him the honor of the concluſion, which I haue done with conſent of the Poliſh agent here. If in beeing ſo large I haue committed a fault, I ſhall hereafter with eaſe mend it, and his Majeſtie may be pleaſed to giue your honor the papers to eaſe him; and if they may be ſo happy to come into your hands, I hope you will expunge my errors, and make for mee a reaſonable excuſe. There is no weeke but brings out alterations in this court, and the emperour is ſo full of heate, that he hath no other affection but the warre; neceſſity only bridles him, and therefore it is very fitt he be kept lowe. There is come to vs an aduiſe of the infortunate death of the emperor of Germany, which they apprehend here as a great oportunity of aduantage, and preſent order is giuen to reconcile and draw back Bethleem Gabor, and all the baſſaes and beglerbegs of Hungary and Grecia, haue commands to aſſiſt him with all their power, if he will attempt the territories of the houſe of Auſtria, to whom only I find an inueterate hate, and I meruaile at it, for if they did well conſider it, they haue no ſuch frends in the world: Your honor will pardon mee, that I ſay ſo; I haue weighed their meanes, and oportunity, and ſcituation to trouble and moleſt the Turke, and of the other ſide I finde their diuerſions otherwaies have occaſioned his greatnes and aduancement vpon Chriſtendome. I haue humbly deſired his Majeſtie to giue mee order how I ſhall gouerne myſelfe in the affairs of Germany, for that way I foreſee all the ſtormes from this vnquiett coaſt will fall; for vntill I receiue

1621. receiue ſome, I ſhall not moue, becauſe though I haue no letters from England, the other ambaſſadors here will tell mee newes, that is ſtraunge enough of alterations att home; the fleet of gallies is preparing with all haſte to joyne with ſome of the pirats; and if the troubles of Aſia be appeaſed, by the ſubmiſſion of the Emir de Saida, for want of countenance and ſuccours, as it is like by the arriuall of his agent and tribute here; then they giue out plainly, they will trouble the coaſts of the king of Spaine, which I haue aduiſed to Meſſina, and ſo am diſcharged of my obligation. I ſhall reſt from all foraine buſines vntill I receiue order from his Majeſtie or your honor; which I deſire you to procure mee; for I ſhall be ſought vnto of both ſides, there beeing ſome opinion of my litle creditt here. I will be bold to referr your honor for all particulars vnder my papers ſent his Majeſtie, encloſed to my lord of Buckingham, becauſe I know they will properly and of themſelues fall into your viewe: And I conclude with the ſame often renewed ſuite, that you will preſerue mee at leaſt in his Majeſtie's remembrance for good, that it may not be written on my toomb, The beſt of this man's life was baniſhments: *Conſul et Exul eram:* In all fortunes I ſhall ever be

Conſt. 1$\frac{8}{0}$ Mar. 1621. *Your Honor's Seruant, and humble Frend.*

To His MAJESTIE.

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

I Haue giuen diligent account to my Lord Admirall, and Sir George Caluert, your Majeſtie's ſecretary, of all things which haue fallen in my knowledge, or conſideration, both vpon the way, and ſince I arriued at this port, which I hope your Majeſtie hath vouchſafed to accept, in diſcharge of my duty, that I did not preſume to importune you with my letters in euery occaſion. In them I humbly deſired, that your Majeſtie myght knowe the honor which prince Philibert of Sauoy did render to your name in the enterteynment of mee your vnworthy ſeruant at Meſſina, and in releaſe of all your Majeſtie's ſubjects there in captiuity, which I cannot but againe acknowledge. And becauſe your Majeſtie gaue me waighty and vehement command to ſerue you in taking care of the generall eſtate of Chriſtendom, I humbly craved leave that I might aduiſe thither (beeing a part moſt obuious and eaſy to the attempts and incurſions of the Turks) of any preparations here ſuſpicious againſt them, and of ſuch other chaunges, as might be important to them; of which, becauſe I could receiue no aunſwere in tyme, and a fleet making ready here, and vaunted to trouble the chriſtian coaſts, I haue aduentured to giue aduertiſement both of the numbers, force and pretenſion, as much as I knewe, for which haſt (which could not be delayed without cenſure of ingratitude or treachery) I caſt myſelfe at your Majeſtie's feete, and with all duty entreate to receiue your farther pleaſure, how to proceed, or to deſiſt in the like correſpondence. In all thoſe aduiſes, which I preſume haue come to your Majeſtie's knowledge, I haue bene very vehement againſt the encreaſe of the pirats, whoſe danger, not only as theeues, but as armed and ſtrong enemies, I better underſtand, then I could think of at the diſtance of England; and I am of opinion, there is no one thing of more conſequence conſiderable in the chriſtian commonwealth, then their growth; for, as in the declynation of the papacy, the jeſuits roſe as newe engineers and councellors to ſupport the imminent ruyne of the tyranny of Rome; ſo I find theſe laſt locuſts are encreaſing to be a bulwarke and guard of the falling eſtate of the Turkiſh empire, which is ſo weakened in power, and corrupted in diſcipline, that it is vpheld now more by opinion and reputation, then by any true and reall greatnes, which conſiſts not only in multitudes and extent of territory, but in exerciſed ſoldiours and politique gouernment; for it is become like an old body, crazed through many vices, which remayne, when the youth and ſtrength is decayed: Their force at preſent, which was of moſt terror, is ſo abated, that this empire cannott make, well fitted for warre, 100 gallies, which together dare not looke vpon tenne good ſhipps, nor now appeare in the ſea, but vnder the conduct of theſe villaines, who are bredd vpon the loſſe of the poore merchaunt, and ſoſtered by the negligence of thoſe princes, that were opportunely ſeated to ſuppreſſe them tymely. But I haue bene large in this ſubject in former relations, and know the tranſcendency of your Majeſtie's wiſedome, and therefore I aſke pardon, that I cannot conteyne my zeale to the generall good, nor my hatred to the vnworthy enemyes.

I HAUE troubled your Majeſtie thus farr with them, becauſe beeing now to giue an accompt of your commands, and letter written to this port, for their ſuppreſſion; your Majeſtie ſhall find a falſhood, that will betray euen their owne diſtruſt and weaknes'; for here they ſeeme to reject them, will write commands, ſend officers, doe and ſay any thing, to giue a preſent content againſt them; ſo that it be of no effect to harme them; and at the ſame tyme cheriſh, yea, ſo farr honor them, as to accept aſſiſtance from them; whereby it is euident, what aunſwere ſoeuer is giuen, they doe now, as their greateſt policy maynteyne them, as the ſcourge of Chriſtendome vpon the ſea. Yett I haue done my vtmoſt, in your Majeſtie's name, to putt them to tryall, but impudence and falſhood are euer companions, and though I make their deluſions viſible, they will not ſee, and ſo hope to keep vs blynde; but if your Majeſtie were pleaſed to deale roundly, your authority can worke greater effects here, then all the intereſſed and neighbouring princes.

TO giue your Majeſtie an account of the reſt of your commands ſince my arriuall in this court. I found Sir John Eyre reſigned and obedient to your roiall order: In the controuerſy betweene him and the merchaunts, I haue not to doe; they will charge him fully, and he is retorned to aunſwer. I found here the reputation of chriſtian princes ambaſſadors declyned almoſt into contempt, by the misfortune of the French in later yeares, by the intereſt of the Venetian, and by the want of buſines or praticque in your Majeſtie's: I haue endeauoured and encouraged them to reſtore their dignities, and with ſome diſputes and difficultyes I haue had audience, with as good reſpect, or better, then is vſuall. I haue deliuered your Majeſtie's letter, and made knowne your reſolution, not to deſert for any reſpect the publique cauſe, with that confidence which your Majeſtie commanded, and required reparation of many wrongs ſuffered here; bnt finding the condition of the affaires of Poland altered ſince I receiued my inſtructions, and the Grand Signor retorned without ſucceſs from the inuaſion, though no peace abſolutely concluded, I was enforced to chaunge the manner, I hope not leſſe to your Majeſtie's honor. Your roiall letters are promiſed to bee anſwered by the next poſts, and order giuen therein, but I feare only in generall termes, which is a way of falſe protraction: What anſwere I haue receiued, your Majeſtie will be pleaſed to be informed by this encloſed relation, which, though yett vnperfect, I was fearfull to delay, leaſt it ſhould haue bene imputed to negligence. I doubt not but I ſhall enforce and extort from them ſome better termes, becauſe they know your Majeſtie is able to viſitt them at their dores; but if they knew that your Majeſtie were reſolued to breake with them, if they did refuſe you juſtice, I am confident the emperour would rather ſtrangle tenne viziers, then diſmiſſe your miniſter: But they haue bene vſed to ſuch flattery and ſeruility, that they are confident in vs rather then in themſelues, and therefore preſume to doe many injuries, which done and growne old, are very hard to repaire: But (I hope your Majeſtie will pardon mee this preſumption, which is no ſingular ambition in mee) if your Majeſtie durſt truſt your ſeruant here ſo farre, as to referre it to diſcretion, and putt this commerce into an euen ballance, when he ſhall pronounce a breach, and giue him power to reſigne the capitulations, which he would neuer doe, for his owne intereſt and ſafety, but in ſuch occaſion as could beare no delay; I am aſſured, they would not accept them, but rather ſtoope from their ſeate of the ſcornfull, att leaſt to doe right; and ſooner for the reſpect of your Majeſtie, then of any other prince, becauſe your kingdomes are out of their reach, but your Majeſtie's ſhipps haue wings to fly to their ports; and though it befitts not mee to diſcouer the ſecretts of trades, vntill I bee called, I will yett take away that objection; that the generall nor particular proffit of this is not worth one tittle of your Majeſtie's honor.

I HAUE preſumed I knowe too farre, if I knew not I had a moſt gracious maſter, who will ſee no faults of infirmity; and though my beſt fortune in your Majeſtie's ſeruice hath bene two honeſt baniſhments, yett there I will pray as heartily for your Majeſtie, as they in thoſe churches doe, which, I pray God, you may long liue to gouerne happily and glorioully.

Conſt. $\frac{9}{19}$ Mar. 1621. *Your Majeſtie's moſt humble Seruant.*

Aduiſe

1621.

Adviſe and Account ſent to his MAJESTIE. Conſt. Mar. $\frac{9}{19}$ 1621.

FIRST, I acquainted the viſier baſſa, with the ſubſtance of theſe 5 demands in wryting, and vrged them as farr as I could, proteſting in your Majeſtie's name, that by reaſon of the robberies of the pirats, and the inſolency and injuſtice of the miniſters of this court, it was impoſſible to maynteyne and continue any commerce in theſe ſeas, deſiring him wiſely to waigh and conſider, whether his maſter made due accompt of the frendſhip of your Majeſtie, and whether it concerned him not, to preſerue the antient league of your kingdomes; for that things were now growne to that extremity, as wee could no longer bee deluded with words and promiſes, but that your Majeſtie would either expect juſtice for the wrongs done vnto his ſubjects, or recall and retire them to your owne roiall protection, and free them from the ſeruitude they liued in; and in reguard of the rouers, your Majeſtie muſt either ſend an army to defend them, which would be troubleſome neighbours, or elſe ruyne and beat downe the townes that harboured and receiued them; or finally, give letters of mart to your Majeſtie's oppreſſed ſubjects, to right themſelues vpon all the frends and abetters of their villany: Therefore I deſired him to take our redreſſe to heart, for that your Majeſtie would be blameleſs before God and the world, hauing ſought in the way of frendſhipp and refuſed, if you ſhould be enforced to carue out your owne ſatisfaction.

THE viſier, a graue, wiſe and temperat man, replyed, Your Majeſtie's frendſhipp was antient and ſacred in this court, and they knew it depended not vpon intereſts, as that of other princes, but of your owne free loue; therefore I ſhould not doubt of that good ſatisfaction conformable to the league and amity of your Majeſtie's, and to the juſtice of this court: And ſo deſired mee not to deliuer them by word of mouth, becauſe that tooke leſſe impreſſion, and our interpreters would feare to ſpeake, but that I ſhould preſent them in writing, and he would vndertake a reaſonable and juſt anſwere.

AT my firſt audience I deliuered a preface of ceremony by word of mouth, then your Majeſtie's letter; laſtly, I cauſed my interpreter to reade theſe demands in the very expreſſed termes, and then deliuered them in writing to the Grand Signor's hands.

A FEW daies after, I ſent to the vizier, to know if he were ready to giue me anſwere, and that I would come to ſatisfy him, if there were any difficulty.

HE replyed, He would not that I ſhould come in perſon, vntill all things were accorded, becauſe it would be a ſhame to him, to refuſe the ambaſſador of ſo great a Majeſtie any thing that he ſhould vrge, and the denyall would breed diſtaſt betweene vs, which he would auoyd; but that firſt he would diſpute the points apart, and when all conditions were agreed, that I ſhould come with freedome: And my ſeruant being inſtructed in writing, hee proceeded:

TO the firſt he ſaid, That the emperor had giuen him order to renewe the capitulations, and to make any ſuch additions as ſhould be requiſite, agreeable to their lawe, and conformable to the antient league, and that therein I ſhould find no difficulty; for they honored your Majeſtie, and were reſolued to giue you aſſurance of their will to maynteyne a true frendſhipp; and therefore deſired, that I would drawe, and prepare the capitulations, and ſend them to him and the chancellor, who would conſider them, and beeing ſuch as were fitt to be granted, I ſhould haue ſpeedy order. Which hauing peruſed, I haue found them confuſed things, peeced vp without forme or ſubſtance; but I haue new digeſted them, with conuenient additions, and am ready to preſent and maynteyne them, if any ſcruple ariſe; and I doubt not to obteyne them, if after they will maynteyne themſelues.

TO the ſecond the vizier anſwered with great ſubtilty; firſt juſtificing the occaſion of the warr, and imputing the fault to the Coſſacks maynteyned by the Polacks, to robb euen at the port of Conſtantinople; therefore that the emperour could not in honor but chaſten and deſtroy them; hauing firſt by meſſage demanded juſtice againſt them; and now his maſter beeing engaged at great charge, and in his honor, he could make noe peace with thoſe that had beguiled him, pretending that they had no other intention, but the warr, (which I know is furtheſt from truth) becauſe that vpon the border the Polacks hauing obteyned a ceſſation vpon diuers conditions,

tions, (which I ſent your Majeſtie) wherein they promiſed a preſent, and an ambaſſador, and other ceremonies, and that he ſhould arriue as ſoone as the Grand Signor could gett to Adrianople; whereupon hauing raiſed his camp, and diſſolued his army, they now ſcorned him, and kept no faith; neither ambaſſador nor meſſenger, no, not any letter, ſent ſince their retorne: That therefore they could not hearken to any mediation, and that your Majeſtie did not value the honor of the Grand Signor in this motion: Which was deliuered to drawe from mee ſome earneſtnes, or to ſee if I would make the offer in the name of the king of Poland; which hauing aduiſed with the agent here, and knowing it not to be honorable, as they now ſtood, I would not doe, but ſent anſwer, That your Majeſtie moued it as a frend, and to admoniſh the Grand Signor, not to pull vpon him ſo many enemyes; for that no reſpect was of power to make your Majeſtie forſake the generall cauſe of Chriſtendome; that his grandfather had ſo vnderſtood the like motion from queene Elizabeth with good ſucceſs; and I doubted not your Majeſtie had deſerued as much reſpect from the Grand Signor as any of your roiall predeceſſors had done from his aunceſtors: But that, if I ſhould retorne anſwer to your Majeſtie, that they would hearken to no peace, I was ſorry they were ſo blynded in their owne cauſe. To which he replyed, and the concluſion was, that I ſhould rather write into Poland, and be a meanes to procure the coming of the ambaſſador, with the power of the nobility, for a finall concluſion, that the honor of the emperour might be ſalued, and that then, if any difficulty in the treaty ſhould ariſe, your Majeſtie ſhould be vmpire; and I your vnworthy ſeruant ſhould decide and accommodate it; and therein they would ſhow what reſpect they bare to your Majeſties name and frendſhipp. 1621.

THAT your Majeſtie may know how the eſtate of that treaty ſtands; if you vouchſafe to looke back vpon my laſt aduiſes, the conditions made vpon the borders were reſpectiue, and with reſeruation: The parlement hath ſince refuſed to ſend any guiſt or preſent, leaſt it be interpreted a tribute; only they haue ratified the deliuery of Chotyn to the prince of Bugdania. They demand the power, as a dependent vpon the crowne of Poland, to elect, place and diſplace the prince, leauing the antient tribute and confirmation only to the Grand Signor: They require all their priſoners; they will no further be pledges for the Coſſacks, but reſpectiuely, as the Grand Signor wilbe for the Tartars; they will trade freely, with or without a reſident, at their pleaſure; and with theſe conditions the ambaſſador was expected, but is ſince ſtayed, vpon a new incurſion made by the Tartars; proteſting, if firſt the Grand Signor doe not puniſh the captayne of that troope, that they will not proceed to treaty. At this they are here troubled, and deſire upon any conditions to drawe hither the ambaſſador, beeing unfitt for warr, and aſhamed to ſeeke a peace. The plea of the Grand Signor is, that he cannott puniſh the Tartar, becauſe the Pole hath not diſſolued his army on the border, which he requires, and the other will not doe, vntill all be concluded. The Turks haue alſo excited the duke of Muſcouia to inuade of the one ſide of Poland, and promiſed to diuide the ſpoile; which by honorable letters he hath refuſed; ſaying, That peace is made for 14 yeares, and that without iuſt occaſion, he will not for anothers cauſe diſſolue it.

SO that on euery ſide this court is in deſpaire of any better end with the Polacks then ſhame, and therefore though they pretend the contrary, they are moſt gladd of your Majeſties motion: I muſt confeſſe, that many think here, that the Polacks are too ſtiffe, and that the fault will reſt vpon them, if peace proceed not; and though God hath bleſſed and deliuered them from the firſt fury, they ſhall not doe well to exalt themſelues, and drawe vpon them the deſperate rage of a young and headdy prince, that wants not yet meanes nor power to aſſaile them; therefore I ſhould, with hope of your Majeſties approbation, venture to write into Poland; but that I haue certen aduiſe that a ſecretary from thence is on the way with ample inſtructions; and that if the Grand Signor accept of the conditions, the ambaſſador ſhall proceed; vpon whoſe arriuall I doubt not to accommodate all differences, by the authority and to the honor of your Majeſtie. The agent here accepting only the fauour of your Majeſty, and refuſing the like from all other ambaſſadors reſident: The French hath had the ſame order from his maſter by a letter yet vndeliuered, and becauſe he did doe nothing in the heate, I think he ſhall not be called to the concluſion.

TO the third the vizier replyed, That the motion for the priſoners was vnſeaſonable, becauſe in order it ſhould follow the generall treaty, and making peace, which,

if

1621. if finiſhed, your Majeſtie ſhould find, that for your ſake all thoſe mentioned in the memoriall giuen mee by the count of Olensky ſhould be free, except only for the prince Corresky, who hath bene the cauſe of many troubles, and hath made eſcape from priſon formerly; but at this tyme he was taken in the generall cauſe, and therefore the Polacks will make no peace without his liberty: Then I demanded better treatment and fairer captiuity, they beeing chayned in the night, and blynded in the day; which I doubt not to obteyne, but that I dare not engage myſelfe for them, remembring the caſe of the French ambaſſador: For the Scottiſh man, the ſonne of William Fourbes, he was taken by the Tartars, and fallen to their lott, and is out of the power of this place, but by money: But Wolmarus Formzback, now one of theſe priſoners, who renders your Majeſtie infinite thanks for that particular recommendation of him, hath certified mee, that he hath giuen order for his and diuers others redemption that ſerued vnder him; and that therein he will expreſſe his gratitude to your Majeſtie by particular care.

To the fourth, the vizier makes proteſtation in the Grand Signor's name againſt them, offering that I ſhall haue what commands, what meſſage I will deſire, in company of any Engliſhman; but becauſe I know, neither they wilbe obeyed, nor is it meant, they ſhould, I haue further required an article in the capitulations, that if they ſhall, after the receipt of the firſt command, doe any ſpoile vpon the ſubjects of your Majeſtie, that then the Grand Signor ſhall oblige his honor, not to ſuffer them to enter any of his ports, nor to haue trade, reliefe, anchorage, nor water, in any harbour of his dominions; but that they ſhalbe expoſed to the ſea, that your Majeſtie may ſuppreſſe them; and that then it wilbe euident, that the emperour dealeth ſyncerely with your Majeſtie; otherwiſe wee ſhall ſtill beleeue, that all their doings are diſguiſes of falſhood; and your Majeſtie ſhould be enforced to doe your owne juſtice. Whether I ſhall procure this or not, I cannott foreſee, nor how it wilbe kept; in the meane tyme I purpoſe to take out the beſt command I can, with ample declaration of the Grand Signor's pleaſure, and to ſend it both to Tunes and Algier, where I doubt not I could make a peace, if either I thought it honorable to your Majeſtie, or that it would be honeſtly obſerued; but in this point I haue noe faith, and I humbly deſire your Majeſties order.

To the fift the vizier replyed, it was an old obſolete quarrell, and that I did him injury to oppreſſe him, when in the tyme of 3 former viziers my predeceſſors could obteyne no reliefe; therefore he would not looke backe vpon the actions of other men, nor rake in the bones of the dead; but he deſired I ſhould reſt ſatisfied with this anſwere, that while he had the honor to gouerne, there ſhould no wrong be done vnto vs, and that he would heare all our complaints, ſo as no man ſhould need to looke back vpon his actions; to this I haue ſent a ſharpe anſwere, but know not what it will effect: Your Majeſtie may pleaſe to knowe, that the wrong is very great, and vnſupportable, with others lately done at Aleppo of like quality, with which I now ſtruggle, but know no remedy, except your Majeſtie will vouchſafe, if you haue made a good election, to truſt your miniſter; for I am confident I could doe wonders, if they thought I had power.

To the laſt there is order giuen to anſwere your Majeſties letter; I haue required that all theſe may be particularly replyed vnto for my diſcharge, and without it, or ſome anſwere in effect, I ſhalbe loath to accept of generalities and words. This is the ſubſtance of all I haue yet done, which I humbly beſeech your Majeſtie to accept without ſeuere examination.

HEERE are diuers aduiſes come of the peace made betweene the emperour and Bethleem Gabor, which haue vexed this court, whereupon the miniſters of Gabor were diſcharged of their penſion, and order taken to demand an arrerage of tribute of Gabor; but more lately in 18 daies two poſts are arriued from Buda and Cænisia, that bring a ſtrange and lamentable newes, that the emperour, his brother, and one ſonne, with diuers lords, are ſlayne in the way to Inſpurgh: It is ſo farr beleeued here, that there is order gone to excite Gabor to lay hold of the occaſion, and to ſeaze what he can, and command to all the baſſaes in Hungary and Greece to aſſiſt him, becauſe I find that the Grand Signor wilbe at liberty from the warr of Aſia, of which I aduiſed, againſt the Emir de Saida, who hath ſent his tribut and excuſe with preſents, to make his peace, which I think wilbe accepted; and then knowing that he cannott be quiett, I judge he will turne all his anger upon Hungary, and the territories of the houſe of Auſtria: I humbly entreat your majeſtie to giue mee direct order how I ſhall gouerne myſelfe in ſuch occaſions. 1621.

To my Lord ADMIRAL. *Two Letters, the firſt in Character.*

My Lord,

I WOVLD not by this my motion hurt ſir Paul Pindur, who hath long depended upon his majeſtie; and I deſire your lordſhip, without his prejudice, to accomodate his buſineſs. But finding his majeſtie in liking with his diamond, and hearing many eſteeme it a ſtone rare in perfection, fit for a great prince, I could not but offer his majeſtie, beeing now in my power, to buy a jewell that cannot I thinke bee fellowed in the world. I haue ſeene many in Indya, and ſome one or two greater, but neuer any that might be compared. The ſtone is in weight 70 or 71 carratts, twice the weight of ſir Paul Pindurs; in forme almoſt a perfect ſquare, a table ſtone of full and proportionall thicknes, all his corners all perfections, and in water of moſt exquiſite beauty, beyond that other, which was therein the greateſt perfection. My lord, there is no other ſuch knowne in the hands of any prince. The modell I haue ſeene, but cannot ſee the ſtone, for it is the greateſt ſecret of this court: but for the prayſes I give, I am confident; for my jewellers employed haue ſeene yt. The price will not be ſo great, but that in trew valew 40000 *l.* may bee gained by it. A pearle pendant of 97 carratts, which is the greateſt I euer heard of, in all perfection. Diamonds from 30 carratts downward, moſt perfect. If theſe pleaſe, I deſire ſpeedy anſwere, and ſecrett order. If not, giue mee leaue to make my owne aduantage. Pet. Vanlere knows of this ſtone, but if he knew that I knew yt, it is loſt, or wilbe dearer by 20000 *l.* My lord, you may give your word, this only is *ſans pareil.* As your lordſhip tenders your ſervants good or ill, communicate with none but his majeſtie.

THO. ROE.

My Lord,

I HAVE beene bould ſince my departure to preſent myſelf to your lordſhip by two letters, which, if they be arriued, will excuſe mee of all other fayling, than of matter worthy to interrupt you. In them I gaue your lordſhip an account of my opinion of the danger, and feare of the encreaſe of the piratts, who are now become the guards of the Turkes armadoes in the ſea, without whom they durſt not appeare vpon the chriſtian coaſts, as is now euident in this prepared expedition for the Leuant: the Grand Signor hauing ſent for ten of them; and his admiral profeſſing, that he could not ſafely, with all the maritime force of this empire, vndertake, I ſay not an attempt upon others, but to paſs and keep on the ſeaes only, without their countenance. I have viewed and conſidered the ſtrength of this ſtate by ſea, and I find that they are not able to make 100 gallyes good and badd, and of thoſe ſome ould, ſome very ſmall; their munition, prouiſion, and diſcipline poor, ſcarce, and declined. Therefore your lordſhip will pardon my vehemency agaynſt theſe theeues, when I ſee by experience they doe not only ſpoyle the induſtrious merchant, but embroulden and aſſure a greater enemy to looke out for aduantages. But becauſe I haue often aduiſed, and at lardge, of this ſubiect to Mr. ſecretary Caluert, though I can neuer paſs them ouer in ſilence, I will no farther trouble your lordſhip: what I can doe here to defend ourſelves, ſhalbe the beſt of my endeauour. I alſo ſent your lordſhip all other occurrences and varietyes of this court, in eſpeciall the ſucceſs of the Poliſh warr, and treaty ſince; ſuch as my newnes and little experience here could learne, which, I hope, his majeſtie, by your fauour, hath taken knowledge of, and accepted in earneſt of my duty, beeing very fearfull to appeare directly before him with fragments, vntill I had done ſomewhat in his commands, and furniſhed myſelf with the beſt of this ill place. And hauing now had my audience, in which I fully deliuered his majeſties meſſage, and demanded many reparations, and haue proceeded a little in debate and negotiation with the viziers, I haue preſumed to render his majeſtie a particular account, as well of thoſe anſwers given me, as of my opinion of the ſucceſſe and effectualnes of the fayre promiſe of this deceiptful nation, which, as I take the bouldneſs to preſent them by your lordſhips hands, ſo if they may obtayne the favour to be dignifyed by one of your good woords, I doubt not but they wilbe

1621. be accepted at leaſt, for the patronage, and I ſhall enjoy ſome peace and happines, that my maſter's opinion of mee is not leſſened in this fayre baniſhment. I can doe your lordſhip here no particular ſeruice, but an ouerture being made to mee of ſomewhat that may content his majeſtie, and is very well worth the offer, I haue thought fitt to entreat your lordſhip to acquaynt him with yt; and becauſe there is ſome danger and hazard in the diſcouery, if theſe ſhould bee intercepted, I haue encloſed it in cyphur, the key whereof you may be pleaſed to command from Mr. ſecretary Caluert; deſiring your lordſhip not to communicate it to any man but to his majeſtie, and to ſend mee, with all expedition, in the ſame ſecrecy, an anſwere of his or your pleaſure. If in this kynd your lordſhip deſire ſtrange things, I know neuer man had the like opertunytye, as opinion hath caſt vpon mee; and I ſhall, as in all other, endeavour to bee approued woorthy of ſome of thoſe bounteous fauours you caſt away among your ſeruants, from which ranke nothing can remoue

Conſt. $\frac{9}{19}$ Mar. 1621. *T. R.*

From Mr. Secretary CALVERT.

My Lord,

I HAVE ſince your departure from hence receiued from you fower ſeverall diſpatches, from Malaga, Meſſina, Zante, and Conſtantinople; the laſt being of the 10th of January olde ſtile, and the firſt after your arrival there. Before I make you an anſwere to any of theſe, I cannot ſtay from telling you that myſelf, my wyfe, and all this family of mine are exceeding gladd of your lordſhips and your ladyes ſafe arrivall in that port. The many buſineſſes I haue had of late, and which lye yet vpon my hands, haue driven mee to a ſtraight of time, the poſte being ready to depart that ſhould receive this diſpatch; and therefore your lordſhip will excuſe me, if I doe not anſwere the great paines you haue taken in writing ſo largely to mee, with the like length againe. I haue acquainted his majeſtie, from time to time, with the contents of all your letters, as they came to my hands; and the laſt from Conſtantinople, hee made mee read it all over before him: which, becauſe it is now the freſheſt in my memory, I ſhall tell your lordſhip what anſwers he hath commanded mee to give you, to the points thereof wherein you deſire further directions.

HIS majeſtie is ſo good a chriſtian, as laying aſide all by-reſpects of advantage, which the good ſucceſſe of the Grand Seigniure in his warres againſt Chriſtendome, at this time may ſeeme to miniſter vnto that partye whoſe preſervation his majeſtie is tyed by many obligations to wiſhe well vnto; yet is there, I dare ſay, no prince nor private perſon more gladd than hee is, that God hath not ſuffered his armyes to be ſo victorious as there was once greate occaſion to feare: and therefore the advertiſement you ſend, both of his laſt defeate, whereof wee had heard ſomewhat before, though not in every thing ſo particular, and of his vnaptnes at this preſent to vndertake the like, was very wellcome vnto his majeſtie. If you find any inclination there, to come to a treaty of peace with the Emperor, or the Pole, his majeſtie would haue you further it by all the meanes you may, by vſing his majeſties name in the generall, and the authority of his perſuaſion, ſo farre as the miniſters of thoſe princes will be contented to haue you entermeddle; ſo as you do not ingage his majeſties word or honor for the performance of any particulars, wherein hee can neyther direct you, nor authoriſe you, being a ſtranger to their affaires and quarrells, and having no other intereſt in the mediation, then as a chriſtian prince, their friend and allie.

FOR Bethlem Gabor, the character you haue given of him agrees well with the opinion which his majeſtie hath ever had. His majeſtie hetherto would never haue any thing to doe with him, neyther would hee haue your lordſhip take any notice of him or his affairs, but to leave him vnto them that haue undertaken the care of him.

THE noble treatment which you found at Meſſina from prince Philibert, as alſo that at Malaga from the corrigidor there, is thankfully acknowledged by his majeſtie vnto the embaſſador here, as indeede it deſerves; for they could not do him more honor, then they did him there in your perſon. I haue alſo myſelfe tolde the embaſſador, how amply you haue related it, with an earneſt requeſt vnto mee, that his majeſtie might take notice of it; and I ſhall, by my two letters this weeke into Spaine doe the like. For the correſpondence which prince Philibert deſires to holde with you at Conſtantinople, his majeſtie is well contented, that for ordinary occurrents

rents you ſhall not be ſparing to give him contentment. But lett mee adviſe your lordſhip, as your freind, and one that remembers you are mine, and my neighbour, take heede that even in ordinary matters you bee very warye of your conveyance: for when barbarous ſtates once intertayne jeaulouſies, they are not eaſily removed with reaſon. And I muſt confeſſe, I doe very muche miſlike that ſending a man vnto you, within two dayes after your arrivall, by prince Philibert, perhapps induſtriouſly, and not with a purpoſe to keepe your counſaile; knowing, that it were no diſſervice to the king of Spaine, if any thing might bee donne to make a breach betweene the king our ſoveraigne and the Grand Signieur. My care of you and of your ſafety makes mee doubt, peradventure, where there is no cauſe: but I am ſure, it is your perſon, and the reſt of his majeſties ſubjects, that bee now in the Turkiſh dominions, which in ſuch a caſe is moſt conſiderable; otherwiſe, vnleſſe there were ſome courſe taken to ſecure that trade better then now it is, his majeſtie had better breake with him, then to ſuffer ſo much diſhonour and diſadvantage as hee doth at this preſent by his amity.

THE cryes of thoſe poore people that haue been vndone this laſt yeare in the Leuant come dayly to his majeſties eares; and pitty it is to heare the miſerable ſtories that every day is reported of ſome diſaſter or other. Your lordſhip hath very truly and wiſely, in your letter from Malaga, ſett downe both the miſchiefe and the cauſe, and withall propounded the ſureſt remedye. But wee are ſo diſtracted heere with the multiplicity of other buſineſſes, which takes vpp nights and dayes inceſſantly without reſt, as, though that buſineſſe bee of as greate conſequence as almoſt any can bee, yet doe I not ſee an howers leyſure for it. Beſides, to deale playnely with you, who knowes well in what condition you left vs, for meanes to doe any greate exployt at ſea, I muſt needs tell your lordſhip, that his majeſties exchequer is not yet able to furniſh any conſiderable part of the charge to ſo greate an enterpriſe. On the other ſide, the marchants are earneſt ſuitors to come to ſome treaty with thoſe of Argier; but that his majeſtie will not hearken vnto, taking it to be a diſhonour vnto him, as in deede it is (though the Hollanders haue done it of late) eſpecially now the firſt contract made betwixt him and the king of Spaine, when Sir Robert Manſell was ſett foorth with his fleete, for three yeres, being not yet fully expired; howſoever, for want of timely proviſion of victuall, and freſh ſupplye of new ſhippes, the fleete was forced to come home before the expiration of the terme. I hope, notwithſtanding, his majeſties care and providence will, eare it be long, think upon ſome remedye for the ſafety of his people in thoſe ſeas, for which I ſhall be a faithfull remembrancer, for ſo much as concernes my place and dutye.

I HAUE helld your lordſhip ſomewhat longer then at the firſt I purpoſed, or thought I ſhould haue had leyſure to doe. For our occurrents in theſe parts, I ſhall tell you as much as is worth your knowledge in a few words.

THE emperour hath agreed to a ceſſation of armes with the prince Palatine; and the conditions are to be treated of at Bruſſells: where the infanta hath full power and commiſſion from the emperour to conclude it. Sir Richard Weſton goes thither the next weeke, as his majeſties ambaſſador, to aſſiſt at that treaty. The treaty of peace will enſue imediately after; but where, or by what inſtruments, that is to be handled, it is not yet agreed vpon. In the meane tyme, the count of Swartzenberg is ſent hether vpon embaſſage from the emperour, to give his majeſtie aſſurance of his hearty affection, and deſire to reſtore peace vnto Chriſtendome, and to continue all brotherly loue and freindſhippe with his majeſtie. Hee is lodged in Denmarke-howſe; had his firſt publique audience in the vpper howſe of parliament at Weſtminſter; and is very nobly vſed every way. The next weeke hee takes his leave. My lord Digby went from hence towards Spaine the 20th of the laſt moneth, and hath ſtayed long at Plymouth for want of neceſſaryes belonging to his ſhipping; but I hope by this tyme hee is gone: whereof I looke to heare every hower. The conde of Gondomar hath likewiſe gotten leaue of his maſter to viſite his friends in Spaine for a few monethes; but with a purpoſe to returne. In his abſence, don Carlos de Coloma, now governor of Cambray, comes hether to reſide as embaſſador extraordinary. The elector Palatine is gone privately diſguiſed into the Palatinate, with ſome three or fower in his company. And his majeſties royal daughter, at the Haghe, looks every hower for her delivery of another childe: I pray God ſend them both a happy and a ſafe travaile.

1621. And to your lordſhip, and my lady Roe, to whome I pray you commend my ſervice, all health and happyneſſe, as I wiſhe to

Your aſſured freind and miniſter to do you ſervice,

St. Martins-lane, 11 Aprill 1622.

GEO. CALUERT.

From Mr. Secretary CALVERT.

My Lord,

MY laſt vnto you was of the 11th of this moneth, whereof I ſend you here a copie. Synce, there hath not happened any great occaſion to write againe; only I ſhall tell you that which your lordſhipp, I knowe, wilbe gladd to hear, that his majeſties royal daughter is ſafely delivered (thankes be to God) of another daughter, on Wedneſday the 17th of Aprill, at the Haghe; and the prince Palatine is ſafely arrived in his owne countrey the Palatinate. Sir Richard Weſton is by this tyme in Flanders, and my lord Digby in Spayne, from whom we ſhall ſhortly heare what wee may expect of our two great buſineſſes, the peace and the matche. I pray you commend my ſervice to my lady Roe, who, I aſſure you, is often remembred and prayed for in my family. I wiſh to you both all health and contentment, as to

Your lordſhips aſſured freind to do you ſervice,

Whitehall, 25 Aprill 1622.

GEO. CALUERT.

YOUR letters, as they come to my hands, are all ſafely deliuered according to their directions; and therefore, I pray you, incloſe them ſtill in covers to me, and not to my coſen Branthwayte; for yf he be out of the way I can not come by my owne letters vntill his returne, though they be in my hands under his cover.

To His MAJESTIE.

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

I PRESUMED by my firſt letter to render your Majeſtie an account rather of my endeauour, then of any thing I had effected; butt now, that I have brought all things then in propoſition to ſome iſſue, euen againſt myne owne hopes and beliefe, I humbly craue leaue to interrupt your majeſtie with my importunities.

THE Grand Signor hath ſent your Majeſtie an anſwer to your roiall letter, which, if you pleaſe to overſee the vanity of ſome phraſes, beeing the antient preſumptuous ſtyle of this court, for the ſubſtance, I hope, it will giue your Majeſtie ſome content, it conteyning a particular reply to euery thing, both in your Majeſties, and in the propoſitions made by mee, by your roiall order; and in the generall, I preſume, it is as full of reſpect and obſeruance to your Majeſtie, as euer was ſent to any prince, from thoſe who thinke of no equality; and I can add this circumſtance of their care to giue your Majeſtie ſatisfaction, that it was deliuered to mee with ceremonyes of honor, and required that I ſhould ſend it by an expreſs, a command of ſafe conduct beeing giuen mee to that purpoſe, which hath cauſed the diſpatch of this gentleman, whom I humbly beſeech may kiſſe your Majeſties hands in my behalfe; and for the tranſlation, I give this aſſurance, that it is as true and punctuall without addition or alteration, as our language will comprehend their rhetorique.

THEREIN your Majeſtie ſhall receiue a promiſe for the conſummation of the peace with the king of Poland, which though giuen in high termes, the meaning is, that if the ambaſſador from thence arriue, and offer a peace, which they are ready to accept by their owne neceſſityes, and any difference ſhall happen in the treaty, your Majeſtie ſhall, as vmpire, giue the lawe vnto them; and vpon concluſion the priſoners at your Majeſties inſtance ſhall haue liberty; and I am confident, it wilbe accordingly performed, if the headdineſs of this emperour cauſe not a retraction in the Polacks, which wee now begynne to doubt. If your Majeſtie vouchſafe to looke back vpon my laſt adviſe, there was expected here a ſecretary, with the articles concluded by the parlament; and that the duke of Barasky ſhould follow to the borders, and there to attend the agreeation, and ſo to proceed or retorne. Since which tyme the king of Poland hauing intelligence of the inconſtancy of this emperour, hath reſolued of greater expedition, and inſteed of that ſecretary, hath diſmiſſed the chiaus 1621. of the Grand Signor, with his letter to the vizier, promiſing abſolutly to make the peace, and to ſend his greate embaſſadour (the copy whereof your Majeſtie ſhall herewith receiue); and ſo wee hoped all things in that buſines had bene ſettled; but the emperour perſiſting obſtinatly to proceed in his pretended deuotions to viſitt the tombe of Mahomett, though many ſuſpect other intentions, and beeing no way perſwadable by his viziers nor churchmen, nor frends, nor to be diuerted by threatening, to which the ſoldiours haue proceeded, that they would ſett vpp another king, wee iuſtly feare ſome tumult and alteration here, the people falling into ſuch boldnes and preſumption. It is therefore doubted, that the duke of Barasky will not ſett forward to follow a wyld chace, not to treat with a ſimple chimacham or deputy; and ſo much the agent hath ſignified to mee, and both parts are hereby in diſtraction: Beſides, I haue ſome cauſe to ſuſpect, that the Grand Signor will promiſe to ſtay vntill the duke be aduanced into the Turkiſh dominions, and beeing then engaged and in their power, the emperour will proceed either to force him to followe, or to negotiate with his lieutenant, which the Poles will neuer conſent vnto; wherefore I haue demanded an audience, and at the requeſt of the agent of Poland, I haue reſolued to declare the doubts and changes that may enſue, if they giue not aſſurance to the duke of Barasky, that the emperour will ſtay vntill his arriuall; and therein I ſhall aſſiſt both the Poles, who deſire a concluſion, and the viziers, who vehemently labour the detention of the emperour, which they may more ſafely ſollicitt in your Majeſties name then in their owne; proteſting that if any alteration happen by the abſence of the Grand Signor, the fault is only in his owne obſtinacy; and that both your Majeſtie, who hath mediated for them, and the Poles, are wholly excuſed; and this is now the eſtate of that buſines, which yett I hope ſhall haue a good iſſue, worthy of the honor of your Majeſtie.

YOUR capitulations with fitt additions are agreed vnto, and ready for the ſeale, ſo that I may preſume, your Majeſties ſubiects haue gotten more in few dayes, then formerly in many yeares, the fruit whereof I hope they will finde, and for it thanke your Majeſtie. Among the reſt I haue procured the emperour to bynd himſelfe to your Majeſtie for thoſe of Tunes and Algier, that they ſhall obſerue the peace of this empire with the ſubiects of your Majeſtie; butt becauſe in my laſt I wrott uery diffidently of the hopes of that buſines, both of the intention here, and of the obſeruance there, your Majeſtie will pardon mee if I recant to our aduantage; not that I am now confident of the faith of infidels, but that contending againſt my owne opinion, I haue obteyned more then I expected, and ſuch as by the circumſtances giue mee ſome beleefe, that they are reall here; and hauing your Majeſties order to doe ſomewhat therein, and inſtructions from the Leuant company left to diſcretion; and laſtly, foreſeeing the great damage our trades were ſubiect to by their robberies, I haue choſen rather to make ſome tryall, then to leaue it at the worſt; therfore hauing procured capitulations and commands, as effectuall as can be acquired, from the Grand Signor, and letters from the vizier and admirall of the ſea, I haue reſolued to ſend them by a meſſenger and ſeruant of this court in company of an Engliſhman, there to propound conditions of reſtitution and peace in the name of the Grand Signor; and although that I receiued ſome intimation, that I ſhould ſend theſe about into England, to aſſiſt a treaty intended from thence, I thought it would not agree with your Majeſties honor, and ſo you would reiect the motion, to haue any conference with ſubiects of ſo baſe condition vpon termes of equality; but I thought it fitt rather to ground it from authority here, and to diſpatch it in leſſe tyme, and at leſſe charge; which I humbly beſeech your Majeſtie not only to accept, and to iuſtify mee in, but to vouchſafe mee your roiall help, that if I haue begunne this, and ſhall bring it to effect, you wilbe pleaſed to command the lords of your Majeſties councel, to whom I write more at large, and haue ſent the copies of all, that their lordſhips may iudge of the probability, to call the merchants before them, to elect for mee fitt conſulls to reſide in thoſe places, and to ſend their goods thither, as in former tymes (for therein will conſiſt the aſſurance of the peace); and I make no great doubt to ſettle all things in quiett, and to beginne a trade to as good profitt as in any parts of this empire. I haue done this, this way of myne owne head; and therfore not willing to be bold vpon the purſes of the merchants without their conſent, I haue aduentured the greateſt charge out of myne owne poore fortune, not doubting butt your

1621. Majeſtie will take order, that I ſhall not looſe for my endeauour in a publique ſeruice: Beeing it hath coſt the merchaunts generally ſo many thowſands, and all the ſoutherne trades interreſſed, the charge wilbe litle to venture with mee one thowſand, with which I hope to finiſh it; if not, yet this wilbe diſcouered, that after this tryall there wilbe no hope of any power or authority from hence, nor of any other courſe, then of fire, ſword, and reuenge.

WITH all hnmility I will preſume to become an humble ſutor to your Majeſtie for a charitable grace; here are diuers poore men your Majeſties ſubiects in captiuity to the Grand Signor, and to other men, which might be redeemed for money. I haue already, and ſtill am willing, to doe aboue my power, and haue at myne owne charge freed ſome; but the burthen is too greate for mee, and yett I cannott ſee them in miſery without compaſſion againſt myſelfe; and I have obſerued in England many collections made for particular men in churches, by licences of grace from your Majeſtie, which, I feare, haue bene abuſed; therfore, if your Majeſtie were pleaſed to ſpeake with my lord keeper therein, that no priuate letters patents might be granted; but that your Majeſtie would vouchſafe to take order with him, that a warrant under the great ſeale might be giuen to ſome honeſt and elect men of the Spaniſh and Turkiſh companyes, as treſurers for the poore captiues, ro make a monethly collection in the pariſhes of London and Middleſex, to receiue the charity of compaſſionat and well affected men, to make a ſtock, to be either remitted to the truſt of your miniſter, to relieue the diſtreſſed eſtate of thoſe who haue fallen into miſery, labouring in their vocation; there beeing for all other nations a treaſory to the ſame end. By this your gracious work and goodnes many poore ſoules might be ſaued, who in deſperation forſake the croſs of Chriſt; and many other enabled to retorne and ſerue your Majeſtie, and to pray for your eternall happines. Your Majeſtie wilbe pleaſed to excuſe my preſumptuous trouble, and though my ſeruice be of ſmall effect, my praiers ſhalbe moſt feruent for your glorious and long reigne, as

Conſt. 28 Aprill 1622. *Tour Majeſties moſt loiall ſubiect and ſeruant,*

THO. ROE.

[N. B. *With the preceding letter to the king, were ſent the Grand Signior's anſwer to the king's letter, and the king of* Poland'*s of* Feb. 6 *to the Grand Viſir; but the firſt is not found in this collection, and the latter is little more than an excuſe for his embaſſador's delaying his journey till the ſeverity of the winter was over.*]

To the PRINCE.

May it pleaſe your Highnes,

I SHALL giue your Highnes a very late account of the ſucceſs of the inuaſion made againſt Poland, you hauing receiued newes of the retorne of the Turkiſh army, and of a peace that ſhould enſue; butt becauſe I thinke I can giue a more particular advice, and more certen, your Highnes will pardon mee, though I bring you ſome ſtale matter: The monſtrous and ſtupendious army ſo much ſpoken of with vs, did not ariue to half the number, nor exceeded 300000 of all ſorts, comprehending baggage; yett it was great enough to haue done more then it performed. Butt theſe ouergrowne multitudes euer deſtroy and eat themſelues, *et pereunt mole ſua.* A little fortreſſe called Chotyn in Bugdania ſtayed them, and defended itſelfe, about which caſtle part of the quarrell beganne, being taken by the Poles from the prince of that prouince, then vnder the protection of the Grand Signor; ſo that the Turke, paſſing the Boriſtin, was forced to leaue it behinde him vnforced, and encamped his army vpon the border ſtrongly, and then ſent out a Tartarian prince to make roads, and doe ſpoiles in the playne country. The Polacks faced the army of the Grand Signor, beeing entrenched, and commanded by the chancellor, conſiſting of 60000, the king remaining in Cracouia; and the prince, with the ſtrength of the Poliſh nobility, in Caminitza; there paſſed ſome ſmall skirmiſhes on both parts; butt after 34 daies the Poles fell in the night into the quarter of the Janizaries, and by the ſodayneſs cauſed a great diſtraction and feare, and hadd ſome execution. And the raynes falling abundantly, the armyes on both ſides wanting victuall, eſpecially for horſe, the great vizier and ſome other ſober men took this occaſion to perſwade the emperour to retyre, and to accept of conditions offered by the chaunceller, and ſo ſodainly 1622. the army brake vpp. The Grand Signor hauing loſt by the ſword, famine, ſicknes, and cold, about 80000 men, and aboue 100000 horſe, the reſt haraſſed, broken, and almoſt mutined; he retorned to Adrianople in Nouember laſt. The conditions were, the render of Chotyn to the prince of Bugdania; that the Tartars ſhould make no incurſion vpon the Poles, nor the Coſſacks vpon the Turks; and to aſſure this, there ſhould be ſent an emirze, or prince of the Tartars, into Poland, to lye as a pledge, and the Poles ſhould ſend a reſident to Conſtantinople with preſents; that the Poles ſhould pay a donatiue yearly to the prince of Tartary, antiently pretended; and ſo with reference to former treaties, both armies ſhould depart; and that ambaſſadours ſhould be ſent to conclude the peace, with reſeruation on the chancellors behalfe to the king and parlament of Poland; which ſince beeing aſſembled, hath made ſome alteration, butt of no great moment; only they will ſend no preſent, butt an ambaſſadour freely to treate, becauſe the Turks ſhall not interprett it a tribute, or compenſation of the charge of warre; thus this buſines hath depended euer ſince with no concluſion, the Poles vſing the ſodaine retraict of this emperour to their advantage, and performing yett litle of what was expected (only the ſurrender of Chotyn) to the great diſcontent of this court; yett lately the king hath written a letter hither, (the copy whereof I haue ſent his Majeſtie) promiſing to diſpatch his great ambaſſadour to ſettle all. Butt the emperour beeing ready to depart the citty, to viſitt the tomb of Mahomett, contrary to the will of his viziersand councellers; we doubt anewe, that the duke of Barasky (who is elect in Poland) will not come, neither to follow him, nor to negociatt with a deputy left here; and ſo all this is like to reſt vpon doubtfull termes, and then the vnquiett diſpoſition either of the Tartars or Coſſacks will eaſily kindle new fires. I haue mediated this peace in his Majeſties name, and, as your Highnes will ſee, by the emperors letter ſent to his Majeſtie, receiued therein an honorable aunſwere, that all differences ſhalbe referred to his Majeſtie by mee his vnworthy miniſter, and that the noble priſoners now here ſhall for his reſpect obteyne liberty, after the peace concluded, for whom I haue ſince procured fairer impriſonment.

I HAVE endeauored to ſettle, by the authority of the Grand Signor, a peace with the beghs of Tunes and Algier, and to that end I haue ſent diuers commands and letters; and though I had rather haue ſeene them buried in their owne aſhes, yet ſeeing no hope of ſo much glory by the failing of others equally intereſſed, I hope his Majeſtie and your Highnes will take it in good part, that I haue attempted at leaſt the quiett of our poore merchaunts, and their ſafety, which I doubt not to effect, to a great benefitt for the commonwealth.

THERE is no army preparing here this yeare, butt that of gallies ordinarily ſent out to the black ſea, to guard the coaſts, conſiſting of 19; and the other now ready to goe to the Leuant, vnder the captaenbaſſa, beeing about 30 more, uery weake, old, rotten, and vnmanned. And I beleeue, if they meete with that of prince Philibert, they will retorne in worſe caſe then the Poliſh army; butt I ſuppoſe they will keepe one out of anothers diſtances. Your Highnes will be pleaſed to knowe, that both the force and diſcipline of this fearfull empire is ſo farr decayed, that if the princes of Chriſtendome would either knowe or beleeue it, it would inuite them to that accord and vnity, the contrary whereof hath bene the only greatnes and cauſe of encreaſe of this monarchy; and in this theame I could be large, butt I hope your Highnes ſhall liue to ſee, and to act part of that, which is aboue all other worldly ambitions; the lyne of the Ottomans beeing almoſt extinct, butt one uncle a madd man, and one brother, and this emperour changing the cuſtome and ſtate of all his aunceſtors, diſguiſing himſelfe like a beggar ſainct, and pryeing into euery houſe, making himſelfe cheape and diſpiſed; and laſtly, obſtinating himſelfe in this voiage, guided by dreames and phantaſticque viſions, diſſoluing the lawes of his prophett, not only he hath loſt the loue, butt all reuerence and feare, which hath ſo long preſerved this great eſtate; and there is nothing expected more then a reuolt, or ſome ſodaine alteration. God of his mercy open the eyes of thoſe who haue power to make vſe of it to his glory. Your Highnes will excuſe my confuſedneſs, and vouchſafe to accept inſteed of abler ſeruice, the feruent deuotions and prayers

Conſt. 28 Aprill 1622.

Of your Highnes moſt humble ſervant.

To the LORDS *of the* COUNCELL.

Right honorable, and my uery good lords,

MY laſt letters to your honors were occaſioned by the requeſt of the Leuant company to make ſome certificate concerning ſir John Eyre; and beeing vnfitt and vnable to bee an accuſer, I was bold to trouble your lordſhips with ſuch matter as was then in motion in this court, that I might not ſend you empty paper; ſince I haue done ſomewhat, of which it is not only fitt I giue your lordſhips an accompt, butt that I craue your good interpretation, allowance and help therein; but before I preſent myne owne matters, you wilbe pleaſed to accept a briefe of the publique affaires as they now ſtand: The buſines of Poland depends ſtill in the ſame termes vpon expectance of the duke of Barasky, (elect ambaſſador) whoſe long ſtay hath diſquieted this court, and eſpecially the vizier, who procured the ceſſation of armes; yett a letter ſent from the king hath prolonged their hopes; butt the emperour perſiſting ſtiffly in his purpoſe to viſitt Mecha (as penance I thinke for his late ſhamefull retreat) contrary to the councell and inſtance of all his viziers and capteynes, and euen to the hazard of a generall reuolt; it is now feared, that the duke will not proceed to follow him at randome, nor to treat with his deputies left here; and it is true, though many be engaged for them, the Poles are very ſlack in performing and aſſuring the peace, (a litle too glorious of their good ſucceſs) and the nobility not ſo obedient to the king as that he can abſolutely command; which both troubles their agents here, and diſcontents the Turks; and a litle motion either of the Coſſacks or Tartars (ſpoile beeing both their liuelyhoods) will eaſily kindle new fires. I haue done all in my power to draw this treaty to concluſion, and cannott find any backwardneſs in theſe; but haue receiued aſſurance, that if the Poliſh ambaſſadour arriue in tyme (the delay beeing here interpreted for a ſcorne) that all differences ſhalbe accorded, and remitted to his majeſtie; and ſo I doubt not to obteyne whatſoeuer in that I haue in commiſſion, of which I haue rendred large account to his majeſtie.

THE Grand Signor hath ſent this weeke 37 companyes of Janizaries, and 10 of Spahees, to reinforce the borders of Buda and Caniſia, and inſtructions to withdraw Bethleem Gabor from his league with the emperour.

THE flete for the black ſea is departed in haſt, to make guard there againſt the Muſcouite Coſſacks, which are abroad, and haue done ſome ſpoile.

THE armado for the Leuant is ready to goe out, butt with all the diligence of the officers, they cannott exceed 25 gallies from this port, and ſome 8 or 10 expected to meete from Rhodes, and the iſlands of the Arches; a poore, weake and vnmanned flete, rather ſett out to keepe cuſtome, then that they dare attempt any thing of importance.

CONCERNING our owne buſines I haue obteyned all or moſt of my deſires, and haue renewed, refined and augmented our capitulations, I hope to the content and great quiett of our merchaunts. And becauſe both in my former to his majeſtie, and in my laſt to your honors, and in diuers to Mr. ſecretary Caluert, I haue iuſtly and vehemently complayned againſt the encreaſe of the piratts, yett without any hope to ſee them ſuppreſſed by force, thoſe princes who are moſt intereſſed by their neighbourhood and ſcituation, either not reguarding or not performing, and finding by wofull experience, that wee come to daily loſſes, and the courſe of trades once interrupted, they are difficultly repayred; I haue aduentured to doe my endeauour to make a peace, which I haue ſo farr aduanced, and in termes of honor to his majeſtie, that I haue procured capitulations and commands from the Grand Signor's letters, and inſtructions from the vizier, admirall, and all the great officers of this court, as effectuall as I can propound, the copies whereof I haue ſent your lordſhips, that you may judge if without reaſon I haue ſome confidence, that I ſhall make it a perfect worke. The grand vizier and admirall hauing choſen a man of quality to carry theſe in company of an Engliſhman, and giuen him publiquely graue aduiſes in the carriage of the buſines, and haue ſent a gally on purpoſe to tranſport them, which I thinke is a great fauour and teſtimony of ſyncerity; proteſting, that if hereafter the articles agreed on ſhalbee broken, that the Grand Signor will baniſh them all his ports, and that the beghlerbeghs ſhall no more excuſe their robberies vpon the ſoldiours, but that they and the other officers ſhall anſwer it with their dignities and liues; ſo that I muſt beleeue that nothing is more heartily meant here. 1622. Butt your lordſhips very well know, that as thoſe of Tunes and Algier are not in abſolute obedience, ſo I cannott warrant the ſucceſſe, yet they haue ſome dependance and awe, that where they ſee the earneſt intention of this court, they will not be wholly refractory; butt the perfection thereof will reſt partly in the good carriage of the treaty, which I will endeauour, and partly in performance from England; and therefore your honors may be pleaſed to take to conſideration, that I haue grounded this vpon promiſe that wee will trade and reſort to theſe parts in frendſhipp as in tymes paſt, and that his majeſtie will ſettle conſulls there for the gouernment of our nation, which wilbe the aſſurance of the peace; and there are many growne rich, who haue ſeene his majeſties forces, and deſire now to liue in ſecurity; therefore I humbly beſeech your lordſhips, not only to allow of what I haue done, conſidering the neceſſity of our trades, butt to ſend for the merchants of the Turkiſh company, and excite them to adventure, who know the proffit of thoſe places very well; and for the Spaniſh and ſoutherne traders, that they who partake the benefitt may contribute to ſome part of the charge, which I hauing begunne on myne owne head, durſt not putt to the accompt of the Leuant company alone; butt truſting to his majeſtie and your honors, haue yett borne it vpon myne owne adventure, which your lordſhips will not think fitt that I ſhould looſe for my publique ſeruice. Your honors wilbe pleaſed alſo to know, that if I conclude this peace, the articles are to bee ſigned by all the beghlerbeghs, beys, and officers of both the townes, and to be retorned to the Grand Signor as their obligation; the copy whereof I haue ordered, with adviſe of the ſucceſſe, to be diſpeeded by an expreſs from Algier with all expedition; which courſe, I hope, your honors will think of more diſpatch, and more honorable to his majeſtie, (I am ſure of leſs charge) then any treaty from England, with people of ſo baſe condition; and therefore I once again beſeech your lordſhips, to allow and to further this enterprize of myne, which, I hope, will proue a gratefull work to the trafficque of England; and ſo your lordſhips ſhall encourage him that is ready to ſacrifice himſelfe for his cuntry, and your lordſhips ſeruice,

Conſt. 29 April, 1622. *Your Honors in all due obſeruance.*

To My LORD KEEPER.

Right Honorable,

THE generall account I haue giuen formerly, and by this occaſion, to the lords of his majeſties councell, will excuſe mee from needleſs repetitions of the ſame things; neither are they of that valewe or importance in themſelues, butt as they ſerue mee to diſcharge my duty, as that I ſhould importune your lordſhip with them. Butt as I thruſt my ſelfe vpon your honor att my departure, and deſired your fauour and protection in my honeſt wayes, which I would not haue done, butt that I thought your owne honorable inclynation was ready to extend your greatnes and goodnes one way, ſo hauing now occaſion to vſe both, I am bold to trouble your lordſhip with my humble deſire; I doubt not your lordſhip, when you haue fully vnderſtood the neceſſity and miſery of our trades, by the piratts of Tunes and Algier, and that there was no hope, in my underſtanding, to ſuppreſſe them by our owne force, and then a miſerable loſſe or diſſolution would enſue, if nothing were done; but that you will both allow of what I haue attempted, to make a peace for my cuntrymen, and that you wilbe pleaſed to ſecond it from England, by an acceptance, which only wilbe declared by truſt, and conſequently by trade: There can be no objection againſt this, but point of honor; which is eaſily anſwered: firſt, by neceſſity, which rules without exception; ſecondly, the treaty is made with the Grand Signor, and by authority from this court, and not with them as freemen; laſtly, the French haue once done it, and the States of Holland twice, but neither to ſo good effect, nor by ſo faire and probable wayes as I haue now begunne, and hope to perfect it; and both theſe beginne here to follow the example, and would joyne with mee, and build vpon my grounds: ſo that I hope your lordſhip will conceive it a generall good, to the advancement of traffique and to the eaſe of the poore weſterne fiſhermen, and vouchſafe your countenance and help to it. I haue alſo made a bold ſuite to his majeſtie for a work of charity and grace, which will properly and particularly require aſſiſtance from your lordſhip; and I will not take ſo much from you, as to ſollicitt

1622. it, butt to preſent it to your honor, as an occaſion to ſhow your goodnes and happines in. Here are fallen into miſerable captiuity, and daily more runne the ſame danger, diuers poore men his majeſties ſubiects, trading in their honeſt vocations, ſome that haue lyen 10 and 20 yeares in the gallies, who for ſmall ſommes might be redeemed, and ſent home to ſerue God and their cuntry. I haue obſerued in former tymes many collections made by letters of grace graunted from his majeſtie for particular men, which haue bene bought and ſold, butt litle good hath come to thoſe, for whom it was pretended; therefore, if your lordſhip pleaſe to ſtopp that courſe, and to moue his majeſtie to giue letters patents to ſome ſelect men of the Leuant and Spaniſh companies, to make a monethly collection in London, the ſuburbs, and Middleſex, and to receiue the charity of compaſſionat men, as treaſurers for the poore captiues abroad, to be remitted to his majeſties miniſter here reſident, to be imployed for their redemption, at his diſcretion, I doubt not it wilbe eaſily and willingly done, and to good purpoſe; which wilbe a worke acceptable to God, and of honor to your lordſhip; whereby you ſhall ſaue many a wretched ſoule, who in deſperation, and through want, forſake the croſſe of Chriſt, that redeemed them at a greater price; and they will powre out their praiers for your endleſs happineſs. This, I hope, wilbe welcome to a great prelate of our church, and the greateſt officer of our kingdome, wherein your honor may execute both your moſt honorable functions; and I ſhall account it a bleſſing that I haue bene a poore inſtrument therein, which I will imploy moſt faithfully. Your honor will be pleaſed to know, without boaſting, that I haue alway ſhared my fortune with the poore, and giuen the tenth to them; butt I am not able to beare this burthen alone; yett I haue, ſince my departue, by fauour, and by my purſe, ſett free fourteene, and ſent them home, whereof two had turned Turks by force and frailty. And I think, in many yeares, my predeceſſors have not exceeded mee. And there is no other nation butt hath a publique ſtock for that end, and a treaſurer here, for the Italians, Sicilians, French, and Malteſes; which may alſo moue vs to imitate them in charity, that precede them in Gods bleſſings. This I moſt humbly commend to your lordſhips wiſedome and conſideration.

PARTICULAR matter here is none worthy your interruption, vnleſſe you will contemplate many ſignes of the decay and fall of this empire; the preſent Grand Signor following dreams and viſions, and having phantaſticque deſignes, that they ſay here are ominous; and all ſorts of people diſcontent, euen to a proneſſe to reuolt; and the lyne of Ottoman very thinne, butt one maddman and a child left.

THE patriarch of the Greeke church here is a man of more learning and witt then hath poſſeſſed that place in many yeares, and in religion a direct Calviniſt; yett he dares not ſhewe yt: but it were an eaſy worke, vpon any alteration here, to ſettle that church in a right way: the waies of the Almighty are wonderfull and ſecrett; hee doth walke in the path which no foule knoweth, and which the vulturs eye hath not ſeene, which the lyons whelp hath not troden: Therefore I may coniecture as I wiſh, butt cannott iudge. But ſurely the dayes of the judgment of theſe people are not far off, and God will glorify himſelfe. Your lordſhip will excuſe and pardon my vnneceſſary digreſſions, and accept me as one that is

Conſt. 29 April 1622. *ambitious to doe your Lordſhip ſeruice.*

MY humble ſuite to your lordſhip was, at my departure, that you would ſometyme remember my name to his majeſtie, that this baniſhment may not be vnto mee a ciuill death.

The following is an extract from a letter to ſecretary CALVERT, *dated* April 28. *The reſt of the contents being comprized in the preceding letters, are omitted.*

------ THE Venetians are fallen into ſome trouble about 3 gallies taken in their gulph, which although by their capitulations they may doe, if men of warre, yett here, where there is no juſtice, they are like to be ouerborne and faced out, that they were merchants. The vizier hath giuen rough and vnſufferable words to the embaſſador reſident, that they muſt take off ſome head (which muſt be his) to make his maſters wary to offend; reviling him for a traytor and a ſpy, with other termes of indignity : and I know no cauſe why I ſhould nott aſſiſt him, if they pretend violence to a publique perſon.

To my Lord CAREW.

My Lord,

I COULD not haue held my hand from writinge to your lordſhipp, but that I deſired to be furniſhed with matter fitt or worthy your trouble; and your lordſhipp ſhall find that this place affords mee as little leiſure, as I beleeue any forreyne imployment doth to otheres; haueinge many publique buſineſſes to ſettle, and findinge the eſtate of our trades almoſt ruined here, ſo that I haue had as much to doe, and as many accounts to giue, as tyme hath rather failed mee then endeauour; and though I haue receiued no letters from England to anſwere, there hath ouertaken mee one from your lordſhipp, dated 1615, that hath ſought me in the land of the Mogol, att Bantam, and, I thinke, att China, and found me here, the ſeales whole, and the ſuperſcription rejoyced mee, as from a hand I ſoe much honour; and it hath called vpon mee to make noe more delayes, but to ſend your lordſhipp ſuch ſtuffe as I haue, beeing well acquainted with your lordſhippes acceptation, and therefore I will make noe apologie, but deſire you to take in good part a breefe, as an earneſt of my affection and ſeruice.

IN my paſſage at ſea I ſaw nothinge that is new to your lordſhipp, nor that I thought ſtrange, but the fire of Ætna vpon Sicily, and Strombolo, a ſmall Iſland; and it is unneceſſary that I make any deſcription of Scilla and Charybdis, or of the braue and famous fare of Meſſina. I was receiued there by the prince Phillibert of Sauoy, now vicario of Sicily, (which is more then viceroy, by addition of power to rule and diſpoſe of all offices, without attendance from Spaine) with very great courtiſy and honor; inſomuch that, beſides his owne noblenes, I begann to ſuſpect that he thought he might make ſome vſe of mee: In the meane time I made ſoe good vſe of his humanity, as I freed all my countrymen that were ſlaues in the gallyes of Spaine, Naples, and Sicily, which were 13, the whole fleete beinge newly arriued from the Arches, where they had done as much as wee at Argier; and this I tooke to be a great and extraordinary fauour; and I haue ſent them all home to ſerve his majeſtie vppon our owne ſhippes. I anchored 3 nightes att Zant; and ſawe Cephalonia, famous in her Vliſſes; Lepanto; Morea; and ſoe paſſed into the Archipelago, by Delphos, Tenedos, Troy, Chios, and all the antient Townes of the merie Greekes, and arriued at Conſtantinople iuſt in two moneths; haueinge ſtayed at Malago, Meſſina, Zant, and Sio, 16 dayes, and in my way ſaw noe enimie, though they wher often but a day too ſoone, or too latte, which is one of the happieſt paſſages that ever ſhippinge made, and, in reſpect of my wife and family, a great bleſſinge of God, which ſhall be a tooken vpon myne hand, and as frontlettes betwene mine eies. Now, my lord, if I ſhould ſpeak of the ſcituation of this place, I could not doe it for admiration : But it is enough, that Polibius, one of the wiſeſt men of his tyme, now many hundreth of yeeres ſince, did propheſy, or foreſee, that it ſhould become the head and miſtris of the worlde, becauſe yt was ſeated to command ſo many waters, and by conſequence ſo many trades; or that the oracle called thoſe men blinde that firſt planted Chalcedon right againſt yt, and ſaw not the difference, when yett that ſeate is allmoſt incomparable. In breefe, there is nothinge in the world of that magnificence and delight; but if wee then conſider the people that poſſeſſe yt, and the vncleanly order and gouerment in yt, it is a ſinke of men and ſluttiſhnes. If your lordſhipp expect that I ſhould compare the greatnes of this empire with that of India, it will aske a large diſcourſe, in particulars to ſhowe their differences : butt I will touch certaine generalities; I was receiued with as much ceremony and pomp as any ever was, and I requiered yt, and with more than at the Mogols court; but here I ſpake to a dumb image, and ther I treated familiarly with an affable and courteous prince : I obſerved a great ſtate in all thinges, eſpecially a dead ſilence in the court, and every man in his order, but no ſplendor or greatnes butt in the aga and gard of janizaries, which were then 4000; butt in the other, I allway ſaw a free and noble jollity, accompanied with infinite riches and greatnes; breefely, the Mogoll is in greatnes of revenue, in brauery of court, in multitude of attendance, in ſtate abroade, in riches, in elephants,

1622. in his ſports, and, which is moſt honorable, in his conuerſation, a man that liues humanely with men, very much to bee preferred ; and ſo I leaue my deſcriptions, to come neare to ſome buſines.

Your lordſhipp will perhappes haue heard with what vehemency I wrott to his majeſtie and the ſtate, both in my paſſage, and att my firſt cominge, againſt the piratts of Tunes and Algeer, and how I propounded nothinge but fire and ſword; and now you will finde, that of myne owne head I haue endeuored to make peace with them, which may ſeeme a great leuity; but you wilbe pleaſed to knowe, that when I ſpake of warr, I rather wiſhed then hoped to ſee them ſuppreſſed ſoe honourably. I deliuered truth, that if ſome order were not taken to ſtop their grouth, who now makes 100 ſayle of ſtout ſhippes, being furniſhed with ordinance for twice the number, lyinge on their wharfes, not only, after great loſſes of priuat men, theſe trades muſt be all deſerted, but our fiſhermen could not looke abroad, and when ther were no booty at ſea, they would viſitt our ſhores and coaſt townes. I intimated alſo, that they would become a fearfull ayde to the Grand Signors deſignes vpon Chriſtendom; and now that he was decayed in gallies, he had at his command a better fleete, which he bredd upon our loſſes. But when I had written all this and more, did I beleeue I could moue an army? No, my lord. But I alſoe conſidered, ſomething was to be done to ſecure our ſelues; I remembred what difficulties to ſett out the laſt fleete, and what they effected; what ſupplyes and performance came from Spaine, whoſe intereſt is greater by vicinity; I ſaw both att Malago and Meſſina, that the prince, generalls and gouernors were verie deſirous to keepe their owne coaſts ſecure att our charge, and were willinge enough to ymploy and weare out our nauy in the Leuant, rather then in the Indies; butt I could not draw from them any aſſurance, that they would aſſiſt really; nor ſaw any probability how they could ſupply the hungry wants of Engliſh bellies: Therefore I reſolued to complaine with that confidence here, which hath wrought an vnlooked for effect, both by capitulations, commands, and letters ſent by an expreſſe gally and meſſenger from the emperor, ſuch and ſoe effectual, as I doubt not (with honor to his majeſtie) to ſettle a peace and trade in thoſe parts. If any object, that wee treat with piratts, I anſwere, I treated only with the Grand Signor; they are his ſubjects, and hee is become pledge for them; beſides, I heard of a motion to ſend from England, which had bene more ſhamefull; and lett them complayne that haue done ſoe much as wee, to ſett out a fleete, which they never aſſiſted, nor ſeconded; and laſtly, their was miſerable neceſſitie to ſuccour our marchants ſome way, when ther was noe hope of the beſt way. Your lordſhipp, in my letters to the lords of the councell, ſhall ſee my grounds and deſires, and how I haue proceeded, with copies of all, which you may be pleaſed to read, for they are verie rare examples; and I hope you will both approue and juſtify mee in a worke, which, though vndertaken without abſolute order, yett it may proue (if God bleſſe yt) of great advantage for the ſecurity and encreaſe of traffique in England.

HOW the buſineſs of Poland hath paſſed, and how it reſts, your lordſhipp will find by theis encloſed; and, as you will ſee, by copy of the Grand Signor's letter, I hoped to haue the honor of the concluſion of that peace; but now I feare the duke of Baraſky (elect for Poland) will not proceed, hearinge that this gyddy kinge is goeinge to Mecha, which haueing mentioned in my generall letter, you will excuſe the repetition, only I haue made a proteſt in their name, to aſſiſt to ſtay him; but as yett nothing can prevaile againſt his fate, which is to deſtroy himſelf, as *homo natus ad imperij ruinam*. If it be lawfull for mee to prophecy, I durſt ſay, that this mightie empire hath paſſed the noone, and is declyninge apace, if not verie neare yts deſolution, the lyne of the Ottomans beeinge allmoſt extinct, but one vncle, a madd-man, and one boy a brother left; and this kinge a man odious to all ſorts, deſpiſed of the ſoldierie, hated and feared of the viziers, curſed by the churchmen, changinge and diſſoluinge both lawes and cuſtomes, ruled by phantaſtique dreames and viſions, affectinge reuelations, forſakeinge all the ſtate of his anceſtors, and makinge himſelfe cheape and vulgar, by night walkes, and in diſguiſed habitts, hauntinge tauernes and by-places, and ther exerciſeinge the office of a conſtable; the gallies, which were one piller of ſtrength and greatnes, all rotten and decayed, without care of reparation, inſoemuch as this yeere the capten baſſa goeinge accordinge to cuſtome to ſea, cannot make 40, and thoſe verie yll manned, and worſe munitioned; and the janizaries, which was the other, are ſo corrupted, not only in their diſcipline, but in their inſtitution, beinge now the ſonnes of Turkes, and admitted to that fraternity for mony; who were antiently all the children of tribute, and knew no father but the emperour, and eſteemed themſelves his adopted ſonnes, ſo ſtood upon their honor; which was *magnum arcanum imperij*, that now they neither are ſoldiers bredd, nor yet beare him any reverence or feare; but are all apt to mutiny and diſſolution: I ſhall pray ſoe farr for them: *Da pacem, Domine, in diebus noſtris*; and then, *fiat voluntas tua.*

I HAUE troubled your lordſhip with broken ſtuffe; but if you pleaſe to looke upon the kinge's letter, and the copies of all that I haue ſent, your lordſhip ſhall find, that in the whole, I haue don ſome buſineſs; and I know not how yt will bee interpreted, nor how to releaſe my ſelfe from this ciuill baniſhment; for, God knows, I am as weary of the company of infidells, as they would be of hell; and have now no ambition but of chriſtian buriall, and to be eſteemed by my friends an honeſt man, and of your lordſhip, an

Conſtantinople,
3d May, 1622.

Humble and affectionate Seruant.

My wife remembers her ſeruice to your lordſhip and to my lady, and deſires you ſhould know that ſhee was yet never ſick, diſmayed, nor afraid at ſea.

A Relation of the King of BOHEMIA *and Count* MANSFELT'S *Encounter with* TILLYE, 1622.

THE king of Bohemia and count Mansfeld, marching with their armies towards the marquis of Baden, with a reſolution to hazard nothing till they were ioyned with him, upon the $\frac{16}{26}$ of April, found themſelues, towards the eauening, fallen upon Monſ. Tilly near Wiſſelock, where he had given his troupes their rendeſvous, with purpoſe to fight if he could, having to that purpoſe taken all the aduantages of the ground there, and planted four pieces of ordinance in the ſight of a hill, with which he roued to the king's army, but with ſmall harme. Hereupon the count Mansfeld and the king tooke their quarter that night at Mingleſheim, a fayre village about an houres way diſtant. The next morning, they having, as is aboue ſayd, no intention to fight, endeauoured to haue marched away; and to that purpoſe gaue the arrieregarde of their army vnto the regiment of horſe of Obertraut, and a duke of Weymar; and to Sir Andrew Gray his regiment of foote, and to others, reputed the beſt in the army. Theſe were charged home by the enemy, yet gott of, though in a little diſorder, and paſſed partly through the village, and partly over a ſtraight paſſage by it, there being but one, by reaſon of hedges and other impediments. The count Mansfeld obſeruing this, and the feare which this retreate ſtroke into his army, commanded the village to be preſently ſet on fire, whereby he both retarded his enemyes comming on, and gayned time to put his men in battayle array, and for the king to go about to encourage them, which his majeſtie did cheirfully and brauely. In this time Monſ. Tilly not being able to diſcerne what his enemyes were doing, by reaſon of the ſmoake, behinde which they ſtood, and preſuming, as it ſeems, that they had beene put into route by the retreate of the arrieregarde, advanced his men boldly over the narrow paſſage, the village being impaſſable by reaſon of the fire. The count Mansfeld commanded his men to ſtand ſtill untill two regiments of horſe, two or three of foote, and foure pieces of artillerie, with which Tilly himſelfe was, were marched over. Then he commanded his late reiregarde now made his vantgarde, to charge; which they did ſo well, and the enemyes expected it ſo little from them, that they were broken without reſiſtance, and 2400 of them ſlayne upon the place, diuers taken, among them a page of Tilly beleeved his maſter to haue been one, but he eſcaped. There were ſome who would haue beene purſuing the enemyes in their flight; but the count Mansfeld commanded a retreate to be ſounded, wiſely foreſeeing that if his men ſhould have paſſed ouer that ſame ſtreight, they might haue alſo incurred the ſame danger from the enemyes, who all this while held his mayne battayle firme on his ſide, as the count Mansfeld did his on the other, till the enemy parted them, in ſecurity on both ſides.

From

1622.

From Sir FRANCIS NETHERSOLE.

My Lord,

IN my laſt and firſt from this place, of the 22d of April, I gave your lordſhip a ſummary accompt of the good day the king of Bohemia and the count Mansfeld had then had in a rencontre with monſ. Tilly. I do now, though ſomewhat late, ſend you the particularityes thereof, both becauſe it was a buſines carryed very ſoldier-like, as I heare men of the profeſſion iudge here, and becauſe I am willing to entertayne you as long as I may vpon good newes, which I do not now begin to feare did only wellcome us to theſe partes, and preſently tooke leave, thorough our want of meanes or skill to vſe them well: for while the king of Bohemia and count Mansfeld, inſtead of purſuing their victory, went to joyne with the marquis of Baden, monſ. Tilly retired his forces to Wimphen, where he had his bridge upon the Neckar, and there entrenched them ſo well, that the king and marquis (who followed at leyſure, and *en paſſant*, repriſed all the ſmall townes had beene taken by monſ. Tilly on that ſide the Neckar) found they could do no more againſt him; for he could not be tempted to venture any more, vntill he ſhould be renforced with the ſecours of twenty-one coronets of horſe, and nine companyes of foote, ſent him from Bauaria; and with the forces of don Gonſaluo de Cordoua; which comming too late to his ayde before, as I thinke I mentioned in my laſt, repaſſed the Neckar at Lademburg; and from thence marched upwards to Wimphen, to joyne with the Bauarians. Upon intelligence thereof, the king and marquis being not well able to ſtay thereabouts together, for want of victualls, or for ſome other priuatt reſpects, ſeparated their armyes agayne, the marquis ſtaying there to entertayne Monſ. Tilly; and the king marching downe to Heydelberg, where he paſſed the Neckar, and after, ſate downe before Lademburg. The importance of that place vnto the enemy, as well in reſpect of the vſefulnes thereof to them, both for the bridge, and the ſtore of corne and wine layd up therein, as alſo of the moleſtation it gave to vs, by hindering the free entercourſe betweene this towne and Heydelberg, beſides others; together with the conſideration of what might be afterwards attempted on other Spaniſh garriſons in Gonſaluos abſence, gave a reaſonable ground for a preſumption, that upon this news he would returne. In which reſpect there was ſo much haſte made of the ſiege, that Lademburg was taken by aſſault the ſecond day, the gouernours and commanders made priſonners, and the common ſoldiers forced to turne caſaque. But, to put water into this wine, we had the ſame day and houre newes, that the marquis of Baden his army, conſiſting of 12000 foote and 2000 horſe, well armed and euery way well appointed, was quite defeated by Don Gonſaluo and Tilly, who, contrary to expectation, ſtayed together. The occaſion of this misfortune was an inuention the marquis pleaſed himſelf in, of encompaſſing his camp with a barricado of wagons made for the purpoſe, inſtead of entrenching it after the good old Roman diſcipline. Vnto which the enemyes obſerving that he truſted, drew out their canon, and with them played ſo hot upon him, that, to deliuer himſelf from the moleſtation, he was fayne to ſend out his cauallery, who behaued themſelves ſo well, that they broke two regiments of the enemyes foote ſett to guarde their canon, and tooke it; but could not go away with it. For the enemy, to preuent that, ſent forth their whole cavallerie alſo, which ſoone, and very eaſily, put the marquis his horſe to forſake the canon and the field too, thorough the marquis his fault, as I heare ſoldiers ſay, that he did not ſecond them with his foote, and rather ſet up his reſte at once bravely, than looſe it poorely at two ſtakes, as he did. For his foote, being now left to ſtand alone, were eaſily forced the next day, by the ſame means, to come out of their wagons and fight, which they did well for new men; but were broken by the enemyes horſe, as muſt be imagined, and put to the rowte. There were not aboue 2000 ſlayne on the place; but the marquis his canon, baggage, and vnlucky wagons were loſt. Of perſons of quality, only Magnus duke of Wirtemberg. The old marquis himſelfe made ſhift to eſcape, and to get to Stutgard to the duke of Wirtemberg, by whoſe interceſſion he ſueth and hopeth to obtayne a peace for himſelfe, hauing, as an inducement thereunto, declared, that he intendeth to liue the reſte of his dayes as a privatt man; for he made his eſtate ouer to his eldeſt ſone upon his taking armes, and to meddle no more with the warres, although one of his colonells, Gulſtein by name, hath gathered together about 6000 foote and 1500 horſe of his men. And ſo we have done with that fire of thornes. *1622.*

THE king and count Mansfeld, after a ſerious and hard conſultation what courſe they ſhould take vpon theſe newes, reſolued to paſſe over the Rhyne at Manheim; and after that marched downwardes as farre as Wormes, with deſſein to have attempted to breake the Spanyards bridge at Oppenheim; but were forced to giue ouer that deſſein, by Don Gonſaluo his retreate into the Bergſtraſſe, and Tilly with him, who made haſt, out of hope to haue found the king ſtill on this ſide the Rhyne, and ſo to have made an end of their worke in the field. In this meane time, the archduke Leopold beſieged Hagenaw; and, vpon newes thereof, the king and count Mansfeld, who hath his particular intereſt, as your lordſhip conceyue, reſolued to marche thither to relieue it, which there is ſmall doubt but they will eaſily do, and wee look for the newes euery minute. Gonſaluo and Tilly lay for a while after they knew this in the Bergſtraſſe. Since, wee heare, that Tilly is marched backe towardes Wimphen; but whether with all his troopes, or part of them, we know not yet. Gonſaluo is paſſed ouer the Rhyne at Oppenheim and Gernſheim, and wee are in payne what way they will both take, becauſe wee could direct them dangerous ones for the king of Bohemia; which, I pray God, I may have no occaſion to adde, ere I can cloſe this letter.

WHILE the warre proceedeth thus roundly and early, we are amuſed with expectation of a ſuſpenſion or depoſition of armes, and of a peace to enſue, not only from Bruxells, from whence your lordſhip will heare what is now done or doing, but euen here alſo; for the eccleſiaſticall princes make ſhew to grow weary of the burden of the warre now their purſes are growne light, and ſince they feele it lying upon themſelfes, as they do all either by ſenſe or by apprehenſion. They haue therefore employed the lantgraue of Darmſtat to the duke of Bauaria, to perſuade him to give ouer his priuat ambition after the electorat, for the publique quiet of the empire, retarded chiefly thereby; and the duke pretendeth to be of himſelf diſpoſed thereunto, as he hath ſignified to the duke of Wirtemberg, by the chancelor of Bavaria, ſent to him in an ambaſſage to that ſame purpoſe; and to intreate him for the advancement thereof to procure a ſpeedy truce. The duke of Wirtemberg hath thereupon ſent a gentleman to the king of Bohemia, to ſound his inclination thereunto, and his majeſtie hath returned him with this anſwere; That, although his laſt yeares experience might diſcourage him from harkening to another truce this yeare, yet, to ſhew his willingnes to embrace all ouertures tending towards peace, his majeſtie will be contented to harken to a ſuſpenſion of armes for a moneth, while the iſſue of the treaty at Bruxells may appear: And, to further that alſo all he may, both his majeſtie and the count Mansfeld haue, by me, intreated my lord ambaſſador, Sir R. Weſton, to procure letters of ſafe-conduct from the infanta, for ſuch perſons as, vpon the receipt thereof, they intend preſently to diſpatche thither, to informe his lordſhip particularly, both of the preſent ſtate of their affayres here, and of the conditions they thinke neceſſary to be inſiſted vpon in a depoſition of armes.

DON Gonſaluo lyeth yet ſtyll between Wormes and Oppenheim; Tilly, about Hirſheme, two miles aboue Heydelberg, with what deſſein we know not yet; but it looks as if they intended to yield in earneſt to a truce, or peace; which your lordſhip may conclude to be true, if you heare that Bethleem Gabor comes on agayne, which you will do before we here, or as ſoone.

SIR John Ayres is lately paſſed by vs here for England, by whom I had the firſt certayne knowledge of your lordſhip's being well arrived at Conſtantinople, which I do moſt heartily congratulate.

AND ſo I humbly take leaue.

Your Lordſhip's moſt affectionate and humble Seruant,

Manheim this $\frac{12}{22}$ May, 1622.

FRA. NETHERSALE.

To Mr. Secretary CALUERT.

Right Honorable,

ABOUT tenne dayes before the date of this, I diſpatched a gentleman, my kinſman, expreſſe to his majeſty, with letters from the Grand Signor Sultan Oſman; and gaue large aduiſe to your honor, and to the lords, as well of the publique occurrences, as of myne owne ſucceſs in other buſineſs: wherein you ſhall find, whenſoeuer they arrive, that I had ſettled all things giuen me in commiſſion, both from his majeſtie and the company, and obteyned newe and large priuiledges; recouered, by warrant money extorted, though yet vnpaid; procured ſuch commands and letters for Tunes and Algier, ſent expreſly by the emperour, that I might haue boaſted of a proſperous induſtry, as you will ſee by copies already ſent you. And therein your honor will finde, that I propheſied of theſe things that are now come vpon vs, foreſeeing that which I could not preuent.

ON Wedneſday laſt, the 7th preſent, the Sultan, according to his obſtinat purpoſe, ſending over his pauilions, the ſouldiours roſe, both Janizaries and Spahees, and firſt ſtaid the tents, and then brake into the courts of the Seraglio with infinite tumult, demanding of the emperour not to proceed, and to deliuer the great vizier Delauir baſſa, and the hoia the tutor, the caſlariaga, the chiefe eunuch keeper of the women, and the teſterdar the treaſurer, and ſome others, as priuy and conſenting to this voiage, which would (as they pretended) deſtroy the empire. The king promiſed, but delayed, and attempted to conuey them, and ſome treaſure, to Aſiaſide; but they preuented him, and kept guard all that day, only ſacking the houſe of the Hoia. The king in the meane tyme made ſome ſhowe of defending his pallace. The next morning the fury encreaſing, they demanded thoſe officers, or elſe they would carue their owne juſtice; ſo that he for the preſent was forced to hyde himſelf; and then taking oath among themſelves, not to rifle the kings houſe, they entered in, and by menaces found the vizier and caſlariaga hidden, whom they preſently cutt in pieces; and ſo ſeeking the emperour, not able to finde him, nor force any to tell where he had conueyed himſelf, they cryed out, they muſt haue a king; and then demanded for Sultan Muſtafa, uncle to Oſman, by him depoſed, beeing a ſoft-ſpirited man, and (to ſpeake modeſtly) of no great witt; who beeing found in a vault (where the king had putt him ſince the beginning of the rebellion) halfe-ſtarued, they tooke up, and ſett him on the throne, and proclaymed him emperour, taking him out of that ſeraglio, and carryeing him to another. Oſman amazed with theſe newes, firſt practized the woemen, whither he was conueyed, to murther him, and here beganne in the night a newe uprore: The ſouldiours reſcued him, and tooke him to their owne colledge halfe dead. Thus a man deſpiſed, naked, taken from a pitt, at firſt only begging a little water, was in a moment made one of the greateſt monarchs in the world. The depoſed, not yet in deſperation, the ſame night dealt with the aga of the Janizaries, and one Huzein baſſa, vizier in the warrs of Poland, to aſſiſt him, promiſing the ſouldiours great beneuolence. They counſell him, in this extremity, to goe out to the mutined troops to offer his larges, and to ſee if he could move them to any compaſſion; which he did, with them, and fewe others accompanied. When he came ſo vnlooked for, they laid hold on him, as he was pleading his owne cauſe. The aga of the Janizaries, and Huzein Baſſa butt ſeeming to perſwade for him, were inſtantly cutt in pieces. Then the poore Oſman tooke a clothe, and couered his face, expecting death; but they ſet him vpon a horſe, and ſent him inſtantly to the Seaven Towers vnder good guard, and euer ſince have bene ymployed in the ſack of thoſe houſes with whoſe maſters they had any quarrel as yll miniſters, and haue touched nothing elſe. At this inſtant I am aduiſed, that the newe great vizier Daout baſſa, by the command of the newe emperour, hath ſtrangled Oſman, ſent to priſon butt fower howers agoe: The firſt emperour that ever they laid violent hands on; a fatall ſigne, I think, of their declynation.

I cannot diſcourſe at this preſent, hauing butt one hower allowed mee to write by the Venetian baile, and all not yet appeaſed: But I would not his majeſtie ſhould receiue yt from another hand; therefore you wilbe pleaſed to preſent, and to accept *res geſtas*, in this hurly-burly. I have knowledge of all the ground of this buſineſs, and the practize of the great vizier, now ſlayne, to alter the whole frame of gouernment of this empire; a braue and wiſe plott, if yt had taken effect; which had either made him monarch of the world, or wholly torne and diſſolued it: But God hath his hand and power in theſe things above our reach; and I will ſend your honor the ſtory of this, wherein you ſhall ſee ſtraunge things propoſed, and now confounded. And this is the third day ſince theſe troubles beganne, and I hope wilbe the laſt; though I ſuſpect a warre to enſue, of which I will adviſe your honor in tyme.

Conſtantinople. 10th May, 1622.

To the ſame.

Right Honorable,

THE former is a copy of myne, ſent you the laſt weeke, written in haſte, and while wee were vnquiett, and not free from feare; for the ſubſtance, it is all true, only ſome difference in the manner of no moment, which I muſt then take as I could gett yt from report. Butt I will in few daies trouble you with the whole and large diſcourſe, which I think is one of the rareſt and ſtrangeſt ſtories, both for the deſigne and confuſion thereof, and for the great alterations following, and waies opened to greater, that this age, or many former haue produced. In the meane while, to giue your honor a longing to know more, I will for this tyme touch the proiect, and ſome fewe obſeruations vpon it, and then conclude with myne owne buſineſs. Firſt, your honor muſt knowe, that this laſt emperour, Oſman, was a youth of a great and haughty ſpiritt, very couragious, a moſt mortall hater of the chriſtians, enuious of the glory of his aunceſtors, hauing deſigned great things, and ambitious to aduance his name higher than any of theirs. His firſt enterpriſe was that of Poland, which hee vndertook of his owne head, againſt the liking both of viziers and ſoldiours, who in a monarchy grown, to riches and hight, declyned from her antient diſciplyne by eaſe and wealth, and perhaps, *longa dominatione inertes*, are euer corrupt and lazy. This action he thought ſo eaſy, as that he had diſpoſed of the diſtribution of his conqueſt, and diuided the live lyon's skynne. Being met vpon the borders with a poore army, in compariſon, he was firſt (as I enformed you) worſted at Chotyn, ſo that he was fayne to leaue yt vntaken. Then, when he would haue forced the trenches of the chancellor, to haue advanced into playn country, he could neuer procure his Janizaries to fight. though engaging his perſon, once or twice, beyond the regarde of his quality; and in concluſion was compelled to riſe ſhamefully, and to treat vpon eaſy conditions; and, to ſaue his honor, was very gladd, by my comming, of that pretence to make a peace (which yet depends) vntill hee had executed his deepe conceiued councells. For this diſgrace, he tooke ſo rooted an indignation againſt the Janizaries, and ſo iuſtly, that he often complayned he was no king that was ſubject to the inſolency of his owne ſlaues, vpon whom he ſpent his treaſures, and yet they would neither fight in warre, nor be content in peace without exacting bounties. Delauir Baſſa vizier, a man of great witt and courage, and called from the eaſtern parts to this action, who came in a braue and ſouldiourly equipage aboue all his captaines, was ſudainly made great vizier, the former beeing in the ſame diſgrace common with the ſoldiours, though not in the fault. This man was neuer bredd here, but had liued in action for many yeares, and ſo had no faction, nor dependance in court, but ſtood vpon himſelfe; and beeing now vnlooked for advanced to this high dignity, he wrought vpon the kings diſcontent, and nouriſhed yt, and in concluſion told him, It was true, he was no emperour, nor could bee, while the Janizaries had the power which they had lately vſurped: That they were corrupted from their antient inſtitution, and were lazy cowards, vnworthy of bread: But if he would follow his advice, he could prouide him a newe ſoldioury about Damaſcus, and from the Coords, of men euer bredd in the frontire warre, and of great courage; and that of them he ſhould erect a newe militia, that ſhould wholy depend of him only, enterteyning 40000 in pay, which ſhould allway be his guard: That euery beglerbegh, in his gouerment, ſhould trayne ſome of the inhabitants, who, in all occaſions of making a great army, ſhould be in readynes; and hereby he ſhould ſpare infinite treaſure, and ſecure his eſtate eaten and in danger by theſe drones, and be able, with men of new ſpiritts, to doe greater matters then any of his aunceſtors. The king, pleaſed with this councell, gaue all to the viziers direction, who was a true

1622. ſoldiour, and a very wiſe man, able, by his creditt in Aſia, to performe this and more; for he was exceedingly beloued in thoſe parts, very rich, and had kept Damaſcus for himſelfe in the laſt rebellion. Upon this concluſion betweene them, he ſent his letters to his frends, and prouided 10000 thereabouts, and 10000 from the Coords, all vpon pretence of invading Perſia; and had cauſed the Emir de Saida to raiſe 20000, which was called a reuolt, but was indeed in ayd of the king's purpoſes, who pretended to goe priuately to Mecha; but his end was to meete thoſe ſoldiours, and to ſtay a yeare at Damaſcus vntill he had regulated his new army, and then to retorne to Conſtantinople, and root out and diſſolue all the chambers of the Janizaries, and caſt the Spahees and Timariotts, and to exauctorate all their captaynes, who eate vp his country. And hauing thus ſettled all things here, he then reſolued, with his new ſoldiours, to attempt the recouery of his honor in Chriſtendome; in the meane tyme to hold all good frendſhipp and correſpondence there in all parts. Certenly this was a braue and well-grounded deſigne, and of great conſequence for the renewing of this decayed empire, if God had not deſtroyed it; for it is very true, the Turkiſh emperour is now but the Janizaries treaſurer. If this proiect had taken place, God knowes what euents it might haue produced by a civill warre; for doubtleſſe the ſoldioury here would haue ſett upp a new king, and maynteyned him as they could, and this European part had bene torne away by the diuiſion; beſides Delauir baſſa hauing the king in his poſſeſſion, and the treaſure and his owne authority ſo greate, and his inclynation *velle imperare*, once diſcouered, it may well be thought that he would haue ſhared ſome part of this greate eſtate: If, on the other ſide, the king had preuailed, and the vizier proued faithfull, I am perſwaded they would haue made ſuch a reformation, and erected ſuch a newe order for the warre and treaſure, that he would haue troubled all Chriſtendome; but, *ubi diſquiſitor ſæculi huius? nonne infatuavit Deus ſapientiam mundi huius? perdam ſapientiam ſapientum, et vanam reddam intelligentiam intelligentium.* I know not whether I ought to wiſh that theſe councells had ſucceded or not: Now I am ſure we are here governed by a poore and ſeely man, or rather, here is no gouernment, where ſlaues, that in fewe howres could chaunge the greateſt monarch, are become ſo inſolent, that yett there is no open diuan or councell, vntill they haue receiued a donatiue for guerdon of their iniquity. Your honor will giue mee leaue to make ſhort obſeruations: Firſt, That the treaſury, by the three chaunges in fower years (for euery Janizary in the empire, whether abſent or preſent, hath 25 checquins gold, beſides the Spahees and other orders) and by the late warr, is very much exhauſted, and theſe fellowes all liuing that haue had the milke, and now inured to proſperous mutinies, they haue taken ſuch head as cannot be ſuffered, nor ſafely taken off; and I doe not think that all is quiett, though it appears ſo; but that we ſhall haue new troubles from thoſe prepared in Aſia, who will attempt a reuenge for the death of a king that was their martyr: *et hinc ruinæ.* Secondly, in the degrees of the vprore itſelfe, That the ſoldiours had no intention at firſt, either to depoſe or hurt their emperour, butt only to ſtay him, and to cutt off the counſellors of his journey, whom the next day, dead and buried, they bitterly lamented, knowing they had raſhly ſett vp one whom they muſt change for diſability. Thirdly at the order, That theſe mutiners, hauing no head nor direction, kept that reglement, that they tooke oath in their fury in the kings yard, not to ſpoile nor ſack the imperiall throne, as their owne diſhonour, and neither committed nor ſuffered any inſolency nor violence in the citty; and, which is ſtrange, I thinke there hath not bene done, in the three days and three nights, 1000 checquins dammage to the neutralls, nor to any butt to thoſe obnoxious for ſome former quarrell: And ſix of them meeting with 100 *l.* of myne in the ſtreets, in the hands of a poore man, they firſt tooke it away; but he pleading it was myne, they retorned yt; ſo that I may wonder at ſuch orderly diſorder. This plott was diſcouered to the ſoldiours, by words of diſdaine lett fall from the king, by remouing all his treaſure, pulling down the riches of his houſe, melting furniture and ſaddles, and whatſoeuer could be converted into bullion. Thus your honor hath a modell of troubles and my contemplations, which tyme may enlarge. For our owne buſines: They will now doe any thing I ſhall propound for Poland, hauing ſent offers thither, and will ſend into England; but whether it were well done now to aſſiſt to any peace, I know not; yet will follow my inſtructions. Within fower days after this, I procured to be renewed all my commands and letters for Tunes and Algier, in this emperours name, and haue diſpeeded them away, according to my adviſes ſent your honor by my coſen, Robert Roe; ſo that I think I ſhall rather fortify then weaken that deſigne. The letter written to his majeſtie by the laſt emperour ſhalbe confirmed, and wee are iuſt in *priſtino ſtatu.* I beſeech your honor, read part of this my letter to his majeſtie, and mediate for me, that yt may abſolue mee, vntill I can put it in better forme, being ſcarſe allowed tyme to tranſcribe this, that you may read yt. *Et ab his incendiarijs libera nos, Domine.*

Conſtantinople,
16 May, 1622.

Your Honors affectionate Seruant.

Relation of the Death of Sultan OSMAN.

THE Grandſignior Sultan Oſman, diſcontented euer ſince his diſgrace in Poland, as ſoone as he came to Conſtantinople, pretended a journey vpon the emir de Saida, who was reported to be in rebellion, hauing taken armes to other ends: But beeing diuerted from this purpoſe by the great inſtance of the viziers, and that it would not ſo well ſerue his ſecrett deſignes, becauſe he muſt then keep an army on foote, he gaue out that he would viſitt Mecha, the tomb of his falſe prophett. To make this voiage the more ſecure in appearance, he ſeemed content to accept of any treaty with the Polacks, euen to conditions both of diſadvantage and diſhonor. For his eſtates in Hungary, he reenforced the frontire with diuers troopes; and though he were much troubled at the league betweene the emperour of Germany and Bethleem Gabor, yett he diſſembled it ſoe as that he would not diſpleaſe the Tranſyluanian, but rather offered newe ſuccors, and forbearance of his tribute. From the incurſions of the Coſſacks, he hoped to aſſure himſelfe by the treaty of the Poles; and in occaſion of breach, he had the Tartars ready to requite them, it beeing both their trades to liue vpon ſpoile and robbery; and for more ſecurity he appointed 20 gallies to keep the Black-ſea. The common people, and viziers, that loued reſt, and knew not the deſigne, were much troubled and diſcontent at this journey, who made many remonſtrances to him of the inconuenience and danger to leaue the ſeat of his empire to the truſt of a deputy, in a tyme when Bethlem Gabor was newly reconciled to the Germayne emperour, and therefore not to be truſted, and the Polacks newly reconciled to him, and therefore to be miſtruſted. Diuers other reaſons were made to him, many petitions delivered from the churchmen, lawyers, and from all eſtates; but melancholy reuenge had wholly poſſeſſed him, ſo that by no meanes he could be perſwaded to deſiſt. The ſoldioury paſſed ſo farre, as to threaten publiquely, and to proteſt they would not follow, but rather ſett upp another king in his abſence, that ſhould ſtay among them: This alſo wrought no other effect, butt encreaſe of deſpight againſt them. In concluſion, carried by his owne fate to deſtruction, the 7th of May (hauing firſt commanded away all his gallies to the Leuant, and thereby diſpoſed away many of his ſoldiours) he beganne to paſſe ouer his tents and pauilions to Aſia-ſide, with great quantities of treaſure. The Janizaries and Spahees (who had alſo ſecrett intelligence vpon the king, his owne words and actions betrayeing ſome further deſſigne then a pilgrimage; for he made preparations to carry away all his jewells and treaſure, euen defaceing his pallace, and taking from churches, and his wardrobes, whatſoeuer could be conuerted to buillion) ſuddenly mett at the Hyppodrome in the city, vpon a word giuen, and from thence ranne to the ſeraglio in tumult, butt without armes; and there, according to their barbarous mutinyes, cryed out for the king (hauing firſt taken order to ſtopp the paſſage of any thing vpon the water) who appearing to them, asked, What this inſolency meant? and what they pretended? They then, by the mouth of a multitude (for they had no head but that of the monſter) demanded firſt, That he ſhould not proceed in his purpoſe to goe to Mecha, nor into Aſia; but that he muſt abide in the citty. Secondly, They would haue deliuered to their fury the great vizier Delauir baſſa, the hoia, or confeſſor of the king, the caſlariaga gouernour of the woemen, the tefterdar or treaſorer, the caddee-leskar, or chiefe juſtice, and ſome others, as enemyes to the ſtate, and conſenting to this voiage, which, they pretended, would be the ruyne of the empire. The firſt, after a litle diſpute, the king granted vnto

1622. them, promiſing to giue ouer his journey; but they, not content, exacted it in writing. To the ſecond he replyed, That it was a diſhonor to him to haue his ſeruants ſo vſed without order of juſtice; but perſwaded them to haue patience to ſtay untill Satterday, the next diuan or publique councill, where they ſhould all appeare, and, if they were found culpable, they ſhould receiue puniſhment: Not meaning to performe any of this, but to gett tyme, and allay the preſent fury. Theſe fellowes, not content with this moderat anſwere, vndertooke to knowe that they were guilty, and therefore that there needed no other wittnes, tryall, nor judge, but themſelves, and with extreame clamor called to haue them deliuered; but the king refuſing to giue them any other ſatisfaction, and they vnprepared for force, retorned into the citty, which was now all in feare, euery houſe and ſhopp ſhut upp, expecting a generall ſack. But they followed the way of their owne hatred, and firſt went to the houſe of the hoia, which they brake and pillaged; but not finding him, they proceeded to the great viziers, who made ſome defence, and, they beeing unarmed, beat them off, and ſo they ſeparated, beeing nowe euening; but kept a guard in ſome parts of the towne. This night the king made an attempt to ſend ouer to Aſia-ſide, but was preuented, and to fortify and defend his ſeraglio, which is walled ſtrongly about, and hath alway in it, of houſhold ſeruants, about 3000: But, it ſeems, no man would arme in his cauſe; for the next morning theſe mutiners aſſembled againe, and taking their armes, went firſt to the mufti or arch-prieſt among them, and forced him and diuers others to accompany them to the court, where they anew demanded theſe men, butt with more inſtance and fury. In the mean tyme, the hoia, caddee-leskar and tefterdar fledd, and were yet neuer heard of. The vizier retired to the king, and perſwaded him earneſtly to goe ouer in perſon in his owne boats (which from his garden he might eaſily doe) to Aſia, and there to take horſe, and he would ſecure him from all perill; but the king would not moue, bidding him ſtay confident and aſſured, that he would puniſh theſe rebells. The wiſe old man, ſeeing this conſtancy or obſtinacy, deſired leaue to ſhifte for himſelfe, which he either tooke, or obteyned, and ſo gott away to the hermitage of a ſainct renowned amongſt them, who (like himſelfe) betrayed him to a captayne of the Janizaries, yet did him the fauour as not to deliuer him to the multitude, but carried him back into the kings houſe. All this tyme it was diſputed in the ſeraglio about the deliuery of theſe officers, the emperour refuſing, the rebells clamouring and threatening, inſomuch as he beganne to feare they would break in, and, in their rage, do worſe then was yett pretended. Whereupon, whether by the kings order, or by his owne conſent, willing to be the peace-offering, the vizier went out to them, and with good aſſuredneſs demanded, what they ſought of him, and wherein he had offended? But they anſwered him with their ſwords, and ſodainly cutt him in pieces. The emperour, ſeeing their fury ſo outragious, had now more cauſe to doubt, and retired himſelfe; then too late, when he had loſt his braue counſellor, would haue fled into Aſia, and could not, but conueyed himſelfe into a priuat place, prepared by his Buſtengi baſſa, or chiefe gardiner. The rebells continue without in their maddneſs, asking for the king, and for more ſacrifices: But the ſeruants proteſting they knew not where he was, they ſaid, They muſt haue a king, and, if he would not appeare, they would make another. And hauing a while attended, they reſolued to enter the pallace (but firſt tooke a generall oath, not to ſack the imperiall throne, which they called their houſe and their honor) and there ſeeking for the king, not able to find him, they extorted by confeſſion, the caſſariaga, and ſlewe him; and then they demanded for Muſtafa, vncle to Oſman, by him formerly depoſed, a man eſteemed rather holy (that is franticque) then wiſe, and indeed fitter for a cell then a ſcepter. The king, the firſt day of this tumult, had putt Muſtafa into a vault with two Negro women, without bread or drink; in which eſtate theſe new electors found him allmoſt naked, and halfe pyned. At firſt ſight, he thought they had bene the meſſengers of his death; butt that feare paſſed ouer, he begged of them a cupp of water, whom they tooke, and inſtantly proclaymed their emperour, which he was as loath to accept, *uti pudebat aucti nominis*. How vnſtable are the eſtates of the greateſt princes! *quem dies videt veniens iacentem, hunc dies videt fugiens regnantem*; he that was now in the jawes of death, naked, ſtarued, and dyeing for thirſt, is become the emperour, and may drink gold, or the bloud of men. They, as yet not knowing what was become of Oſman, and loath to truſt Muſtafa in the pallace, carried him in 1622. tryumph to the old ſeraglio, and there left him, departing to the ſack of the viziers houſe, and ſo in the euening to their rendeuous, where they kept both good guard and good order in the citty, from fires and other inſolencies. Sultan Oſman, amazed with this newes, ſo ſoone as they had left the court, came out, and called to counſell in the night Huzein baſſa, late vizier in the Poliſh warr, and the aga of the Janiſaries, both faithfull to him, and demanded their aduiſe; firſt hauing ſent to the ſeraglio, to practize the women there to ſtrangle Muſtafa: Butt ſome taking his part, a newe vprore aroſe in the houſe betweene that ſexe; and the ſoldiours that kept watch, taking the alarum, entered in and reſcued him, and from thence remoued him to the chambers of the Janizaries, where they guarded him for that night in an ill lodging. All this tyme Oſman conſults what courſe to take. Theſe two his frends, and ſome others, tell him, That the caſe was deſperat, and would not be cured but by a deſperat remedy; and therefore they agreed, that the aga ſhould goe and perſwade with the mufti, and that the king in the morning ſhould ſodainly preſent himſelfe to the ſoldiours at their owne dore, and make experience what his preſence, his ſubmiſſion, and his beneuolence promiſed, could worke, to moue them to loyalty or compaſſion; which counſell, early in the morning, they putt in practize. The king, accompanied with the mufti (who neuer conſented to his depoſing, though he fauored the ſoldiours againſt the vizier) with Huzein baſſa, and about twelue horſemen, went directly to the Janizaries colledge, where Muſtafa was kept, and there in teares made them an oration, offering great recompence, repenting of his errors; and finally, inuoked them, by the meritts of his father, and all his aunceſtors, to haue ſome pitty upon their true maſter. The multitude, *tam prona in miſericordiam quam immodica ſævitiâ fuerat*, now know not what to doe; a ſilent murmur ranne amongſt them, and they were halfe conuerted: But the aga of the Janizaries, thinking to merit of the king, and beginning to plead vnſeaſonably for him, with ſome harſh words of vpbraydure, *ut natura maris omni flatu venti turbida*, anewe moued their fury; ſo that they cryed out, Treaſon, and fell vpon him and Huzein baſſa, and cutt them into peeces, euery man taking a part of their fleſh to ſatiat their revenge. The mufti would ſpeake, but is withdrawne by ſome for reſpect to his place, and with difficulty is conveyed away. Now the poore Oſman ſees his frends ſlayne, and knowes not which way to conuert himſelfe; but bynding vp his eyes with a napkin, expects death as the laſt of their fury. But they carry him firſt before Muſtafa, and accuſe him as the diſturber of the peace of the empire, and demand ſentence againſt him: *more vulgi, ſuum quiſque flagitium alijs objectantes*. The forſaken prince pleades for life, and the newe king knowes not how to condemne, but nodds, and agrees to all that is propounded. At laſt they conſult with themſelues, and putt him vpon a horſe (an inſolent Spahee changing turbants with him) and ſent him away priſoner to the Seauen-towers vnder good guard, and then retorned their newe maſter, and placed him in the ſeraglio, and imperiall throne, where he hath need of good broaths and nouriſhment to reſtore his decayed body. The ſoldiours think all is done, and (only ſacking the houſes of Huzein baſſa, and ſome others their conceiued enemyes) they retorne in quiett to their ſeuerall lodgings, and haue no further malice. But the newe vizier, Daout baſſa, made by Muſtafa, knew well, if Oſman liued, that this ſtorme might paſſe ouer, and he would as eaſily, and by the ſame meanes, retorne to his eſtate, as he fell from it; *vulgus, ut mos eſt, cuiuſque novi motus cupidum*; therefore he conſulted with ſome fewe intereſſed in Muſtafa's preferment, and thereby obnoxious to Oſman, to ſearch how many of the roiall bloud were left aliue, and reſolued, if there remayned twoe, to make an end of Oſman. Twoe of his brothers were found, the one about twelue, the other about ſeauen years of age; and thereupon the vizier went himſelfe to the priſon, with a pack of hangmen, and gaue order to ſtrangle the vnfortunat prince, who now, hauing had no reſt in two nights, and thinking himſelfe ſecure for a ſeaſon, was newly fallen aſleepe; but, awaked by the comming of theſe meſſengers, asked, What newes? ſayeing he did not like their ſodayne intruſion. They at firſt ſtood amazed, and the king made ſhow to defend himſelfe; but a ſtrong knaue ſtroke him on the head with a battleaxe, and the reſt, leaping vpon him, ſtrangled him with much adoe.

THUS

1622. THUS one of the greateſt monarchs in the world is, firſt, affronted by mutined troopes, his owne ſlaues almoſt vnarmed, and fewe in nomber, no man taking vp a ſword to defend him; and they who beganne this maddnes, not meaning to hurt him, by the encreaſe of their owne fury, which hath no bounds, depoſe him againſt their owne purpoſe, and at laſt expoſe his life, againſt their will, to the councells of other men whom they equally hate; and now they mourne for their dead king as freſhly, as they raged vnreaſonably, knowing they haue ſtayned their honor, beeing the firſt of their emperours they euer betrayed, and that they haue ſet up another whom they muſt chaunge for diſability: *Non unquam tulit documenta ſors maiora, quam fragili loco ſtarent ſuperbi.*

THIS is the laſt act of the life of Sultan Oſman. But his intents and great deſignes which drewe vpon him this fatall blowe, I ſuppoſe will not be vnworthy the communication: The practices, reaſons, ſecretts, and councells of all actions beeing the ſoul of hiſtory, and *res geſtæ* but the bare carcaſs. And I am perſwaded, as many ages haue not produced ſo ſtraunge an example of the incertenty of humane greatnes, ſo in the diſpoſition thereof, and in the waies leading thereunto, there is ſeene euidently, the wonderfull prouidence of God, in confounding the councells of the worldly wiſe, who had laid a foundation of newe greatnes, whereby he aſpired the uniuerſall monarchy; ambitious of the honor of Traian, in whoſe tyme the decayed empire was ſaid, *primùm movere lacertos, et ſenectutem imperij quaſi redditâ iuventute revireſcere*; and, laſtly, the world may ſee vpon how weake foundations this monarchy was at firſt builded; how it is now ſhaken and corrupted; how their kings are ſubiect to the rage of a fewe ſlaues; how anarchy hath prepared yt an eaſy prey to any able hand that would attempt it. From the inuaſion of Poland all theſe changes tooke their beginning. Sultan Oſman aduanced to the throne in his youth, full of heat and bloud, beeing of a great and haughty ſpiritt, very couragious, ſtrong of body, a mortall hater of chriſtians, enuious of the glory of his anceſtours, and ambitious to raiſe his name aboue any of theirs, had proiected in himſelfe the conqueſt of the remaynes of the bordering Europe: But to ſo great deſignes he had one vice that reſiſted all hope of proſperity, which was extreame auarice, and hee fell into the later tymes, and decrepid age, *ubi vires luxu corrumpebantur, contra veterem diſciplinam, et inſtituta maiorum, apud quos, virtute quam pecuniâ, res militaris meliùs ſtetit.* His firſt enterprize was that of Poland, moued by the incurſions of the Coſſacks, which yet he undertooke of his owne head, without the councell of any his viziers, who in a monarchy growne to the height by eaſe and wealth, and perhapps *longa dominatione inertes*, are euer corrupt and lazy, and againſt the likeing of all the ſoldiours, who nowe, contrary to their inſtitution, beeing married, and fathers of a family, entered into trades, receuing nothing, in warr more then in peace, *præter pericula et labores*, are not eaſily drawne from their owne chymneyes. This action he thought ſo eaſy, as he had diſpoſed of this conqueſt, and diuided the liue lyons skynne. But beeing mett vpon the borders with a poore army in compariſon, he was firſt arreſted at Chotyn, a litle fortreſſe, which he was fayne to leaue behind him untaken; and then ſeeking to aduance into the playne cuntry, by forceing the trenches of the chancellor of Poland oppoſed againſt him, he could neuer procure his Janizaries to fight, though engageing his perſon once or twice beyond the reguard of his quality, and his owne troopes ready to mutyne againſt him, or forſake him, he was enforced at laſt to raiſe ſhamefully his camp, and to accept of any treaty to ſaue his outward honor. In this attempt he loſt aboue 100000 horſes for want of fodder, and 80000 men for want of fighting; for they would rather dye running, or pyllaging, or eating, then in the face of the enemy. For this diſgrace, he tooke ſo inward and rooted indignation againſt the Janizaries, and ſo iuſtly, that he often lamented himſelfe, and complayned, he was no king that was ſo ſubiect to the inſolency of his owne ſlaues, vpon whom he ſpent great treaſures; and yet they would neither fight in warre, nor obey in peace, without exacting new bountyes and priuiledges. Delauir baſſa, a man of a great wit and courage, lately called from the eaſtern parts, where he had long gouerned with honor, to this action, who came in, though late, yett in a very braue and warrlike equipage aboue all other his capteynes, was ſodainly made great vizier, the former, Huzein baſſa, being in the ſame diſgrace common with the ſoldiour, though not in the ſame fault. This man was neuer bredd

1622. at court, but had liued many yeares in action, and ſo had neither faction nor dependance here, butt ſtood upon himſelfe and his owne meritt. And beeing now, vnlooked for, advanced to this high dignity, he wrought vpon the kings diſcontent, and nouriſhed it, and in concluſion brake with him: That it was true, he was no emperour, nor could be ſafely aliue, while the Janizaries had that power which they lately vſurped: Informing him, that they were corrupted from their antient inſtitution, and were lazy cowards, giuen ouer to eaſe and luſt; *et animo per libidines corrupto, nihil honeſtum inerat.* But if his majeſtie would pull vp his ſpirits, and follow his aduiſe, he would prouide him a newe ſoldioury, about Damaſcus, and from the Coords, of men euer bredd in the frontire hardnes and warre, of great courage and experience; and that of them he ſhould erect a new militia, that ſhould wholly depend of him, enterteyning only 40000 in pay, which ſhould allway be his guard; and that in the diſtribution of euery prouince, he ſhould conſtitute, that the Beghlerbegh in his gouerment ſhould trayne ſome of the inhabitants, who in all occaſions ſhould be in readineſs; and hereby he ſhould ſpare infinite treaſures ſpent vpon theſe drones, that eat vp his eſtate, and with men of newe ſpiritts and hopes he ſhould be enabled to doe greater matters then any of his aunceſtors: But, with all, he deſired the king to communicate this counſell to no man, nor to truſt his life vpon anothers ſecrecy. Delauir baſſa neuer reuealing himſelf to any butt to the king, who extreamely pleaſed with this aduiſe that flattered his owne humour, conſented, and remitted all to the viziers direction, who was a true ſoldiour, and a very wiſe man, able by his creditt in Aſia to perform all he had vndertaken, for he was exceedingly beloued in thoſe parts, very rich, and had kept Damaſcus, whereof he was gouernour, for himſelfe in the laſt rebellion. Vpon this concluſion betweene them, it was firſt agreed, that the king ſhould pretend to goe in perſon againſt the emir de Zaida, who was moued to take armes really, to aſſiſt in the deſigne. But they vſed it to couler the departure of the emperour, which when it was well weighed, it was found, that then the army of Janizaries muſt be kept together, which could not agree with their ends. Hereupon the journey of Mecha was diuulged, that the king might, vnder the ſhadow of an holy pilgrimage, goe out with ſmall trayne, and diſperſe thoſe who were ſuſpected to him; and for this preparation was made, but ſomwhat too groſsly, by melting of all the plate, ſaddles, furniture of houſe, lamps of churches, and whatſoeuer elſe could be more eaſily conueighed away in mettle, with all the jewells and treaſury. This gaue the firſt ſuſpicion, which was confirmed by diuers vnaduiſed words lett fall by the king, of diſdayne againſt the cowardiſe of the Janizaries, and that he would ſhortly find himſelfe ſoldiours that ſhould whipp them; and laſtly, diſmiſſing all his houſhold, except ſome fewe elect, the diſcontented obſerued and betrayed him. Delauir baſſa kept his owne ſecrett, and in the meane tyme prepared by his frends in Aſia 10000 about Damaſcus, tenne thouſand from the Coords, beſides thoſe in readineſs of the emir de Zaida, and all vpon pretence of defending the borders of Perſia, as hauing intelligence of ſome chaunge in thoſe parts; and gaue order, that all theſe ſhould meet the kinge at Damaſcus, where he would preſently cutt off his guard, and ſtay there vntill he had regulated his new army and diſciplyne, and then to retorne tryumphant to Conſtantinople, and vtterly root out the order of Janizaries, Spahees, and Timariotts, and to exauctorat all their capteynes and officers, to ſettle a new gouerment, and to chaunge the name of the citty. And all theſe things ſucceeding, he then reſolued, with his new ſoldiours, to attempt the recouery of his honor in Chriſtendome; in the meane tyme, to hold a diſſembled frendſhipp there in all parts. Certenly this was a braue and well-grounded deſſigne, and of great conſequence for the renewing of this decayed empire, languiſhing vnder the inſolencies of lazy ſlaues, if God had not deſtroyed it; it beeing very true, that the Turkiſh emperour ſtands at the deuotion of his owne troopes for peace or warr, life or death; and is, in effect, nothing but the ſteward or treaſurer of his Janizaries. If this proiect had taken effect, what euents it might haue produced by a ciuill warr, is not eaſy to iudge; for doubtleſs the ſoldioury here would haue ſett vp another king, and maynteyned him as well as they could, and this European part had bene in danger to haue bene torne away by the diuiſion. Beſides, Delauir baſſa hauing the king and the treaſury in his poſſeſſion, and his owne creditt ſo great, and his inclynation, *velle imperare,* once diſcouered, it may well be thought that he had ſome ends of

1622. his owne to ſhare a part of this mighty eſtate. If, on the other ſide, the vizier had proued true and faithfull, the reformation and new erection of the diſciplyne of warre, and the encreaſe of treaſure conſequent to the diſmiſſion of the old militia, would haue bene fearfull to all Chriſtendome; but, *Ubi eſt ſapiens? ubi diſquiſitor ſæculi huius? Perdam ſapientiam ſapientum, et vanam reddam intelligentiam intelligentium.* It is a great queſtion whether were the wiſer wiſh, that theſe counſells had ſucceeded, or not; for either diuiſion and ſubuerſion, or a new proſperity and enlargement of their dominion, had neceſſarily followed. Some obſervations vpon this occaſion will not be very impertinent to thoſe that deſire to know as well the diſpoſition and vſe, as the things themſelues. Firſt, in the purpoſe of the ſouldiour, not at all to violate nor hurt the king, much leſſe to depoſe and murther him; but only to take away thoſe about him whom they thought aſſiſtants in this project. Yet the fury once on foot, they proceeded by inſenſible ſtepps, to the uttmoſt of outrage, againſt many innocents in that buſineſs, though otherwiſe obnoxious, and againſt the throne and life of their owne emperour; *ubi furor ingruat, innocentes ac noxios iuxta cadere.* Secondly, in the degrees, that euen yett the king had not fallen thus lowe, if firſt he had not loſt that awe and reuerence which alway attendeth vpon majeſtie, by vnſeemely offices done by him in the ſtreetes and tauernes, apprehending many ſouldiours for petty faults like a conſtable, making his perſon common, cheape, and deſpiſed among them, which was wont only to be ſeene and feared, as ſomwhat *ſupra humanitatem.* And this he did alſo in hatred and diſdayne of thoſe that had in the warr forſaken him. And laſtly, now in his laſt act, if his owne obſtinacy had not plunged him into deſtruction, but that he had ſoftened them by ſeaſonable yeelding to tyme, he had preuailed only by tyme. Thirdly, in the order, that theſe mutineers hauing no head nor direction, kept that reglement, that they tooke oath in their fury, in hot blood, in the kings yard, not to diſhonor, ſpoile, nor ſack the imperiall throne; neither committed nor ſuffered any inſolence nor violence in the citty to the neutralls, butt rather proclaymed peace and juſtice. Fourthly, in the conſequence, that at the third dayes end all was as quiett, and all men in their trade, as if no ſuch thing had happened; only the Janizaries ſuffered no diuan nor councill, vntill they had receiued a donatiue, as guerdon of their iniquity. In which alſo the infinite waſt of treaſure is worthy conſideration, which muſt of neceſſity bee exceedingly exhauſted by 3 changes in 4 yeares, and by the late warrs in Perſia and Poland. For euery Janizary in the empire, abſent or preſent, whoſe roll is about 40000, receiue 25 chequins gold, beſides Spahees, Jamoglans, and all other orders, at euery alteration, which amounts in all neare to two millions. And now theſe fellowes all liuing, that haue taſted the ſweet of proſperous mutinies, *haud ignari ſumma ſcelera incipi cum periculo, peragi cum præmio,* they haue taken ſuch a head as cannot ſafely be ſuffered on, nor ſecurely be taken off. Fiftly, of certeyne præſages that foreranne; it being related to mee from the mouth of a caddee inward with the king, a moneth before the tumult, that Oſman dreamd in the night that he thought to ryde a cammell; and beeing mounted, he could not force him to goe by ſtrypes or fayre meanes; and then, he deſcending in a rage, the body of the beaſt vaniſhed, and left his head in the kings hand; who next day, troubled at this fancy, ſent to a learned man familiar with him, for the interpretation; he excuſed himſelfe, as vnfit to giue opinion in a matter of that conſequence: But perſwaded Oſman to ſend to the mufti; he alſo craued pardon, butt withall ſaid, there was none ſo fitt to interprett it as Muſtafa, the kings vncle, and now emperour, who is eſteemed an holy man, that hath viſions, and angelick ſpeculations, in playne termes betweene a madd man and a foole. The king repaires to Muſtafa, who briefly tells him, the camell ſignifies his empire; his ryding, abuſe in gouerment; his deſcention, his depoſition; the vaniſhing of the body, the reuolt of his ſubjects; the head remayning in his hand, only a bare title; and that he ſhould ſurely dye within fewe moneths, and looſe his kingdome, and the empty name of emperour accompany him to his graue. A ſecond of leſſe conſequence, in the vizier Delauir baſſa, from whom I hauing receiued particular frendſhip about 6 dayes before this vprore, I went to viſitt; and hauing no other buſines butt to perſwade him to ſtay the king from this intended pilgrimage, I gaue him many reaſons in the preſent eſtate of their owne affaires, eſpecially the treaty with Poland. To which he replyed very grauely; then vrging the feare of ſome

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tumult collected from the licentious ſpeeches rumour'd in the towne, I was bold to deale playnly, ſyncerely, and frendly with him, that if any ſuch thing ſhould happen, the fault would only be imputed to him, as beeing of authority to perſwade the king, whom his quality and youth would excuſe; but all the fury would be diſcharged vpon the greateſt miniſter, deſiring him to conſider the euent, att leaſt to take my affection in the beſt part. The old renard ſtayed a while from reply; at laſt, ſmiling to himſelfe at mee, who perſwaded him againſt that which was his owne counſell, he gaue mee a final anſwere; That there was no remedy, he durſt not hazard himſelfe to oppoſe the kings reſolution; but aſſured mee, he would ſo order the matter as this journey ſhould not proceed ſo farr as was expected. I concluded for myſelfe, deſiring then, that he would leaue mee a particular recommendation to the chimacham, or deputy, as his frend. To which he ſodainly replyed, trouble not your ſelfe, nor feare; I will neuer remoue ſo farre, but that I will leaue one of my leggs in this citty to ſerue you. Which the poore man fullfilled; for beeing murthered in fewe dayes after, one of his leggs, whole and entire, was hanged in the Hippodrome, the moſt publique place of the citty. Laſtly, in things yet to come, and probably to be ſuſpected: That the ſoldiours in Aſia, who haue nowe loſt their hopes, will not ſitt downe with this affront, but rather will attempt ſome reuenge for the death of that king which was their martyr: Or that ſome great baſſaes farr remoued from court will apprehend this occaſion, not to obey an vſurper ſett vpp by treaſon, and vpon that coulor ground their owne ambition: Or that all euery where will fall into combuſtion, and inteſtine warre; for I dare not hope that God will open the eyes of chriſtian princes to ſee the littleneſs of their owne vnciuill quarrells, while this mighty monarchy inuiteth them to concord, and to deuide yt as a proſtituted prey.

ON Satterday euening, the firſt of June following, the capiaga or maior domo of the ſeraglio, hauing receiued a ſecret order to remoue the brethren of Oſman from their lodgings, and in the night to ſtrangle them; as he was performing his command, ayded with a fewe of the carnifices to carry away the princes, they cryed out; the pages running to the noiſe, and encouraged by the caſlariaga, who had ſome ſuſpition, without further examination kill the capiaga; now almoſt euery order hauing riſen againſt their owne head, that night they ſent ſecretly to the Janizaries and Spahees to enform them what they had done, and in the morning early hanged his body in the Hippodrome for a publique ſpectacle. The ſoldiours retorned in fury to court in fauor of the pages, and demanded juſtice againſt thoſe that had conſented to this wicked order, which had made an end of all the Ottoman race, only this Muſtafa left aliue, who is ſo holy a ſainct, that he will not people the world with ſinners, nor endure any woemen about him. The innocent king proteſts he knowes nothing of this purpoſe, and if his command were procured, it was gotten by ſubreption; and he is eaſily beleeued. But his mother, another Liuia, and the new vizier Daout baſſa, who had her daughter to wife, were vehemently ſuſpected. It was a day of diuan or councill, but theſe ſoldiours would ſuffer none, vntill they had an accompt of this treaſon. The vizier denyes all, the mother is a wooman, and hidden in the houſe, yet it is very likely that both were guilty, to vphold and ſecure their owne authority, yt beeing rumored, that the vizier determined to place ſubditiouſly, in the roome of the elder prince, his owne ſonne, and very like him, and ſo to gouerne Muſtafa for a tyme, and by his remoue to eſtabliſh himſelfe and his race for euer. But now, ſomwhat muſt be done to appeaſe the people; therefore Daout baſſa is degraded from his office, and one Huzein baſſa, newly arriued from the gouerment of Cairo, aduanced to his place, with promiſe of further examination; ſince, the fury once ouer, there hath bene no great ſearch nor diſcouery made; I think the ſultana's chequins haue quieted the matter. This new vizier, a man here without frends, yet very rich, of a ſtubborne and obſtinat nature, reported juſt in his waies, but peremptory and inflexible, *audax, ferox, et prout animum intendit, pravus aut induſtrius, eâdem vi*, one from whom all men may expect much good or much ill, beginns his gouerment roughly, undertakes to puniſh inſolencies early, and profeſſeth a reformation, or to be a ſacrifice: A man fitt for theſe times, that are deſperate; for the worſt wilbe, that he muſt at laſt endure their fury. In the meane while, he procures a litle awe, and hath reſtored the face of juſtice; yet, I am perſwaded, yt cannot laſt long: The ghoſt of Oſman will not be at reſt, vntill

1622. there are ſome *parentalia* made vnto him. The nature of this vizier is inſupportable: But if he preuaile, and once ſettle himſelfe, he will anew change the king, and lay an obligation vpon the brethren of Oſman; for he will neuer think himſelfe ſecure vnder a man gouerned by an inſolent woman, *dominandi avida*, and what aſſurance can he haue in that prince, *cui non judicium, non odium eſt, niſi indita et iuſſa?* And though I cannot foreſee the particulars, and where the diſeaſe will breake out, yet I am ſure the whole body is ſick: And the princes of Chriſtendome ſhall haue breath three yeares, before they ſhall haue any cauſe to feare this ſtate, whoſe preſent king is *mentis inops*; and the next in expectation, a child vnfitt for action; and all the great men and ſoldiours decayed, mutined, and corrupted.

From the Lords of COUNCEL.

AFTER our very hartie commendacions to your lordſhip: It is not vnknown vnto you what exceedinge loſſe and preiudice this kingdome hath ſuſtayned by the Turkiſh pyratts of Argier, and what robberies and ſpoiles haue ben committed by them vpon his majeſties ſubiects; all which you haue well expreſſed in a letter of yours which hath ben ſhewed to vs. And foraſmuch as thoſe iniuries and depredacions are nowe growen to that height and exceſſe as cannot be ſuffered without an utter diſſolution of trade and commerce, there being aboue a thouſand of his majeſties ſubiects nowe captiues at Argier, Tunis, and Tituana; and all the weſterne ports of this kingdome ſoe diſcouraged, that they are euen at a ſtand, and readie to giue over all further commerce to thoſe parts: His majeſtie, as hee cannot but in honor and juſtice reſent theis fowle and barbarous iniuries, ſo he hath commanded vs to require your lordſhipp, in his name, to make a liuely repreſentation of the ſame to the Grand Seignor, and the ſtate there; and to remonſtrate vnto them the diſadvantage which falleth dayly vpon his people, by the coreſpondence he hath with that port. For whereas, in conſideration of the capitulation of treaty concerninge free trade and commerce, his majeſtie doth at a very great charge keepe you, his ambaſſador, at that place, for the maintenance thereof, as farr as may bee expected from a juſt prince; yet neuertheleſs, his merchaunts are dayly robbed and ſpoiled by the Grand Seignors ſubjects, to the vtter breach of the ſaid capitulations. And therefore you ſhall require, that all the captiues, beeing ſubjects to his majeſtie, bee foorthwith ſett at libertie, with free lycence to retorne home into their countrey; and that there bee ſpeciall and ſpeedie order taken, and particularly with thoſe of Argier and Tunis, for the ſtay of anie further ſpoile and depredation vpon his majeſties ſubjects, by anie colour or pretence whatſoever. Otherwiſe his majeſtie is reſolved (which you are to ſignifie to the ſtate there) to recall yourſelfe, and the reſt of his ſubiects, out of the dominions of the Grand Seignor; and to ſeeke ſatisfaction from the ſubiects of that ſtate, as well in the Leuant as the Redd Sea. Hereof we pray you to haue that care as is meete; and to certifie vs of your proceedings herein, and what aunſwere you ſhall receave, with all poſſible expedition. And ſoe wee byd your lordſhip verie hartely farewell.

From Whithall, the
22d of May, 1622.

Your Lordſhips very loving freinds,

JO. LINCOLN, C. S.
L. CRANFEILDE.
W. MANDEVILLE.
E. WORCESTER.
LENOX.
HAMILTON.
ARUNDELL and SURREY.
PEMBROKE.
T. EDMONDES.
GEO. CALUERT.
JUL. CÆSAR.

Superſcribed,
To our very lovinge freind
Sir THOMAS ROE, *knight,*
his Majeſties ambaſſador
with the Grand Seignor,

At Conſtantinople.

To Mr. Secretary CALUERT.

Right Honorable,

I Trouble your honor herewith, with coppies of three letters ſent you, becauſe in theſe times the paſſadges are dangerous, and our way of conueyance ever ſuſpected; it beinge a poore wiſdome of the Venetians to ſtay all letters in every alteration, that they may honor their owne miniſters with the firſt relations in all parts: ſo that you ſhall find, I haue beene carefull enough, howſoeuer they haue ſpeeded.

I HAUE alſo ſent agayne to his majeſtie the coppy of ſultan *Oſman*'s letter, if the originall ſhould miſcary, as well to diſchardge my ſelfe, as that the new vizier hath promiſed confirmation in all poynts, and it is now a letter from the ſtate, or from both kinges: they, accordinge to cuſtome, haue motioned to ſend a chiaus, with letters to his majeſtie, the French kinge, and to the ſtates of Holland, to aduiſe of the aduancement of ſultan Muſtapha; but I haue deſired the letters to be deliuered to mee, to ſaue the chardge of rewardinge an vngrateful cannalle, who, at their returnes, neuer doe good offices.

AS things now ſtand here in ſo doubtfull tearmes, I thincke it were not amiſſe that his majeſtie did alſo write a letter to congratulate, another to the vizir, without any name, that I might make vſe of them now, or in new alterations, which muſt of neceſſitye follow: for wee are rather in a little calme, then at reſt. I hope God will preſerue vs, becauſe wee hope only in him: but theſe letters by mee might doe mee great pleaſure in occation; or, if all thinges ſettle, may ſerue to ſett a foote a new buiſſines, for the good of the marchants. I haue renewed all thinges againe in the name of this emperor; and ſent away to Tunes and Algier, with as much hope as the power of this court can give mee: I will mention yt noe more, not doubtinge but it wilbee acceptable to his majeſtie.

I HAUE ſent Mr. Brantwayt the tragedy at lardge of ſultan Oſman; which, if it be worth the readinge, your honor may command: I thincke it as ſtrange a ſtory as many ages hath produced; and yet I purpoſe to enlardge vpon it, as a ſubiect full of great varietye: I could not ſend ſeuerall coppies, for ſwellinge of my packett; but I haue giuen order to him, to diſtribute yt to many of the lords, and ſome other priuat friends; which, I beſeech you, accept. I had almoſt forgotten my ſelfe: I had a poore pention from his majeſtie, in the court of wards, the beſt of my liuelyhood: his majeſtie neuer gaue mee any thinge, amoung all his bountyes: I came by this by marriage; my wife, in recompence of joyncture, by the fauor of my lord of Saliſburye: ſince my departure, it is ſtopped, or refuſed to bee payd. I haue ſerued his majeſtie long abroad, and att home; it is now hard, in my abſeynce, to take away my bread: I know not to whom to complayne; but, I beſeech you, only lett his majeſtie know my lamentation, and then doe els for mee what you thincke good: I am perſwaded, his majeſtie rather thinckes mee worthy of ſome reward, then to take from mee that which I thincke is mine: I am ſure, I come to yt, *bona fide*, and neuer defrauded his majeſtie in any thinge: I have ſpent, ſince my departure out of England, only to doe his majeſtie honor, and vpon his poore ſubiects, for which I ſhall neuer haue recompence from thoſe that pay mee, aboue 500 l. which I might have ſaued; and if this my little ſtaff of foode be taken from mee, if my toonge would be ſilent, my belly would crie out. Perhapes ſome of his majeſties good husbands thincke I haue great gaine by this employment: I proteſt before God, I doe not ſee how I can returne the richer by it by 100 crownes, if other yeeres prooue like this: at aduenture, I will come to a true account with them, for 1000 l. for three yeares ſervice here, in perills and continuall troubles; and, I doubt not, whoſoeuer grudgeth me this, geets more while they are ſleepinge. I haue no particular ſuſpition who is my enemy; but I would faine find out, who would bee my friend. Your honor pardon me this paſſion, and comfort mee by a few lines. I ſhall ever loue and honor you, as one that I relye vpon, becauſe you gaue me aſſurance to doe ſoe, as

Conſtantinople,
30 May, 1622

Your Honors humble and affectionat Friend and Seruant.

1622.

To my Lord ADMIRAL.

My Lord,

MY laſt letters importuned your lordſhipp to preſent to his majeſtie a letter from the grand ſignior ſultan Oſman, who is ſince ſtrangled by his own ſlaves; not with ſtandinge, I haue preſumed to ſend a coppy therof, as well to diſchardge my duty, as that ſince, the preſent emperor, by this new vizier, hath promiſed confirmation of all thinges therin contained; ſo that is now, in effect, a letter from both: they are anew in ſpeech to ſend a chiaus to his majeſtie, inro France and Holland, to bringe the newes of the eſtabliſhment of ſultan Muſtapha, and to deſire renewance and continuance of the leagues: but I haue thought fitt to perſwade them, to deliuer only their letters unto vs, miniſters here; to ſpare the charge of entreteininge raſcalls, that ever, vpon their retornes hither, doe rather ill then good offices: ſo that I thincke the emperor will ſhortly write, if his people giue him leaue to liue ſo long; for here is noe goverment, no juſtice; but the ſoulderers are kings, judges, and executioners. Your lordſhipp may thincke I haue a hard employment amonge thoſe infidells, that haue broken their alleadgeance, and that wee can hope of little ſafety upon the publique faith, if any toy take in the heades of the multitude; but this is my portion: *Fiat voluntas tua.* I have herewith ſent you the tragedy of the late emperor, in which yout lordſhipp ſhall find variety of matter, and haue cauſe to contemplate the greatnes and providence of Almightie God, that confounds the deuices of the worldly wiſe:

Involvit humile pariter, et celſum caput;
Æquatque ſummis infima.

If your lordſhipp will doe me the fauour to make offer thereof to his maieſtie, that it be not imputed negligence in mee, that I adviſe not of ſo great changes, (I haue forborne to write a purpoſe, becauſe I would not fill my letter with ſoe ſad a matter) I ſhall both wayes, by your lordſhipp's mediation, be excuſed; your lordſhipp may retrench and cut of what you pleaſe. By my laſt, ſent by my kinſman, I ſent your lordſhipp a modell of what I had mentioned in cyphar, and ſollicited your anſwere. I would be loath to diſapoynt his majeſtie in his purpoſe of that already in his power; and ſince theſe troubles, no man dares declare himſelfe: I doubt not but I ſhall come againe to it, and muſt be ready for the firſt offer. Your lordſhipp may doe verie well, to lett the firſt match proceed, and to make vſe of this your ſelfe, to bringe foorth in tyme; you ſhall profit in yt 20000 l. I deſire your lordſhipps anſwere, in the ſame cyphar; and, if you reſolue, that it alſo bringe your order upon ſome merchants; and I beſeech you, not forgett the promiſe you made mee the laſt hower, that though this were out of the way, yett it ſhould not bee quite backward. I am aſhamed of any inconſtancy; and therfore will not mooue that too ſoone, which may be miſenterpreted: but I will ſpeake by time, that your lordſhipp may know, I am allway ready and deſirous to ſerue your lordſhipp at home, as one

Conſtantinople,
31 May, 1622.

of thoſe honor you.

To my Lord of DONCASTER.

My Lord,

I HAD rather your lordſhipp ſhould ſay, you had receiued from mee a fruictleſs and empty letter, then that my ſilence ſhould giue you cauſe to thincke that I haue forgotten both your fauors, and your vertues, which equally bind mee to loue you. If you expect not to gather grapes from thornes, you will not looke for much from this place, where barbariſme is philoſophy, and mutinye juſtice. I need not praiſe the ſeate of this cytty; for the oracle, before it was founded, called the next colony blind, for refuſinge it; and Polybius did foreſee, that it muſt be miſtris of the world, becauſe it commanded ſo many waters; and ther is nothinge to bee ſeene of ſo much ſtate and comodytie, but the inhabitants make it a ſincke of filthines. I cannot prayſe the gouerment; becauſe your lordſhipp ſhall ſee, that all is confuſion, by the ſtorye now ſent you; which, becauſe I dare not make my packett ſwell, by many coppies, I will entreat you to accept from Mr. Brantwayt, whom I haue ordered to wayt vpon you. Your lordſhipp ſhall find that this mighty monarchy hath no other walls to defend it, but the vnciuill diſſentions of chriſtian princes: It neuer had but two pillars of any ſtrength, the Janizaries and the gallies: Theſe are rotten and decayed, and what are left, vnfitt for ſeruice, and the few fitt, without munition, and men to ſerue in them: The other are corrupted from their antient diſcipline and inſtitution, and haue ſhaken off that reuerence to their emperors, (whom they eſteemed as a common father to them, not knowing their owne) which was *magnum arcanum imperij*, and now they are neither ſouldiers, nor ſubiects; who cannot bee ſafely ſuffered, nor eaſily reſtrayned. I could in this ſubiect be both hardye and paſſionate, to let the world ſee, how it is deceiued in this monſter, which is more monſter now, beinge gouerned by the baſer multitude; but, *cui bono?* Who is there that will make vſe of it? God will then rayſe vp a cankar of diuiſion in their owne bowells, becauſe ſinfull men are unworthy to aſſiſt in ſo glorious a woork. *Veniat regnum, fiat voluntas tua:* I could bee content to bee part of the fewell, to make the fire that ſhould conſume them; but ſeeinge I may burne alone, I ſometyme wiſhe I were attending your lordſhipp at Eſſex-houſe, that I might ſleepe ſecurely; for though they haue offered vs no injurie, yet, when madnes and fury rageth, who is ſafe? For the reſt, I will referr your lordſhipp to your owne meditations vpon the tragedy of Oſman: your owne judgment will beſt informe you; and you will find there, like one that is skillfull in pictures, ſome curioſity which I cannot tell you; and this only ſhall ſerue to bringe me to your lordſhipps remembrance, leaſt this honeſt baniſhment make you forgett you haue ſuch

an humble ſeruant.

EAUEN now, at the finiſhing of this letter, the Janyſaries are in new combuſtion, and will haue more heads to ſatisfie their reuenge: *Ab inſano populo libera nos, Domine.*

Conſt. 1 June, 1622.

To Mr. Secretary CALUERT.

Right Honorable,

I HAUE enioyed a great deale of comfort by your firſt letter, of the date of Aprill, mentioning the arriuall of fower of myne. Since which I haue ſent you ſixe, with ſeueral tranſcripts, and of diuers matters and chaunges in this port, not doubting butt ſome copies of all haue come to your hands; and therefore I will omitt mention of things paſt, and addreſſe this to a direct anſwere of your honors receiued. I humbly thank you, and my lady, for the affectionate ſenſe you haue expreſſed of our ſafe arriuall, which I hope my tyme here, and retorne home ſhall make euident, that you haue not caſt away ſo pretious ſeed in too barren ground: I alſo acknowledge your honors fauour, that by communication of my poore advertiſements, you haue taken occaſion to preſent my name to his majeſtie, and that I heare not of any diſlike of my beginnings.

HIS majeſtie hath euer had the glory to be the firſt mouer and vpholder of the peace of the Chriſtian commonwealth, and therefore God hath bleſſed him with peace in his owne. Butt when he ſhall contemplate from my former aduiſes, the deſignes of the late emperour Oſman, if he had proſpered either in his firſt attempt, or in his meditation of reuenge againſt his neighbours, his majeſtie will then haue much more content; becauſe this action of Poland was but the beginning of troubles which he had fore-thought. Butt now God hath laid him in the duſt, and ſhaken this empire ſo farre, that there is no feare for many yeares of any motion. They wilbe gladd to keepe the frends they haue, or to ſeeke newe, whom they may feare. And hauing vnderſtood his majeſties intentions by your honor in theſe treaties of Poland, Germany, and Tranſiluania, I will punctually and regularly conforme my ſelfe to them; but becauſe, in all, there are ſome alterations, I will trouble you with my collections.

FOR that of Poland, I muſt looke back to the part where I ended with your honor: That I had determined to doe my endeauour to ſtay the grand ſeignior from his intended voiage; which I vndertooke for two reaſons: Firſt, Becauſe I foreſawe the ambaſſador of Poland would not advance, but that the incurſions on both parts muſt continue, which would produce a warre. Secondly, For particular intereſt, that wee here were likely to fall into inconuenience, either by being forced to follow the king, or to be left in a place full of rumour, vnder a deputy from whom we could expect no juſtice; and that the remooue of the king had vtterly ouerthrowne

1622. throwne our merchaunts trade in this citty. To this end, about 6 dayes before the inſurrection, I treated with the braue and wiſe vizier Delauir baſſa, not knowing either the ſecrett of the king's purpoſe, or that the vizier was of that councell; but thought to doe a good office to him, a better to the Poles, at whoſe inſtance I vndertooke it, and the beſte to my ſelfe. I gaue him many reaſons, eſpecially that the grand ſeignior was engaged to his majeſtie by letters to conclude a peace; that the rumours gaue great cauſe of ſuſpition of ſome troubles vpon the emperour's departure. I found nothing did moue him, that had his owne hidden deſignes; butt he putt me off, that he determined to retorne the king ſooner then was expected; and that it was fitt to give him leaue to ſpend his humour, ſeeing no man could or durſt aſſure him, that the Poles would either ſend, or make peace, if he ſhould ſtay, hauing ſo long delayed, deluded, and failed in divers promiſes.

HEE demaunded, if I would engage for them; which I could not doe, as neither hauing ſuch direction from his majeſtie, nor aſſurance from Poland; finding truly, that they ſtood vpon their advantage more ſtrictly, then the extent of their victory would warrant. Then he deſired, That I would procure and haſten the arriuall of the ambaſſador; on their part, giuing aſſurance of good order in his reception, and that his letter ſhould be accepted here, and ſent poſt, and ſhould receive honorable aunſwere from the grand ſeignior immediate, without further trouble. This I undertooke to ſignify without engagement. From this generall, I deſcended to the hard captiuity, wherein the nobility of Poland, here priſoners, were kept; vrging either their liberty, as a meanes to drawe on the peace, or at leaſt better treatment, hauing receiued a letter from the king of Poland to that purpoſe, ſolliciting mee in his majeſties name, to aſſiſt them, without any mention of other buſines. To this he replyed, That he had litle cauſe to doe any thing for that nation, from whom he could not obteyne a ſeruant; and that theſe men were ſure pledges, whoſe liberty would ſett all looſe, and bondage haſten the concluſion of that ſo much deſired: but that, at my inſtance, he would take order for their good vſage, ſo farre as might agree with their ſafe cuſtody; and that, when the Poliſh ambaſſador ſhould arriue, his majeſties requeſt for them ſhould be honored. This he honeſtly, the next day, performed, and they haue acknowledged yt very gratefully to his majeſtie by their ſeuerall letters. Thus this buſines ſtood at the beginning of our troubles; ſince, there hath bene no tyme to meddle in forraine affaires, the fire beeing at home. Nowe rumours being a litle quietted, I haue bene againe ſollicited to deale for them, who are retorned into their chaynes and darkneſs; but the newneſs of officers, their ignorance, and myne owne occaſions, will not yett giue leaue. In this meane tyme, the duke of Barasky is come neare the border, and ignorant of theſe chaunges, hath ſent a ſeruaunt with a letter to the dead vizier, with whom only they had treaty. The contents are, That the king of Poland hath ſent him to conclude a peace, vpon ſuch conditions as were agreed vpon by the vizier and the commiſſioners of Poland, ſigned on both parts; but that it was reported, the grand ſeignior was varied from ſome of them; that he had no other inſtructions to treate anewe; butt if he would giue his word, that there was no alteration, he was ready to ſett forward. This letter, receiued by the newe vizier, is Greeke to him, who is lately come from Cairo, and underſtands no article nor peece of the buſineſs: which was ſo carried by Delauir baſſa, that ſultan Oſman and he beeing dead, here is no man hath a copy, or knowes the ſubſtance of the agreement. So that this vizier giues good words, aſhamed to confeſſe his ignorance, promiſeth all things; butt knowing not what to write in particular aunſwere, is at a ſtand. The meſſenger importunes a diſpatch, and he muſt take it in generall termes, of which the ambaſſador may make good advauntage. The chancellor informed the vizier, That I had dealt ſecretly with the laſt, and did know many particulars. He anſwered, That when Barasky came, I ſhould be called to the concluſion; and ſo it reſts now vpon a newe treaty, or they muſt accept of whatſoeuer the Poles will obtrude. The end wilbee, that Barasky will proceed, and the vizier will agree to any thing, beeing afraid one of another. His majeſtie ſhall haue the honor, though I do not thinke this emperor or vizier will keepe their dignities till that tyme, and in any chaunge a child muſt come in, who cannott better their condition. When the ambaſſador ſhall arrive, which we expect in two moneths, I will vſe him with all fitt ceremony, and enterteyne him. Butt in the treaty, I will putt my ſelf no further on then I ſhalbe called too, or entreated by him. And thus I hope I ſhall obey his majeſtie. 1622.

FROM Germany wee heare of none to come, ſince the agreement made with Gabor, which on both parts is thought ſyncere, the emperour neglecting the Turk, and he diſpleaſed with the Tranſiluanian; ſo that I think there ſhall neede no entermedling with their affaires, who are ſecured by the pouerty and diſſention of this ſtate, and by the diſability of the preſent king, and childhood of him that ſhall ſucceede. If expected alterations followe, theſe quarrells nowe will accommodate themſelves.

I RECEIUED an inuitement from Sir Francis Netherſall, wherein, I hope, I ſhall not diſpleaſe my maſter, by adviſing the true eſtate of theſe parts, that they be not deceiued with a broken reede. For it ſeemes to mee, that they thinke, that Gabor hath made this peace with the emperour to gett breath, vntill he can receiue ſuccours from hence. I know not his inward thoughts; but, ſure I am, the ſtate here beleeues, that he is abſolutely gone; and are ſo farr from ſending ayd, as they demand their arrearaged tribute of his miniſters; and if they had any ſuch intention, they themſelves muſt breath a year or twoe, before they can be fitt for any great action. I doubt not they would be gladd to withdrawe him from this league; but he that left them when they were in better eſtate, will not come back for charity in their worſe. I think he will find more aduantage by proſperous frends, then by weake and mutined: And ſo he purſues his owne ends; but I will not meddle with any thing that concernes him, but ſo farre, as to attend what he practizeth here.

THE correſpondence deſired from mee, and now licenced by his majeſtie, is ſo importuned, that it is to mee both weariſome and ſuſpicious, not in reſpect of faith and good meaning, but of daunger of miſcarriage, hauing receiued from truecanrnutunacanrcauutuuece, fiue letters, and anſwered twoe. Inſomuch as I haue bene enforced to deſire him to be more reſerued and ſparing, that he diſable mee not both to ſerue his majeſtie and the publique. I humbly thank your honor, for your louing and free aduiſe: I haue bene wary of myne owne wayes, and conſidered among whom I liue. I will both reſtrayne him and myſelfe to fitt, and ſafe, and good occaſions, or vtterly quit all, and deſire pardon. He is of a noble and braue nature, and I acknowledge much to him, yet am not bound by any obligation, but of courteſy.

THE complaints I haue made to your honor of our loſſes, and feare of encreaſe of the piratts, will, I hope, free me from any ſuſpition that I would not their deſtruction at myne owne perill: Butt ſeeing no remedy in preſent hope, as I enformed, I haue endeauored to make a peace with them vnder the capitulations of this empire. Your honor ſeemes to intimate, that his majeſtie will embrace none, in reguard of the contract made with Spaine vnexpired. I hope yett, my vndertaking wilbe acceptable, and will no way contradict that obligation, which I well foreſawe could not be ſodainly putt in execution: Butt wee daily ſuffer, and ſomwhat muſt be done to keepe vs from ruyne. I thought I ſhould neede no apology for my good intent, and I am yett confident that my deſire to doe all within the compaſſe of my inſtructions, makes mee more iealous then I need; yet, ſeeing your honor hath touched it, I wilbe bold to preuent miſinterpretations, and preſent my reaſons. Firſt, Sir Robert Manſell did himſelfe treat, and I vnderſtood, had power to conclude a peace, and he made no warre vpon the gouernors of the townes, to whom only I haue ſent. The Spaniard performed not on his part the ſupplyes contracted; from ſome of the Leuant company I had intimation, that it would be treated from England; which I thought diſhonorable, as I ſignified in myne vpon this buſineſs. Laſtly, his majeſties inſtructions commaund mee to make complaynt againſt them to the grand ſignor, to ſeeke redreſs, and to ſecure the commerce of his majeſties ſubiects in theſe parts, the companies inſtructions preſſing the ſame, which I am bound to follow. How could I doe any thing herein, but procure the grand ſignors commaunds for reſtitution, and for peace and free trafficque for the tyme to come? And how could this be graunted, vnleſs that I did promiſe, that if they obeyed the command of this port, wee would conforme ourſelves as to the ſubiects of this empire? I haue kept my ſelfe within this limitt: I haue ſent capitulations from this court: I haue treated only with this emperour, and vnder the league I haue

1622. challenged juſtice againſt them; and my inſtructions are, That the officers of thoſe citties and harbours ſhall ſigne the promiſe of their obedience to their owne emperour, and the meſſenger is his ſeruaunt, and this cannott be excepted againſt by the ſtate of Spaine; becauſe, if they be ſubject to the grand ſignior, they were compriſed vnder his majeſties league before, if they will accept it: if they be not, nor will obey, then I haue only declared them rebells to him, and enemyes to vs. I hope your honor will iuſtify mee, and I am confident the good ſucceſs will plead for mee, and that my inſtructions will warraunt what I haue done, and that I ſhall haue thanks in tyme.

I AM very gladd to heare of any probability, that his majeſties royall ſonne hath hope of a faire reſtitution, to retorne to his inheritance. I ſhall reioice in myne owne error, who neuer could beleeue, that a bare treaty would reconquer that which hath coſt ſo much; and I haue ſeene fewe examples, that the princes in whoſe hands it is, or at leaſt that will command it, would lett goe that which they any way poſſeſſed. When this is done, I ſhall wiſh to ſee the ſame conſcience reſtore the Griſons, and I ſhall then ask pardon for my ill faith. In the meane tyme I will doe it of your honor for this my freedome; I cannot diſſemble in this buſineſs, which hath long poſſeſſed my loyall heart to his majeſtie with feares: But his wiſedome is out of my humble reach.

I HUMBLY deſire your honor to informe his majeſtie, that I haue receiued anſwer from Poland, that by the meanes of Wolmarus Farensback, William Fourbes, whom his majeſtie recommended to my care, is redeemed from the Tartars, which he hath done to ſhowe his gratitude to his majeſtie.

THE merchants aduiſe mee, that there is intended a proclamation for the prohibition of grograms, which, if it may aduance our owne commodity, will be an act of good policy; but I am bound to informe, it will retrench halfe the trade of this port. And it will be great reaſon at leaſt to giue them ſome tyme, they hauing newly ſent home, and ſince bought for about 60000 *l.* in that commodity. I am alſo informed, that our Indian fleete is gone into the Redd ſea. If they touch the goods of the Turks, wee here muſt aunſwere it. I hope they will proceed with a decent care of our intereſts. The fleet of gallies prepared at Meſſina, and ready about the 10th preſent, haue ſome deſigne vpon the Arches, to take and fortify an iſland; which, if it take effect, will block vpp the Helleſpont: It were a great happineſs, if all their thoughts were conuerted that waye.

I HAUE troubled your honor aboue the limitts of your leiſure, but you haue encouraged mee to this fault, by your acceptation, and to importune you to continue the fauour, to acquaint his majeſtie with my deſire to ſerue him faithfully, and that you will euer nouriſh the beleefe in your owne breſt, that I am

Your honors humble and honeſt ſeruant.

THIS letter could not be cloſed, vntill it were filled with a new and ſtraunge act of barbariſme. This morning the prince Corresky, one of the lords of Poland, taken in the laſt warre, recommended by his majeſtie, that had formerly made an eſcape from this captiuity, was ſtrangled in the priſon, after two yeares detention. This hath putt vs all here into murmur; and I can conſider no reaſon nor policy, but as they are carried with a brutiſh fury. They here deſire the peace, and yett haue nowe done that which will vtterly breake it; their liberty beeing one of the conditions agreed and promiſed. Whether they think it will haſten the concluſion, for the feare of the reſt, or that they haue had ſome ſuſpition of any practize of his, or whether he hath bene betrayed from home, by intimation that his ſtimulant nature would neuer ſuffer the peace long to continue, I cannott coniecture. Sure I am, that neuer was done a more barbarous deed, nor a more fooliſh to any of their owne ends, except God hath ſo blynded them, that they take this occaſion to ſeeke a warre to exerciſe their mutined ſoldiours, who will not goe, and are (if they would) vnfitt, and ſo haue drawne an enemy vpon them in their diſſenſions. I cannot diuine, and the thing is newe. The nuntio is gone to the great viziers, to take his leaue, and I know the duke of Barasky will neuer proceed; and, I beleeue, a preſent reuenge will follow: For (the Poles beeing ſo backward to peace) this will vtterly breake all treaty. Neuer was opportunity ſo faire: All the ambaſſadors here, ſpecially the French, take it very ill; he profeſſeth he will not ſtay, and I doe not know that any man, or any quality, is ſafe here. Your honor may conſider our hard eſtate; and, I beſeech you, acquaint his maieſtie with it, who is alſo iniuried, having medyated for him, and receiued a promiſe: butt theſe think of no faith; and though they are afrayd of euery body, yett they are confident that the warrs of Chriſtendome will ſecure them. If the warr followe, which cannott be avoyded, wee alſo, in every diſaſter, ſhalbe ſubiect to their fury: There is not one Chriſtian but wiſheth himſelfe in a poole of cold water at his owne home, whither God ſend

Conſtantinople,
$\frac{17}{27}$ June, 1622.

Your ſeruaunt.

In our publique buſines, when wee ſhould ioine, wee are all hindered by the matter of precedence betweene the French and my ſelfe: It hath bene giuen here formerly by warraunt of my lord of Salisbury, in tyme of Sir Paul Pindar. I pray your honor giue mee ſome order.

To the Queene of BOHEMIA.

Madame,

THIS my honeſt baniſhment is accompanied with many diſcontents, troubles and melancholies, as your Maieſtie will in part find, by the tragedy I haue now preſumed to ſend you; butt there is none more neare my ſoule, then that I can doe your Maieſtie, to whom I haue bene devoted from your infancy, and from whom I haue receiued ſo undeſerued fauours, no ſuch effectuall ſervice, as that you ſhould not only thereby know my heart, butt receiue ſome fruict. O how happy ſhould I bee, if I could add one tittle, or bring one contented thought to you! Butt, by your Maieſties goodnes, I enioy the reward of all; for I am confident, you beleeue that no man is more ready to ſacrifice himſelfe, and his, then I am, among all theſe troubles and rumours. A litle newes, which I haue nowe receiued, of a good and proſperous beginning of the king of Bohemia, in his owne cuntry, haue made mee haue one day of feaſt and ioy: I am aſſured it is true, becauſe my ſpiritt foretells mee of his happines yett to come. Now his maieſtie is in the right way, to lend his countenance and preſence to his owne affaires. Subiects take courage from the ſight of their owne lord, as hearbs and plants doe from the influence of the ſunne, and his abſence is their winter. I can doe nothing butt ſend up my uowes and praiers to heauen for your Maieſties proſperity, which ſhalbe as inceſſant and feruent as for myne owne ſoule. I dare not preſume to giue any counſell: I am now in a quality limitted and bounded, and haue not the freedome of your ſeruaunt. But ſeeing I haue received from England adviſe, that there is great probability that your Maieſties ſhall be reſtored to your antient territories of inheritance, by the authority of the king my ſoueraigne, in a treaty now on foote; I ſhall humbly wiſh, that all other greater thoughts may be depoſed, and that you will giue way to tyme, which comprehends many chaunges: the wiſeſt and the greateſt princes in the world haue done it: and your Maieſtie may liue to ſee, that this vnnaturall duke of Bauare, who hath betrayed, and ſought the diſhonor of the head of his owne bloud, may leaue you his inheritance by the hand of God, in reuenge of his attempts and thoughts to take away yours by the arme of uiolence. I muſt confeſs, I, poore man, beare him a litle ſpleene, and ſhall reioice in any thing that may bring him ſorrowe. Butt who ſees not, whence this ambition comes, and who nouriſheth it? The holy father of Roome makes the fire, and the ieſuits blow it. Where is that zeale of ſanctity ſhowed, in theſe parts, where I live? Here is ſubiect enough both for his deuotion, and their ambition: Butt God hath ſhutt upp their eyes and hearts: And I beleeve yett, that as God would not giue the children of Iſrael the land of the Ammorites, though he were Lord of all the earth, butt that he would firſt lay them a iuſt title, euen in the eyes of men, by refuſing paſſage and water, and things of right and common by the lawe of nature; ſoe he hath ſtirred up ſome, to open a iuſt way to their owne deſtruction. I cannott prophecy; butt I am confident, that God will nott lett his church be trampled on, though he chaſtice it awhile. I haue receiued a letter from Sir Francis Netherſale, requiring of mee a correſpondence and intelligence of the affaires of this port; which I ſhall moſt willingly affoord him: butt I feare there will nothing therein be of uſe of his maieſtie, except only to know the weaknes of this empire, which is gouerned by a ſanton, prophet, or maddman; and if he be remoued,

a child

1622. a child ſhall ſucceed; and both theſe gouerned by their mothers, and they by their owne paſſions. The ſouldioury is mutined and corrupted, all things in confuſion; ſo that I beleeue, for a yeare, two, or three, there is not much to be expected from hence; they being now rather fitt to be a prey, then to moleſt their neighbours. I perceiue there is yett ſome thought left, that Bethleem Gabor hath made his peace with the emperour, only to gett time, untill he might haue ſuccours from this ſtate: which as I doe not beleeue, butt that he hath done it hartily for his aduantage; and I am ſure, the viziers here are of the ſame opinion; ſoe nowe, I am confident, he will not bee ſo charitable, as to retorne to them in their trouble and diſability to help him: and I am, and euer have bene perſwaded, that he only doth his owne buſines on both ſides, without any zeale of other frendſhipp, howeuer the ſtates ledger here thinks otherwiſe: yett whatſoeuer I can collect, that may aduance your Majeſties affaires, I will allway communicate with you. If euer your Majeſtie read the life of monſieur Vendome, or the tales of Gaulard, that, when his coachhorſes wanted ſhoes vpon the way, and were ſtayed, he commanded the coachman to driue on the coach alone, for the horſes would ſoone ouertake it; think then, that you reade the acts and geſts of this emperour, who lately going on the water, and beeing uery charitable, threw money to the fiſhes; and riding to his bardge, would haue gon in, horſe and all: butt when he was told his horſe could not enter it, he then deſired the barge might be brought aſhore, to rowe in his garden. I could tell your Majeſtie many merry tales; butt when I haue no other matter, I will ſend you his whole life. I cannott enlarge this packett; therefore I will humbly entreat, when you haue uouchſafed to read this our ſadd ſtory, that you will be pleaſed to ſend it to your ſecretary, to be preſented to the king, who may find ſomthing therein worthy his majeſties obſeruation.

I DARE not trouble his excellence the prince of Orange with any of my meditations, knowing hee hath here an abler hand to ſerue him, yett I deſire he ſtill beleeue he hath none readier: and if your Majeſty will be pleaſed to ciuilize one day in this barbarous cuntry, and to ſend mee a fewe lynes from your roiall hand, I ſhall receiue them as patents of honor, and will liue and dye, in deſpight of any diſtance or baniſhment,

Conſtantinople,
17 June, 1622.

Your Majeſties humble and faithfull ſeruant.

From Mr. Secretary CALUERT.

My Lord,

YOUR diſpatch of the 8. of Marche is ſafely arriued heere, wherein you giue an accompt of your firſt audience, of your propoſitions, and anſweres giuen vnto them. I know not what my lo. admirall hath written vnto you, who delivered your letter to his majeſtie; but I find, both from the king, and the lords, to whom I haue communicated the moſt of your diſpatches ſent vnto mee, a generall approbation of your proceedings; and that your diſcreete carriage in all things hitherto negotiated there, aſwell thoſe that concern his majeſties allies and friends, as thoſe which concerne the ſecurity of his ſubjects trade, hath beene ſuch, as hath reſtored againe the honour of our king and nation: and the beſt inſtruction therefore, that can be giuen you now, is, *Perge facere ut facis.*

As for the intimation you giue, of ſome likelihood to make a peace with the pyrates, I cannot yet giue you any warrant from his majeſtie for ſuch a treaty; neither do I obſerue in your lordſhipps memoriall, deliuered unto his majeſtie, that your ſelf do much incline to any ſuch councell. The French embaſſador here reſident with his majeſtie, hath of late, vpon notice ſent from that kings miniſter in Conſtantinople, that you refuſe to joyn with him, and the reſt of the Chriſtian embaſſadors, to ſigne the ſeale, in reſpect of the queſtion of precedency, moued, that directions might bee ſent unto you, to make no farther ſcruple of it, as ſuppoſing it to bee a matter very cleare, and the place yeilded unto France, by all the kings embaſſadors in other parts. It is very true, that, of late yeares, ſome Engliſh embaſſadors haue yeilded it, whereof I haue been an eye witneſſe my ſelfe, to my greefe, by what warrant I knowe not; and I finde, vpon enquiry, that Sir Paul Pindar did it there without warrant (the more to blame hee): But his majeſtie is reſolued to yeild it no more; and therefore commends your lordſhipp, for avoyding all occaſions that may bring it into queſtion.

SIR Richard Weſton is ſtill at Bruſſels, treating a truce for the Palatinate, whereof wee expect a concluſion ſhortly: In the meane time, the adverſe party hath yet the better, and, I fear, is maſter of the field.

FOR our home occurrents, all I can tell you, is, that this afternoone the lord viſcount Grandiſon, and Sir Edward Conway, are to be ſworne councellors.

ALL your friends heere, thanks bee to God, are well; and, amongſt the reſt, my wife commends her ſervice to your ſelfe and my lady Roe: So, committing you to Gods holy protection, I reſt,

Your Lordſhipps aſſured friend to do you ſervice,

GEO. CALUERT.

S. Martins lane,
24 June 1622.

Extract of a Letter to Sir FRANCIS NETHERSALE, *at* Heidleberge. *Dated* 1 July, 1662.

The reſt of the Contents being comprized in other Letters, are here omitted.

—— THE Tartars haue againe invaded Poland, and the Coſſacks the Black-ſea, and haue taken many Turkiſh ſhipps: They haue putt Caffa in danger, and given us at this port an alarum within few daies. What then is the courage of this place, to feare a rabble of vnarmed borderers? They now prepare to ſend out a few frigatts againſt them, butt with ſo much difficulty, and ſo poorely furniſhed, that they ſcarce will ſerue to make a ſhowe: They haue no munition in their magazines, butt were forced to ſend to mee for two barrels of powder, which I denyed; and they ſtayed a ſhipp of oures upon other pretences, vntill I was forced to make that vnfitt preſent. The ſeruant of Barasky, ſent hither for ſafe conduct, and to know the reſolution, cannott gett his diſpatch; there is a great difficulty. The Poles require, that, by authority of this court, the Tartars may be recalled, or diſauowed. The Turks dare not doe either: To recall them, they feare they will not now obey, and ſo they ſhall diſcouer a weakenes: To diſauow them they never will, for feare to drawe vpon them a daungerous enemy: without one of theſe, the Poles cannot make a ſafe peace. Notwithſtanding, I thinke neceſſity on both parts will ouercome all other differences: and I ſuſpect more vehemently, by the viziers ſmall eſtimation of Correskyes death, and of his denyall, that it was wrought by ſome treaſon from Poland; and that he well knowes, that will be no obſtacle: butt, on the other ſide, it may breed ciuil diſſention there, if it be diſcouered. What wilbe the ſucceſs, I will yett make no judgment thereof. I haue ſome good hopes to procure the enlargment of the other three noblemen priſoners here: I am ſure I could doe much more, if any of our Chriſtian ambaſſadors would aſſiſt; butt either they are obnoxious to the Turks for ſome their owne priuat intereſts, or haue no courage nor heart to doe any good and publique office. ——

To Mr. Secretary CALUERT.

Right Honorable,

THERE is no letter of myne from this place, but muſt bring you the maddnes of this people, who euery day make newe commotions. There was lately, vpon aduantage of the want of gouerment, an auenue laid vpon us, on our ſilke, after it was ſhippt. I have reſiſted it, and done whatever I could. I haue proued the juſtice of our cauſe, butt all in vayne; the vizier tooke part againſt vs, the verieſt villaine that euer liued; and vſed mee with great contempt, threatened to hang my ſecretary, and drogermen, if they ſpake in my cauſe; whereupon I threw him my capitulations, and bare nothing at his hands, and vnladed my ſilke, reſolued to ſtand yt out. To this end, I procured all the ambaſſadors here to ioyne; and wee were on our way, with full reſolution to goe to court, and to procure his head, or to aske leaue to remoue our cuntrymen, and their eſtates, which are now in great danger. By this I haue gayned ſome honor, beeing the firſt that ſhowed any oppoſition to the inſolence of this tyme. It beeing a buſines that concernes principally our merchaunts, I haue at large enformed them, and I ſhall deſire your honor to take the relation from them: Butt God tooke

1622. my quarrell in hand, and I receiued a letter in the ſtreete to retorne to my houſe; for all the ſoldiours were vpp in armes at the ſeraglio, and were riſen againſt this vizier, that had done mee this affront. The occaſion was, he had in the night ſent for their aga, or chiefe captayne, and depoſed him, and ſent him to the iſlands to be ſecretly ſtrangled, and had giuen order to murther ſome other baſſaes and officers, and then to depoſe the king Muſtafa, to ſett vp Moratt, the child and brother of Oſman, many beeing of his party. Butt the medling firſt with the aga of the Janizaries gaue the alarum; wherby they aroſe, reſcued their capteyne, and the reſt, and demand his head. Hee is fledd, and order giuen to kill him where he is firſt found. The ſoldiours require alſo the head of the mother of Moratt ſultan, and diuers others; but nothing is done; I think, for feare, they dare not ſearch into the conſpiracy; only my enemy is putt downe, and fledd, his houſe ſackt, an infinite treaſure taken, and they are quieted for a day or twoe, by making a new vizier, who is a ſoft natur'd man, that dares not doe juſtice to offend any man. The worſt, or beſt, is, that there is nowe a faction made betweene Muſtafa and Moratt, and we expect howrely a great ſlaughter, and maſſacre in the citty, for one ſide muſt fall: it is impoſſible this empire can ſtand. I doe not knowe, nor euer read of ſuch a confuſion, nor can I tell how to deſcribe it, butt that all is diſſolution. I hope to make good ſhift for myſelfe, and I haue vnited all the ambaſſadors into one courſe, butt with much adoe; hauing wonne them by declaration of my reſolution to ſtand alone, and to ſhame them. For the ſurrender of my capitulations there was no remedy; for the vizier would not acknowledge them, and then what ſhould I doe with paper? I haue done all with generall conſent of our nation, and will make good vſe of this iniury, if this ſtate ſettle: for all the reſidents here will goe together to demand juſtice, and I will not accept of myne agayne, but to ſtrengthen them. I haue another copy to ſerue my turne in neede; butt I rather pretend that the vizier hath broken league, by accepting or forceing mee to ſurrender them, which I threwe at his feete; and, if God had not preuented mee, I hoped to haue the honor to depoſe at leaſt one great vizier; and in this troubleſome tyme it was no ſmall vndertaking.

BUTT if things continue here as yett they doe, and as there is no like butt that all wilbe torne by ciuill warr, and the empire cantoniſed, or generally ſackt, or that the Tartars will come in vpon the aduantage, I beſeech your honor fully enforme his majeſtie, and the lords of his councell, that the merchaunts may be ſodainly called before them, and that I may haue order what to doe in caſe of extremity. I haue ſhowed here, that I doe not feare; all the chriſtians, all nations, will witneſs it for mee; and that I only haue ſtood vpon myſelfe, and putt heart into the others; nor will I bee the firſt that ſhall moue my foote, *et cedere ſtationi:* But who can be ſafe from the fury of the multitude? and it wilbe late to aske leaue to ſaue our ſelues. The people of the cuntry hyde their goods, and fly the citty. Therefore, I beſeech you, procure mee ſome order, or prepare for mee, that all may be accepted that I doe, which ſhalbe with the conſent of my nation. I ſhall, I hope, ſecure my ſelfe; neither would I that my frends ſhould conceiue feare, that is, thoſe that wilbe paſſionate, and are your honors neighbours; for I doubt not to defend myſelfe; butt I will not warrant that I muſt not leaue that behind mee which I can hardly ſpare. I haue propoſed the worſt, and deſire your honor to propound it for mee.

FOR the outward eſtate: The laſt vizier, who murthered the prince Corresky, forſware it to the agents of Poland, pretending he dyed a ſodaine death; and I greatly ſuſpect, that ſome treaſon from thence procured it, becauſe the Turks are yett confident of the peace, which they would neuer bee, if they had not ſome ground. The ſeruant of the duke of Barasky is diſpeeded away, with his letter of ſafe conduct, and theſe expect that he will haſten: but I do not beleeue it, becauſe Corresky was his kinſman, and his death will either breake the peace here, or at home. The Turks haue at laſt yeelded to recall the Tartars, and to putt out Kante emir emirze from the baſha title of Siliſtra, to pleaſe the Poles. But all this, I think, will not procure quietnes; for the Tartars haue anew inuaded Poland, and the Coſſacks the Black-ſea, and done great ſpoiles on both parts. Here then is the difficulty: The Turks and Poles would make peace on any conditions; butt they know not how to doe it for thoſe robbers, who now feare nobody. Therefore the Poles haue demanded, that the grand ſignor ſhould either by his authority compell the Tartars to peace, or elſe to diſauow them, and exclude them the treaty. The Turks feare to ſhow, that they haue no power to command them; and dare not leaue them out, leaſt they proue the worſe enemy. Yett neceſſity hath enforced a tryall, and the emperour hath written; which if they obey, and the death of Corresky be ſmothered vp, then a peace may follow; if not, the Poles haue a braue aduantage. The emperour courts Bethleem Gabor, rather, I think, to hold him neutrall, and to ſecure his owne frontire, then for any hope or deſire to make a warr in Hungaria by his meanes. His agents here are very cold, and pretend they attend new inſtructions. The king hath ſent him a rich veſt lyned with ſables, a horſe brauely furniſhed, and twelue veſts to diuers principall men about him. This the grand ſigniors haue not vſed to doe, and your honor may gather therby, the doubt they haue of themſelues. I think the Tranſiluanian will rather make vſe of the diſſentions here, then retorne to their frendſhipp, vntill hee ſee them better eſtabliſhed.

I BESEECH your honor, excuſe mee to his majeſtie; I know not how to trouble him with our broyles; and to take ſome care of vs, that for his ſeruice expoſe thoſe liues, which we would ſpend to better purpoſe. Wherſoeuer, I ſhall allway bee moſt ready to

doe your Honor ſervice.

Conſtantinople,
1 Julij, 1622.

From Mr. ROWLAND WOODWARD.

Right Honorable,

I THOUGHT your lordſhip happy, in finding out an imployment ſo far from the noiſe of the troubles in theſe parts, wherwith we are continually affrighted, vntil I heard of the death of the grand ſignor, committed by the defection of his owne people: it came lately hether from Naples to the Spaniſh ambaſſador; which if it carry truth, I ſhall much feare, Sir, the ſafety of your perſon there, and that of thoſe deere pledges in your company. This vnexpected accident, ſo much for the good of Chriſtendome, if the princes will make benefit of it, to me is not altogether ſo ioyful, as otherwiſe it would, if your lordſhip weare here among your frends, and not vpon the place, where you muſt run the haſards of a ſtate inclyning to a change of gouernment. But I hope, the God of heauen, that conducted you thether, through the dangers and impediments of ſeas and pyrats, will preſerue you there, in the downefall of that tottering empire, to worke ſomwhat aduantagious for the party profeſſing the name of Jeſus, which at this day ſuffers ſo cruel and bloody a diſtraction in Germany, France, Italy, and the Low Cuntryes, that many yeares will not be ſufficient to repaire the deſolation which a few haue cauſed. The king our ſoueraigne hath left nothing undon, which the wit of man could inuent (except taking armes) for working peace in Chriſtendome: but now we begin to find, that that is neuer to be won by treaty, which hath beene loſt by the ſword.

SIR Richard Weſten from Bruxells, in a letter very freſh, vſeth theſe words: That it is as poſſible for him to make ropes of ſand, as to doe his majeſtie ſeruice there according to his directions. In the Palatinat, the king of Bohemia, and Mansfield, obey'd his majeſties pleaſure, in yeilding to the treaty at Bruxells: Soone after (vpon the 10th of the laſt) Tilly and Cordoua ſet vpon the duke of Brunſwick in his paſſage over the Maine, neere Francfort; where he loſt, by report, 4000 men, and the next day ioyned with Mansfield at Manheim. The king and Mansfield haue left the Palatinat, and are gone towards Bauaria, which they on the other ſide terme rather a flight then a diuerſion. By this you may judg of the honeſty of their proceedings. Ther went letters from Bruxells to Leopold and Cordoua, for a ceſſation: my lord Chicheſter ſent to them, demanding performance; they confeſt the receipt of ſuch letters: but Tilly anſwered, That he was not included, and therfore would not obey. Then preſently they wente to meete Brunſwick, and gaue him a cruel blow.

THERE came letters from Spaine the laſt of the laſt, wherwith they ſay the king is very much diſtaſted. I ame here out of the way, and therfore cannot yet learne what it might be. Some ſaye, Gondomar is retyred into a monaſtery, as

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AT home we doe the ſame things over agayne, or the like: new counſailers and mariages of late haue bene made: marquis Hamiltons ſonne is marryed to my lord Fieldings eldeſt daughter: my lord Digbies eldeſt ſonne marryes the marquis Hamiltons daughter: the lord Maxwells ſonne of halfe a yeare old, marryes Mr. John Murrays daughter of ſeven yeares old: Mr. John Murrays eldeſt ſonne marryes my lord Fieldings youngeſt daughter: my lord Fieldings eldeſt ſonne marryes (ſome ſay) my lord of Southamptons; others, my lord of Arundels daughter: my lord Hume marryes my lord of Fauklands daughter: my lord Bruſe marryes Sir Robert Chicheſters daughter. There are likewiſe 4 erles to be created: The lords Cranfield, Fielding, Doncaſter, Mr. John Murray, &c.

FOR concluſion, I will giue your lordſhip that which you will eſteeme before the reſt, the health of all your frends here that I know. Sir Jo. Brooke was hunting yeſterday here in Wymbleton Parke, with the maſter of the jewell-houſe, where they had wet ryding, and dry ſport. And now I will make a requeſt vnto your lordſhip, although in matters of this kind I know your noble diſpoſition needs no remembrancer: Ther is a frend of a very good frend of mine comming by ſea into thoſe parts; his name is Mr. Aſhley; on whome I beſeech your lordſhip, for my ſake, to let fall ſome beames of your accuſtomed favor; and likewiſe to let me vnderſtand by your commandments, that I haue not loſt my part in it.

Wymbleton the 3d of
July, 1622.

Your Lordſhips trew louer and ſeruant,

ROW. WOODWARD.

I deſyer my poore ſeruices may be remembred to your noble and vertuous lady, and to honeſt Mr. Robert Roe.

To Mr. Secretary CALUERT.

Right Honorable,

WEE haue now bene 14 daies in a calme, by the eaſineſs of a new vizier; butt I feare the block will as much afflict vs as did the ſtorke. There haue bene many councells held how to ſettle this gouerment, and to take away the diviſion, the ſoldiour in theſe parts taking part with Muſtafa, becauſe they are ſure of him alway to haue their wills; and the churchmen and lawyers practizing for Moratt, as ſeeing a lethargy now both in the ſtate and their religion. I know not to whatt to impute the late quiettnes, whether to their ramazan or lent now beeing; or to the policy of ſome, who haue ſpread abroad prophecies, that the 15th of this moneth, if any motion, the ſtreets ſhould runne with bloud: but this I obſerue, that in the ſtrict obſeruation of the command of their prophett, in which the abſtinence from all ſuſtenance, ſo much as from water at this tyme, hath bene ſo duly obſerued, now euery day, and euery where, the ſoldiours are drunk, contemning the lawe, and, I think, the giuer. They ſay alſo, that the ſoldiours haue taken oath not to draw a ſword; but, I feare, at the breaking vp of this their faſt, and holy tyme, which yett reſtraynes ſome, wee ſhall fall madd againe. There is no likelyhood that the vizier can ſtand long; I think now they chooſe them as wee doe mellons, taſt and throw away, vntill we find one good; the wiſeſt men of this empire vtterly refuſing to take ſo great a charge vpon them, which was wont to be ſought by all the handmaids of ambition.

THE prouinces from whom now wee haue heard, are all rather amazed, then quiett; the ſoldiory there beeing alſo growne rich, and dares not ſtirr. The gouernors attend to heare more, and to gouerne themſelves by occaſion; only at Salonica there hath bene ſome buſines, the citty beeing rich, the Turks, and Chriſtians neighbors

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neighbors to it, ioyned together, and held it 3 daies after the ſack, and hauing their ends, which was only booty, are ſince diſperſed.

IN the auenue or tax laid vpon vs, I haue preuailed, and gott a judgment in open diuan, and I hope alſo to hang the Jewe that durſt attempt to giue cauſe of the breach of amity betweene his majeſtie and this ſtate; for ſo farr I putt it, aſſured of their weakneſs; and I haue obteyned in ſuch a tyme, I may ſay, a victory; which I hope will bring us much quiett, and make the beſt here wary, to fall at difference with mee: I am ſure, all Chriſtians here doe thank mee.

THERE is no way unſearcht, to reduce Bethleem Gabor to adhære to this empire, and to quitt the frendſhipp of Germany. I cannott learne what he is like to doe by his miniſters, only, by generall judgment, he will firſt ſee what this ſtate will doe with it ſelfe.

THE king of Perſia is otherwiſe ymployed to recouer Candayr from the mogol, and in a warr with the Portugall in the Gulph: he hath, with aſſiſtance of our ſhipping, taken the fort of Kiſhmee, ſacked the citty of Ormus, and beſeeged the caſtle. The Engliſh landed their ordinance, and made the battery: I doubt they haue exceeded their ſea commiſſion.

WEE attend daily to heare anſwere of the diſpatch made to the duke of Barasky; they are confident here of a peace, and I am in doubt they will obteyne it on their owne conditions; for neceſſity aſſiſts them euery where, there being no man fitt to take the opportunity to ſcourge them. The Poles will make ſome difficulty, butt they muſt alſo haue peace: that kingdom is not framed for an offenſiue warr; the difficulty will only reſt in bridling the Tartars and Coſſacques, who were laſt weeke within the mouth of the Helleſpont. Wee are not yett ſo aſſured of our quiett here, as that I ſhould not be gladd to receiue his majeſties order what to do in extreamity. I humbly thank your honor for your laſt, and both your letters; they are like dewe in a hott day, they both refreſh and enrich mee. Wee have rumours from Buda, butt ſo improbable, as I will not mention them; your honor ſhall haue the truth, before it can come this way. Every letter of myne muſt haue one concluſion, That you wilbe pleaſed to preſerue mee in his majeſties memory, and in your owne opinion, as

Dated 11 *ana* 25 April.

Conſtantinople,
14 July, 1622.

Your Honors affectionat ſeruant.

To Sir THO. FYNNETT.

SIR,

I HAVE enioyed two of your letters, both of ſuch content to mee, becauſe they came from you, that I am ſure the matter pleaſed mee not ſo well, as the affection of the writer. I liue ſo remote, and heare ſo ſeldome things that pleaſe mee, that though I cannot weane my ſelfe from the error of our life, to ytch for newes, yett ſomtymes I wiſh I were not concerned in the world, or that I might enioy a peacefull ignorance. I muſt confeſſe, that I am a paſſionat man in ſome generall cauſes, and they trouble mee, as children doe other men, with ioyfull and ſorrowfull cares. Butt there is a good God that diſpoſeth all things: and I haue taken a heathens councell, *Quamvis cauſam tantæ diſpoſitionis ignores, tamen, quoniam bonus mundum rector temperat, recte fieri cuncta ne dubites.* I may be bold to meddle with privat men: I am amazed at the biſhop of Spalata, and confeſs I doe not now, nor neuer did, conceiue the force of ambition. Is it poſſible? Hath the graue ſence of preferrment? which, the Pſalmiſt ſaith, hath no proffitt in it; and that the duſt cannott ſo much as giue thanks. I deſire to heare particularly the motiues of his departure: in the meane tyme I will ſtill loue my God, who giues vs water out of hard rocks, and makes the worſt men glorify him; for his works ſhall liue, and all the popes in hell ſhall neuer be able to reconcile them. It cannot bee butt he diſſembles with God; he can neuer putt out the light that was kindled in his breſt. Oh! I feare, perhaps he feared he ſhould no wheare haue reſt, and plaid the Gibeonite, to make a crafty tymely peace, though for euer he therby made himſelfe a ſlave. Of my lord of Oxfords committment I deſire to heare ſomwhat: I hope he is fallen but into miſconſtruction, and not into fault.

FROM Heidleburgh I haue due correſpondence; from thence I heare nothing of great pleaſure; the marqueſs of Badens loſſe hath cooled the beſt beginnings. I feare the

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AH, poore Fraunce! will the ghoſts of the Guiſards neuer ſuffer thee to be in peace? What was the pretence of the laſt troubles, that had almoſt deſtroyed that famous kingdome, but the religion? Then they feared to haue a king a Proteſtant; but what doe they feare nowe? O God, looke vpon the affliction of thy people; for the princes of the earth haue banded themſelues againſt thee. Spaine neuer had any great deſigne afoote, if you obſerue the tymes, but it then ſowed diſſentions in France. In the yeare 88 were the barricado's of Paris. I could ſhow you a corrolary of examples, butt you can better contemplate them out of your owne obſeruations.

IT cannot much pleaſe you, to haue much diſourſe of this place; and I can ſay no more, then that the diſeaſe yet works internally that muſt ruyne this empire: we daily expect more chaunges, and effuſion of bloud: the wiſeſt men refuze to ſitt at the helme, and fooles will ſoone runne themſelves and others vpon the rocks. If any able hand were ready to take the aduantage, there is not ſo eaſy a prey in the world. I will tell you a wonder: About 16 yeares paſt, there was a view made of all the villages inhabited in the dominion of the grand ſignior, and the liſt was 553000, and odd; and now this laſt yeare, before the warr of Poland, another beeing made, they are found to be decreaſed to 75000 in all, which is a ſtraunge depopulation. The ruined houſes in many places ſtand, butt the iniuſtice and cruelty of the gouernors hath made all the people abandon them; and you may ride in Greece, and in Natolia, his beſt provinces, 3 daies, and not find an egg to eat, nor a man to draw you water. This is not all; I find another ſymtome infallible of their ruinne: Beſides the contempt of their king, whom they were wont to reverence like a God, they haue made ſo many breaches into their lawe, that Mahomet ſure wilbe angry with them, and then I know no protector. It cannott be otherwiſe: *Actum eſt de imperio*; and wee ſhall here runne a fortune; but God will preſerue us that truſt in him. You cannot conceiue the pleaſure, that I could ſafely contemplat this malady, and not feare to be carryed away in the infection. Laſtly; The reuenue beeing decayed hereby ſo extreamely, there is not enough to pay the old inſtitution of the ſoldiours; and you may ſee by the diſcourſe, they will not be putt out of pay, nor yett be content, if they be told thet all will not ſuffice them. I haue ſent you here the copy of my thoughts, and the relation of the late tragedies, from which you will make your owne judgments better then I can. I deſire you to doe mee this courteſy, to remember my ſeruice to my lord of Dorſett; and if he will pardon mee, that yet I have not ſent my ſelfe to him, deſire him to read that, and to beleeue that I am readyer to do him really ſeruice, then to profeſſe it; butt I will diſcharge this duty myſelfe by the next occaſion.

I AM aſhamed to ſend any excuſe to Mr. ſecretary Nanton; yet if you haue any intercourſe with him, doe that office for mee, that he may not think I, with the world, have forgotten him; he is one that ſuffers, and that is enough: if you will alſo affoord him the reading of that paper, it will ſpend him a melancholy hower.

OF outward things I can tell you nothing: butt I beleeue nothing can hinder the peace of Poland; not out of any good inclynation one to another, butt, like doggs out of breath, they muſt part. The Tartars and Coſſacques continue their incurſions; and how to quiett them, that liue on ſpoile, wilbe the difficulty: all other differences will accommodate themſelues. You know that kingdome is not framed for invaſion, the noblemen are ſo great, and ſo diuided, and the king butt a duke of Venice, in reſpect of a monarch.

BETHLEM GABOR is courted by this ſtate to leaue his Germaine league, and to retorne to this more entirely: butt I doe not beleeue, that he, that had only his owne ends in indulgence, will now for charity come to the reliefe of theſe, vntill he ſee them able to help themſelues. This is all I can tell you. My wife, I think, ſends her owne remembrance to you therein; and I deſire you to preſent myne to my lady, and to beleeue that I will conſtantly liue and dye

Conſtantinople,
14ᵉ Julij, 1622.

Your affectionat frend.

To Mr. Secretary CALUERT.

Right Honorable,

THE laſt 14 daies haue brought forth no alteration among vs; their holy tyme hath a litle reſtrayned the inſolence that was raging; only ſome few things done among themſelues, which yet ſhowes that there is no authority that dares oppoſe any thing which the ſoldiours will: out of which, I conclude, that they who haue noe power ouer their ſubiects, ought to be no terror to ſtraungers.

THIS preſent emperor, though his ſimplicitie ſerve well the turnes of thoſe that would doe all things without feare; yett I am perſwaded, the gouerment and preſeruation of this ſtate, and hee, cannott agree together: therefore wee doe expect a ſodaine chaunge at the end of this faſt, which now approacheth; and when in the ſtricteſt tymes, for 3 daies, the people had ſufferance of a great liberty, wee now feare it wilbe extended beyond all meaſure, eſpecially they beeing vnreſtrayned to drink wyne. As in my laſt I gaue one obſeruation of the breach of their lawes, and contempt of their religion, which are ſymtoms of a deſperat and ſick eſtate; ſoe I will in their ciuill goverment lay one infallible ground, That it is ympoſſible the empire can endure, though no ſtranger had a finger to help forward their deſtruction. In the relation of the purpoſe of ſultan Oſman to chaunge the ſoldioury, and to erect a newe better cheape; though it was haſtened by his owne hatred to them, yett it had a true ground, that the reuenew of the king is not nowe able to pay them, becauſe their number is ſo much encreaſed, and that diminiſhed: wee ſaw then, that they would not be diſmiſſed of their payes, butt rather fell into the worſt of rebellions, to kill their maſter. The ſame cauſe ſtill remaynes, and the ſame reſolution in them; all the territory of the grand ſignor is diſpeopled for want of juſtice, or rather by violent oppreſſions, ſo much as in his beſt parts of Greece and Natolia, a man may ryde 3, and 4, ſometimes 6 daies, and not find a village able to feed him and his horſe; wherby the reuenew is ſo leſſened, that there ſufficeth not to pay the ſoldiour, and to maynteyne the court. It may be patcht up a while out of the treaſory, and by exactions, which now are greeuous vpon the merchaunt and laboring man, to ſatisfy the harpies: butt when theſe meanes faile, which cannott long endure, either the ſoldiory muſt want their pay, or the number be reduced: neither of theſe will they ſuffer; and whoſoeuer ſhall attempt either remedy, ſhall follow Oſman to his graue. This is the true eſtate of this ſo much feared greatnes, and the wiſeſt men in the cuntry forſee it, and retyre their eſtates as faſt as they can, fearing that no haſt can preuent their daunger.

VPON occaſion of Correſkyes death, I haue had occaſion to expoſtulat it with the viziers, becauſe the liberty of him with the reſt were promiſed his majeſtie; and that I would haue them know, that wee are not afraid both to ſee and take notice of their barbarous actions. I can gett no other anſwere butt diſauowing it with great oaths; that he dyed of the plague, is now their refuge; and I beleeue they had ſome intimation from his enemyes to be ſo bold, or elſe I doe not think that they could hope ſo to ſmother it, if they had not ſome aſſurance it ſhould not bee much queſtioned. Hereby I haue obteyned a faire impriſonment for the reſt, and renewed their promiſe for their enlargment, vpon the arriuall of the duke of Baraſky, and at his majeſties entreaty, they beeing not comprehended in the written articles, though mentioned by words and diſcourſes. I haue ſent your honor the copy of the treaty, and concluſion of the truce made vpon the border; which was made ſuch a ſecrett, as I am ſure no ambaſſador here could euer procure yt; and I think the cauſe was, both parts may be aſhamed of ſo pore a thing. Your honor will eaſily obſerue how afraid both ſides were to declare any thing clearly; butt referring all to the generall words of *antichi patti*, which, at the comming of the ambaſſador, ſhalbe revewed; and both hope therby to make aduantages of that, which neither durſt name while their armyes were afoote; ſo much they deſired to part vpon any termes, as in that article of the confirmation

1622. firmation of the prince of Wallachia, where the Poles enterpret it, that they ſhall name him, and the grand ſignior only confirme him, becauſe it was antiently ſoe. You will alſo find, that the peace ſhalbe made, not with reference to theſe, butt to old treaties, and the league offenſiue and defenſiue, which without comprehenſion of the emperour of Germany, meethinks, he ſhould not take in good part. In concluſion, all this is nothing, and ſo great a noiſe was neuer allayed with ſo litle matter of ſubſtance.

WEE expect the great ambaſſador daily; what then will be ſtood vpon, I cannott foretell; ſure I am, they wilbe frends vpon any conditions, the Poles hauing declared warr to the Muſcouite, and in armes againſt the king of Swethland. I lately ſawe letters from Bethleem Gabor to the vizier here, dated in June; I obſerued his ſeale and ſubſcription; that to theſe, he leaues not yet the title of king of Hungary: He excuſeth himſelfe to the emperour that he doth nothing, vpon the death of his wife; he profeſſeth that he hath a great army to renew the troubles in Germany; and for the peace made, he ſaith the emperour hath bought it at the price of many good places. I did intimat, that I thought he was firmly gone to the Chriſtian party, to ſee what opinion they had. The vizier would not endure to heare it, proteſting he was a vaſſaile, and ſworne to the grand ſignior, and that he yett went into the field vnder his banner. Here are daily expected meſſengers from him, when I ſhall better informe your honor what he intends; for here they hope many things of him; but I yett remayne in myne owne beleefe, that he will not flatter adverſity.

I BESEECH your honor, acquaint his majeſtie and the prince with theſe articles, that they may ſee there needed no great helpe to part theſe twoe enemyes; their quarrell was for as little almoſt, as the dukes of Burgundy with the Switzers, for ſheepes ſkynnes: but they are frends yett better cheape then that; neither will gett a ſheep ſkynn by the bargaine.

THERE is nothing elſe worthy your honors trouble, and for what is ſuperfluous in this I craue pardon, erring only in my affection to doe your honor ſeruice. I would omitt nothing, beeing nowe at leiſure, and writing rather out of cuſtome, then choice of matter, which yett you will receiue for his ſake, that is

Conſt. 25 July 1622. *Your Honors faithfull ſeruant, and humble frend.*

To the Lords of his MAJESTY's *Counſel.*

Right Honorable, my very good Lordes,

I HAVE receiued from your lordſhips two letters at once, of ſeuerall dates, the later beeing copy of the former, wherein you haue pleaſed to take knowledge of the manifold and intollerable loſſes of his majeſties ſubiects trading the Leuant ſeas, by the piratts of Algier and Tunes; and further ſignified his majeſties roiall care and order, and your lordſhips command, that I ſhould endeavour ſome redreſſe, both for the liberty of ſo many in captiuity, for reſtitution, and for preuention of the like robberies in the tyme to come, by a quick and liuely remonſtrance to the emperor, and this ſtate, of his majeſties reſolution not to ſuffer ſo great indignity and dammage for a faithleſs correſpondence.

I hope your honors are well informed, long ſince, of the ſenſe I haue had, according to my ability, of their encreaſe; and that many of my letters haue expreſſed at leaſt myne owne indignation, which wrought ſo farre with mee, as I adventured upon my generall inſtructions, foreſeeing no other way, by preſent armes, and daily hearing the grones of thoſe that ſuffered, to performe as much as your lordſhips haue nowe giuen mee in commiſſion. I am uery gladd to haue receiued this as a warrant for what I haue done, though I neuer doubted of his majeſties and your lordſhips fauourable interpretation of my honeſt and good meaning. Of this I haue, ſome moneths paſt, giuen both his majeſtie and your honors in generall and particular, a large account, ſent by an expreſs, ſeconded with tranſcripts; in all which I craued that pardon which now hath preuented mee. By that aduiſe, I ſent your honors both the copies of the article by mee inſerted into the capitulations, of diuers commands from the grand ſignior ſultan Oſman, aſſiſted with the letters of the great vizier, Capten baſſa, and all other the principall officers of this court, ſo effectuall as

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nothing can be of more force, nor expected from this place. To carry theſe I procured a gally of purpoſe, with a man of quality ſent from the grand ſignior, in company of an Engliſhman, whom I ordered to repaire with an account to your lordſhips of the ſucceſs, and all theſe renewed againe by the preſent emperor. What effect they will produce, I cannot foreſee; butt the miniſter diſpatched hath undertaken ſo much, that I haue great cauſe to hope for ſuch an iſſue, as may, for the tyme, ſatisfy your honors expectation, and giue ſome eaſe to the merchant, the rather becauſe the plague hath almoſt deuoured thoſe citties, and diſpeopled them, that neceſſity will humble them.

HOW long it may endure, I dare not promiſe, becauſe (though the intention of this court ſeemes ſincere, beeing loath to breake with his majeſtie) yett the little creditt and power this ſtate hath ouer thoſe ſubjects nearer, and more under command, giues cauſe enough to putt no confidence in them; and a company of villaines gathered together, hauing no other meanes to ſuſteyne themſelues, I feare cannot long bridle their deſyre of vnhoneſt gayne.

YOUR lordſhips will perceiue by diuers later aduiſes ſent you of the rebellions, mutinies, and contempt of all lawe and juſtice in this head-citty, how litle is to be expected from their authority; they labour euen for life to maynteyne themſelves in eſtimation and quiett, ſo that they haue no leiſure to conſider other mens complaints: yet I will not faile to renew repreſentation of our iuſt griefes, and to add to it whattſoeuer I am able.

WEE ſtand here daily in doubt of new changes; the ſoldioury though a litle appeaſed, yett they undertake all matters, place, and diſplace, ſo that there is nothing certeyne, that depends upon an unruly and ungouerned multitude; and I cannott foreſee any thing butt ruyne, wherein wee may runne a fortune for a trade not worth the hazard, except things ſettle beyond all hope; which were a great ioy to contemplate afarre off, if wee had not feare to be partakers of the contagion.

THE prouinces yett moue nott, butt ſome follow the example, the ſoldioury murthering the baſſaes and all officers, erecting new at their owne choice, as they haue lately done at Bagdatt.

I HAUE ſent Mr. ſecretary two copies of the treaty of truce with Poland, a conſummation whereof theſe purſue with eager baſenes, knowing that weakenes which they are loath to confeſs. The Duke of Barasky is expected within a moneth to conclude a peace. An inter-nuntio of Poland, this day diſpatched, hath uiſited mee, to giue thanks to his majeſtie in the behalfe of the king, republique and nobility, for his roiall fauour and mediation, at whoſe arriuall the honor of all differences ſhall be referred to his majeſtie.

FOR the lords of Poland here priſoners, (except the miſerably murthered prince Corresky) I haue anew obteyned an abſolute promiſe of their liberty at his majeſties inſtance, vpon the arriuall of the duke, who were not comprehended in the treaty. In the meane tyme, I haue releaſed them of their heauy braceletts, and procured them the comfort of light; for which they haue rendred his majeſtie humble thanks, by their ſeuerall letters to mee, and will upon their releaſe acknowledge it.

YOUR lordſhips letters arriued on the inſtant of the diſpatch of our poſt, who gives not leiſure, beeing at the courteſy of another ſtate; therfore your honors will pardon mee, if I haue omitted any neceſſary matter, and vouchſafe mee both your fauorable relation to his majeſtie of my endeauours, and your honorable protection in my humble deſires

to doe your Lordſhipps ſervice.

Conſtantinople, 10th of
August, 1622.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON, *with Lord* CHICHESTER*'s incloſed.*

My very good Lord,

I HAVE had it long in my thoughts, and was often ſetting pen to paper (but diverted by other occaſions) to invite your lordſhip to that correſpondence betwixt vs, (as well in regard of our publique charge, as privat frendſhip) in which you have prevented me by your letters of the $\frac{17}{27}$th of June, which came to my hands the $\frac{12}{22}$th of this preſent; and therwithall one to the beſt of queenes, and (I thinke)

1622. of women, with a relation of a greater mutability of fortune in that court where you reſide, then in hers and the king her husbands, though theirs be very great, and ſuch as future tymes will wonder at: but as (thanks be to God) they doe both ſurvive their fall, having paſſed many difficultyes and dangers, and ſubſiſt in deſpite of the rage of their ennemyes, though in hard condition; ſo they are yong enough to live and attend ſuch revolution as tyme doth vſually bring, and the vertue and ſtrength of minde they both ſhew in their greateſt afflictions doth very well meritt. From the queene your lordſhip will have a letter herewith; and ſhe hath given me charge to provide for you both their pictures; which our famous painter (Michel of Delph) hath already in hand, and I lay wayte for ſome fitt and ſafe commodity of ſending them to your lordſhip, as one is now preſented, by the fetching a wife (one of Michels neighbours in Delph) to Monſ. Haga, who wilbe ready for her iourney againſt the going of Monſ. Berck of Dort with his wife to Venice (where he is to reſide as ambaſſador) about a month hence; and againſt that tyme, I hope, your pictures wilbe likewiſe in readines. Monſ. Haga (who is diligent in writing, as well to the prince of Orange as to the ſtates, and therin gives good contentment; otherwiſe, I will tell your lordſhip, by the way, in the late mutations wee have had here, he might have bene heaved out of his employment by ſome of his compatriotts, who were ambitious of it) hath advertiſed hether from tyme to tyme, the tumultuous tragedyes of that court; but your lordſhip hath lively repreſented them altogether to the vew, with thoſe intermedia which were neceſſary to helpe our underſtandings, ſo much buſyed of late with our owne affaires, that no marvayle yf our thoughts could not wander ſo far abroad; and now, I would to God, the right vſe were made of thoſe confuſions by chriſtian Princes, in ſhewing themſelves in effect, as they are in name, chriſtians, by a charitable agreement amongſt themſelves, and conſent not to ſuffer ſo fayre an opportunity againſt the common ennemy to eſcape them: but I very much apprehend a contrary event, that thoſe whoſe ambition is too well knowne to the world, and have bene heretofore chiefly reſtrayned by *terrori Turqueſqui*, ſeeing all ſafe on that ſide for ſome yeares, will not looſe the tyme of following that fortune, with which of late dayes they have bene exceedingly favored, and are at this preſent in greater proſperity then ever.

I need not looke far back for what is paſſed in thoſe parts where wee haue chiefeſt intereſt, aſſuring my ſelf that your lordſhip, though you be far remote, hath had a generall knowledge at leaſt of all matters of moment; yet concerning the Palatinat, it may well be, you will find ſome particularityes in the copy of a letter I ſend herewith, which I receaved ſome while ſince from my lord Chicheſter; ſince which tyme (the king of Bohemia not being able to ſatisfye his army, and as well in that regard, as becauſe the diſorders thereof, whilſt he was preſent, ſhould be no impediment to the treaty which Sir Richard Weſton hath now in hand at Bruxells, being retired to Sedan) count Mansfelt and the duke of Brunſwick have drawne their troopes to the frontiers of France, neare to the biſhoprick of Verdun; from whence the count, as chiefe, having diſpatched an expreſſe meſſenger to this ſtate, with offer of his ſervice and his whole army for three monthes, he entertaynes in the meane tyme treatyes with the infanta at Bruxells, for reconcilement to the emperour, and with the king of France, for ſervice of that crowne, in which ſtate that buſines remaynes at this preſent full of vncertainty; whilſt in the meane tyme part of his army is mutined, the reſt in great confuſion, and the countrey on both ſides in armes againſt him, as well in Luxembourg as Champagne, leſt (as he is variable) he ſhould take ſome vnexpected reſolution. In this interim the imperialiſts proceed in the conqueſt of the Palatinat, having taken Neuſtat and Germerſheim, and made themſelves maſters of the whole country, notwithſtanding my lord Chicheſters proteſts, Heydelbergh, Manheim, and Franckendale, only excepted, in which three townes the king our maſter hath garriſon vnder general Veré; but they are all three, in effect, blocked vp.

Concerning this ſtate, (in which for religion, neighbourhood, and ancient alliance, wee next have intereſt) whilſt the French king is entertayned with troubles, and ours with treatyes, (which two crownes were the wonted ſupporters of theſe provinces) the Spaniard takes the opportunity to aſſayle them in fower quarters at once; two more remote, (as Sluce in Flanders, and Papenmutz, the ſtates new foot betwixt Bon and Collen) both which are blocked up as cloſe as their ſituation will ſuffer; and two in the very heart of the ſtate, as Berghenopzoom now beſieged by the marquis Spinola, and the upper countreyes aſſayled by a camp volant, commaunded by the count Henry Vandenbergh; which ſhewing it ſelf ſomtymes on the one ſide of the Rhyne, and ſomtymes on the other, by benefitt of a bridge, firſt at Berck, now removed as low as Weſell, it is thought the chiefe deſſigne thereof is the paſſage of the Yſell, and whatſoever is done elſe but amuſement; and that being of greateſt prejudice to this ſtate, as opening a way into Holland, (though the loſſe of Berghen would prove little leſſe, by cutting and ſeparating Holland from Zealand) his excellency with the chiefe of his army doe principally intend that ſervice; where nothing is fallen out of moment, ſave onely a camiſada given the 27th of the laſt to his excellencies horſe quarter, wherin two of his horſe captaynes, (the duke of Saxe Weymar, head of that houſe, and Sir William Balfourd) having the outgardes that night, had both the miſfortune to be taken priſoners after the ſame manner, by the fall of their horſes. One of the ennemyes horſe captaynes, called Villy, by engaging himſelf too farre, was likewiſe taken by our men, and about 20 ſlayne and taken on eyther ſide. In revenge hereof, his excellency went in perſon, within two dayes after, with one halfe of his army, vpon a ſurpriſe of Bolduc; for which all things were well prepared, and the enterpriſe conducted with his accuſtomed care: but, as it falls out commonly with the exploicts of this nature, that the greateſt circumſpection is little enough to effect them, and the leſt omiſſion ſufficient to overthrow them; ſo this came to nothing, by fayling in the circumſtance of tyme, as did a former vpon Herentals, in count Henryes march into little Brabant, of which your lordſhip cannot but have heard. 1622.

THE ſiege of Berghen proves very bloudy on both ſides, and it appeares in effect the ſtrength of that towne is not anſwerable to the reputation it gott heretofore by repulſing the prince of Parma, it being commanded by ground of advantage for the ennemy to lodge behinde, both on the north and the ſouth ſide; though the eaſt and weſt be defended on the one ſide by the Scheld, on which are the two forts which keepe the entrance of the towne open; and on the other by the Zoom, the currant whereof being ſtopped, cauſeth a maraſſe on that ſide vnapprochable. The north is the ſide of the greateſt danger for the loſſe of the towne, by reaſon of the approches which in tyme may be made from the ennemyes quarter on that ſide to the north-ſconce vpon the haven; but the ſouth lyeth moſt open to the ennemyes attempts, to which their quarter lyeth very neare, from whence they have their ſeconds from all that part of the army vpon all aſſaults, with great facility. On that ſide lye the Engliſh and Scottiſh, both for offence and defence of the towne, and there have bene hetherto all the encounters: As, firſt, a great ſallye, wherin Seton was ſlayne, and two other captaynes, Coutch and Courtney, hurt; who hath bene ſince ſhott a ſecond tyme by a coup de hazard; and a French cornett ſlayne by the like accident. Soone after, an Engliſh lieutenant and enſigne were there killed in other occaſions: And the 6th of this preſent, at night, was a ſharp aſſault given to a worke thoſe of the towne had rayſed the night before, but putt in weake defence, which was wonne and loſt three ſeverall tymes, and in the end maintayned by neyther, but left full of dead bodyes, the ennemy lodging in the foote thereof, to which they preſently drew their trenches. In that ſervice was ſlayne vpon the place an Engliſh lieutenant, with about 100 men. Coronel Hinderſon (who had the commaund of both the nations Engliſh and Scottiſh) had the honor in perſon to leade thoſe men on, which at puſh of the pyke drave the ennemy laſt out of the worke; where fighting valiantly on the top of the parapett, he receaved a muskett ſhott on the thigh, with which he fell, and with the ſhott and fall brake the bone; of which hurt he dyed here in this towne on Tueſday-night laſt, conſtantly and religiouſly, and is much lamented. Sir Michael Euerard, captayne Carey, and captayne Killegrew were likewiſe ſhott and hurt in that ſervice, but without danger of death. On Saturday night laſt, the 10th of this preſent, the ennemy aſſaulted a halfe moone not far diſtant from that worke; in which attempt they ſlew an Engliſh enſigne with 15 men, and hurt two captaynes, Loulace an Engliſhman, and Caddel a Scottiſhman, who ſucceeded Seton in commaund of that company, but were beaten back, with what loſſe in both thoſe ſervices on that ſide, I cannot ſay vpon any certainty; but the run-awayes (vpon whoſe report can be built little aſſurance)

1622. aſſurance) relate that there were 500 ſlayne in the firſt, and 300 in the ſecond. All this while the ennemy hath not played much with canon, which they reſerve till they draw nearer the towne, and then vnder favour of their batteryes, to which the outworkes on that ſide lye open from all quarters, they will advance their approches very much; and the towne, in the iudgement of ſoldiers of vnderſtanding, without ſome vnexpected delivery, wilbe loſt before winter, notwithſtanding that all things neceſſary are daily ſupplyed for defence thereof, and a renforcement of 21 companyes newly ſent thether with Sir Charles Morgan to commaund in place of coronel Hinderſon.

I KNOW your lordſhip will chiefly hearken after the ſucceſſe of owr treaties. My lord Chicheſters in the Palatinat comes to nothing; his proteſtations being, like a popes monitories, *brutum fulmen*.

SIR Richard Weſtons at Bruxells doth but now beguin, he hauing bin all this while entertained with diſputes about titles and other circumſtances of his commiſſion, which in the end is (as I underſtand by the laſt letters I had from him) admitted, and by the next he promiſeth more newes of him. My Lord Digbyes did attend Gondomars arriual at Madrid: meane while, both he and Sir W. Aſhton aduertiſe nothing but goode hope, as well for the reſtitution of the Palatinat, as the mariage. The States ambaſſadors in England aduaunce ſlowly in theyr worke; and to couer theyr backwardnes, they would haue the world belieue, that owr Eſt Indian ſocietie will ſtand or fall according to the iſſue of my lord Digbies affaires in Spaine. I know your lordſhip will be particularly aduertiſed how all goeth at home; where, on the 5th of this month, was a general gayle-deliuery, from my lord of Oxford downewards, (for he lies faſt by it) not onely in the Tower for parliament priſoners, but likewiſe ouer all England for prieſts and jeſuits, and other recuſants; which hath ſtirred up ſome waſpiſh miniſters to ſay that in the pulpitt, which hath putt them in the others roomes.

THUS I wiſh your lordſhip all happines, and kiſſe your ladies hands, (whom I honor, though vnknowne vnto her, for accompanying you in that long peregrination) reſting euer

Hagh, the $\frac{19}{29}$ of
Auguſt, 1622.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionatly to do you ſeruice,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

From my Lord CHICHESTER *to Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON.

WHEN I came into theſe parts, I found the king of Bohemia in the army compoſed of the marquis of Baden and count Mansfelts forces, over which Manſfelt commaunded in chiefe; they were in the countrey of the Landgraue of Darmſtat, drawne thether with intention to fall towards the river of Mayne, where the duke of Brunſwick lay with purpoſe to paſſe that river, and to ioyne his forces with theirs, and was preparing a bridge over that river, their men being come into a countrey vnharrowed by them, and full of ſpoyle, fell to pillage, and hindred therby the ſucceſſe of their deſſigne, ſpending the tyme in which they might have drawne towards the duke, in vnprofitable plundering the countrey, and gave the ennemy the opportunity to fall betweene them and the river; and the forces of Don Gonzalo and the baron Tilly being ſtrengthned with freſh ſupplies from Bohemia and other parts, and ioyned in one body, fell vpon their ſcattered troopes, and cutt of many of them, and of their tyred and diſeaſed men; and advancing towards the army with their horſe, they fell to a fight, ſuch as it was, in which they loſt men on both ſides; but the blow fell heavier on our ſide then theirs, by reaſon of the ſtraglers killed and taken, as aforeſaid: but the king and his army came of in reaſonable good order, not being routed or diſmayde; but I may ſay, it fell out well for them that the ennemyes foote came not tymely enough to charge them before they were come neare to Manheim, where they left the kings forces, and marched towards the duke of Brunſwick. The count Mansfelt paſt his army over the Neckar and the Rhyne by the bridge of Manheim, and lodged them about that garriſon from the 30th of May untill the 13th of June; within which tyme the marquis of Baden, vpon diſcontent, or ſome other cauſe beſt knowne to himſelf, went in a ſecret manner, on the 10th of June, out of Manheim, without acquainting the king or any man elſe therwith, leaving his foote and moſt of his horſe behinde him; wherby it was conceaved that he meant to returne; and ſending for them ſoone after, it appeared he had quitted the ſervice of the prince elector altogether, as he hath done in a tyme when he moſt needed him. The imperial army paſt the Mayne near Franckford, and on the ſaid 10th of June they charged the duke of Brunſwick with their canon neare Heugſt, where he had made his bridge, over which he might have paſſed his baggage and his whole army the day and night before, yf he had made vſe of the intelligence and adviſe given him; but he meant, undoubtedly, to have given them battell, yf matters had fallen out according to his expectation the day and night before; and that forenoon being miſpent, he gave order to his forces to paſſe the bridge, which they did in a confuſed and diſordered manner, the horſe, foote, and baggage intermixing one with another; by reaſon whereof many fell into the river, and others, ſeeking to paſſe on horſeback, and on foote, by wading and ſwimming, were drowned; which was the greateſt loſſe he had, for few were killed of his ſide, albeit his forces defended the paſſage the whole day; and in the fight, it is ſayd, his ennemyes loſt as many men as he did; for they never purſued him over the river, nor attempted vpon him in his way to Manheim, where he paſſed the bridge, and ioined his forces with count Mansfelts on the 12th of that month. It is true, that upon the report in his army that he was ſlayne in paſſing the bridge, many of his men, as well horſe as foote, ſhifted for themſelves; and miſſing them that night, when they came to lodge together, they thought they had bene drowned or ſlayne; and moſt of them are come unto him ſince that tyme; and both armyes, being ioyned together, make a ſtrong body able to give battle to their ennemyes, and (God aſſiſting) to beate them ſoundly.

AT Manheim they conferred with the king of Bohemia, who finding that his ennemyes perſiſted to perſecute him and his auxiliaries in hoſtile manner, the propoſitions at Bruxells for ſurceance notwithſtanding, to which his majeſty and his chiefes had ſubmitted (as by the king my maſter was required) they thought it fitt to ioyne their armyes, whereof count Mansfelt was generall, and the duke generall of the horſe, and on the 13th they marched thence towards Hagenaw. The king of Bohemia went along with them, my intreatyes and perſuaſions having no power to ſtay him in the Palatinat, as by the king his father in law it was expected he would have done.

ABOUT the 22th of that month, the imperial army taking themſelves now to be maſters of the field, came to Ladenburgh, a towne on the further ſide the Neckar, betweene Manheim and Heydelbergh; and lodging their men up and downe in the ruyned and waſted villages, they gave it out that they would beſiege Heydelbergh, and fell on worke to putt over a bridge for their paſſage ouer the Neckar, which they finiſhed in a few dayes after; in the meane tyme they attempted vpon an outworke, and gott it, out of which they ſhott into the towne, and killed ſome men; but they were ſoone beaten thence with the ſlaughter of more of theirs: by this I was aſſured they meant to beſiege it, yf they were prepared for it, (as I conceaved they were not); but therupon I ſent a gentleman vnto them with my letters, demanding, In whoſe name they were thus advanced before a garriſon of the king my maſters, whoſe commaunders were payd out of his coffers? To this they made for the preſent a formall anſweare without ſubſtance; and the baron Tilly paſſing the bridge with moſt of his forces, marched by the towne without planting of his ordinance, making of approches, or ſitting downe before it, and went about two Duch leagues beyond it towards the countrey of Baden, where he yet lyes; but his men range up and downe the countrey for victualls and ſpoyle, where they can find it with moſt eaſe, and leaſt danger.

DON Gonzalo de Cordoua ſtayed at Ladenburgh with his forces, compoſed for the moſt part of Spaniards, Italians, and Wallons, vntill the 4th of this inſtant, when he began to draw thence towards Oppenheim, and lyes now over the Rhyne not far from Worms. Tilly hath ſent back a regiment for the defence of the bridge; and what deſſigne they have in hand, or what they will doe, is yet to vs unknowne: there are many conjectures and diſcourſes vpon it; a ſhort tyme will declare and make it manifeſt.

FROM count Mansfelts army wee have had no certaine advertiſement ſince the 4th of this inſtant, when it was certifyed that the king of Bohemia, for cauſes beſt knowne to himſelf, was gone privatly towards Sedan, and that the count meant to draw towards the rich countrey of Luxenbourgh, and there to attend the iſſue of the

1622. treaty at Bruxells; but I am advertiſed, that whilſt he lay about Strasbourgh, he gott from the ſmall townes, who could not reſiſt him, betweene 2 and 300 dallers, by way of compoſition, wherwith he gave the army ſome comfort and content: but the prince elector tooke ſuch diſtaſt at the inſolent rapine and intollerable miſdemeanor of the men of warre, that his highneſs complayned thereof by his letters vnto me; and not being able to indure it with patience, was one of the principall motives of his departure from the army as he did. This is the ſubſtance of what hath paſſed ſince I came into theſe parts, and the preſent ſtate of the affaires, to which God give a peacefull and ſpeedy end, yf it be his will; for more affliction can hardly be layde vpon a people, nor a countrey more ruyned then this of the Palatinat, by their owne armyes, as thoſe of their ennemyes.

At Franckendal, the 12th
of July, 1622.
ſtylo vet.

From her Majeſtie the QUEENE *of* BOHEMIA.

My Lord,

I GIUE you manie thankes for your letter, and the newes you ſent me of the tragical end of the Turk: I am ſo much aſſured of your loue, that I know you doe wiſh your ſelf in a place more neere, to doe me good; which I aſſure you I doe the ſame; but I ſee it is not good in theſe dayes to be my frend, for they haue euer the worſe luck; but I know that will not alter you. The proſperitie the king hath had in the Palatinat, did not laſt long; for he is conſtrained to leaue his armie, being readie to mutinie for lake of payment, and to retire to Sedan, hauing no help from anie bodie. He went thither, not without danger of his life, by the king my fathers command; and when he was there, he did not ſoe much as maintaine his armie with anie helpe; but chides him, that he was himſelf in perſon in his armie, which hath forced him to leaue it, hauing no other meanes. There is a ſpeache here, that the count Mansfeld will ſerue the French king againſt thoſe of the religion; if he doe, I would he may be hanged for his paynes; but I muſt confeſs I am in little trouble what will become of a worthie coſen germain of mine the duc Criſtian of Brunſwic, who I am ſure you haue heard of; he hath ingaged himſelf onelie for my ſake in our quarell. And if Mansfeld goe to the French king, I know he will not follow him; which makes feare he will be in danger in retiring himſelf hither. I look euerie hower for newes of him and the king, who cannot ſtay long at Sedan, for feare of a ſiege. Honeſt Thom, I pray the be aſſured, that nothing good or euill that can come to me, ſhall euer alter my good oppinion of you; to whom I am euer

Your moſt aſſured frend,

ELIZABETH.

I PRAY commend me to your wife, and continue your writting to me of ſuch newes as you haue, and of the wiſe deedes of your new emperour. Your ould ſeruant Jacke is now ſitting by me, as knauiſh as euer he was; we haue manie volluntieres heere that may ſerue for theire witt your emperour, eſpecially of Engliſh and French; ſo as I am neuer deſtitute of a foole to laugh at; when on goes, another comes.

The Hagh, this $\frac{10}{20}$ of Auguſt.

Superſcribed,
To Sir THOMAS ROE, *his*
Majeſtie of Great Britaines *Ambaſſadour,*
At Conſtantinople.

To Mr. Secretary CALUERT, *with advices.*

Right honorable,

I RECEIUED two letters from the lords of his majeſties pryuy councell of ſeuerall dates; but one in the contents commanding my ſeruice in ſeeking ſome way of redreſs, for the piracies committed vpon the ſea by the authoritye of this port; which I haue already anſwered by two ſeuerall conveyances, I hope, to his majeſties and their honors ſatisfaction. The ſubſtance was, that I had long before performed what was now required of mee, and haue ſent to their lordſhipps, by the company, coppies of all the commands, and letters procured in this court, which were diſpeeded in May laſt by an expreſs ſeruant of the grand ſignior, accompanied with an Engliſhman in a gally of the port, ſo effectuall and full, that if they prevayle not, I haue yet declared, that ther is no remedye to bee expected hence, eyther thorough the diſſimulation here, or want of obedience at Tunes and Algier. I gaue order to the Engliſhman to repayre to the lords from thence, to ſignifye the ſucceſs of his employment, that they might ſoone know the reſolution, and thervpon determine according to their wiſedomes. And though I might well anſwere, That I had done all that was neceſſarie, yet in obſeruance of his majeſties order, I haue taken now occaſion to make the ſame complaynt, and receiue the ſame replye; and finding oportunely a new baſſa for Tunes ready to depart, I haue beene with him, and acquaynted him with his majeſties reſolution, to recall my attendance to his ſubiects, and made him fully to vnderſtand the conſequence of their outragious courſes. I haue giuen him coppies of all the commands and letters ſent before, to take from him the excuſe of ignorance; and finally haue procured another of the ſame tenor, to deliuer into his hands here, in the port by the great vizier. Hee hath promiſed execution therof, and to take ſuch order, that wee ſhall not neede to complayne in his tyme. I deſire your honor to acquaynt his majeſtie, and the lords, with this addition for my diſchardge, humbly deſiring them to accept my endeauor. Your honor will not expect that I can doe much, to great effect, in a place wher is neyther gouerment nor juſtice; and what refuge can ſtrangers ſeeke in capitulations and contracts of paper, when the kyng, the viziers, and all officers, hold their liues and dignityes at the courteſie of the mutined ſouldier? who hath taſted the ſweete of rebellion, and caſt of all awe and reuerence, and cannot eaſely now bee reduced to order, without much blood, and hazard of the whole. Therfore the wiſer men retyre from office and employment, and the inſufficient cauſe their owne dayly change and ruine. The ſouldier adheres to this kyng of their owne creation, and he is indeed their creature, for they gouerne him; but the lawyers and churchmen make ſecrett conuentions, and are practiſing ſome great alteration; they feare not to ſay openly, That the foundation of their ſtate is diſſolued, the kyng unlawfull, all that adhære to him lapſed into hereſye, and to haue deſpiſed the inſtitutions of Mahomet. They dare not yet moue, but they woorke, like wiſe men, by councell, houlding lardge correſpondence with thoſe of their owne coat, and ſpreading their confederacye to all parts of the empire; it is out of doubt they will procure a faction, and kyndle a greater fire then the bauinous flaſhes of the mutinous ſouldier. At Bagdat the captain of the Janizaries is riſen, and hath ſlayne the baſſa, burnt the muſty, and all his kynne; and it is reported, that he hath giuen his daughter in marriage to one Aſlan Begh, a pretender to the ancienct inheritance of a bordering prouince, and that they will cantonize that part. All Aſia ſtands in doubt whom to obey; Cayro is eaten vp with oppreſſion, and yet, which is moſt dangerous, I cannot perceiue that they haue any ſence of theſe ſickneſſes at the court; or are ſo wiſe to diſſemble it.

HERE is newly arriued an ambaſſador of Bethlem Gabor, accompanied with the old count of Torne; they entered yeſterday, and haue had no audience. The enformation encloſed I receiued before they came, from a Turke, that is enterpreter and agent of Bethlem Gabor; therfore I dare committ nothing to the truſt of the playne alphebet. In the generalytye, I am confident, the aduiſe is true; it may err in ſome circumſtances. The count of Torne ſent a ſeruant two dayes before his arriuall, to aduiſe mee of his comminge, ſo as I was enforced to take notice therof. The ſtates embaſſador ſent to receiue them: this day I ſent to welcome the count of

Torne,

1622. Torne, others hauing done the like. He is lodged apart; I only uſed ceremony to him, and found him very open. They are come for ſome great practice. He ſent mee word, both hee and the ambaſſador of Tranſyluania, had order to acquaynt the ſtates ledger, and my ſelfe, with all their inſtructions. He profeſſed to haue no commiſſion from the kyng of Bohemia; but that by this tyme he knew of his comming, and buſines: he confeſſed playnly, that Bethlem Gabor made peace with the emperor, without any meaning to keepe it; and that the emperor knew as much: That he would neuer doe any thing to the prejudice of Chriſtendome; but that they would make the houſe of Auſtria know, that they could not carry all things ſo light and eaſy as they hoped. He appeares very poore, yet ſpeakes confidently. I haue not, nor meane not to viſitt, nor to medle with the ambaſſador of Bethlem Gabor; but if they both come to mee, I cannot refuſe them, nor ſhutt my doores agaynſt them, leaſt I diſcouer my ſelfe with diſaduantage to the Turkes, and looſe my creditt there: but I deſire his majeſtie and your honor to bee aſſured, that I will keepe within my rule, and doe both his majeſtie and the publicque good ſeruice; and diſcouer many things, wherof his majeſtie may make good vſe.

THIS is all I can aduiſe in this ſhort tyme, of which I deſire your honor to enforme his majeſtie, and my lord of Buckingham, to whom I cannot write, becauſe, without cyphar, I dare not truſt theſe diſcourſes, which, diſcouered, might prejudice mee, and looſe the opinion wee haue here, that wee are frends to this port; and if his majeſtie will make any other uſe of my ſeruice, that I may receiue preſent inſtructions.

I SHALBE bold to deliuer my opinion, That I yet thincke Bethlem Gabor diſſembles with both, but that he will adhere to the ſtronger, and moſt for his owne aduantage. He ſends in an ill ſeaſon hither, vnlikely to haue any great help to farther his deſſignes: but I am aſſured, if he may, which I ſhall ſoone judge by the anſwere, he is moſt likely to thriue by theſe; and theſe will doe what they can, to ſerue themſelues by him. I ſhall by the next enforme your honor more at lardge; humbly deſiring you to confirme his majeſtie in the aſſurance, that I will not tranſgreſs his commands, nor doe any thing to his diſſeruice; for which, I pray, giue your woord, as for one that is

24 Aug. 1622. *Your Honors affectionat ſeruant.*

THE buſines of this letter, concerning the ambaſſador of Tranſyluania, was written in cyphar.

Adviſe ſent Mr. SECRETARY *in cyphar,* 24 *Aug.* 1622.

The cauſe of the diſpatch and inſtructions of the ambaſſador of Bethlem Gabor, and the count of Torne, arrived at Conſtantinople, 22 *Aug.* 1622.

This relation was given mee by Zulpheckar chiaus, that is, enterpreter, and a kynd of agent for the prince of Tranſyluania, 4 *dayes before their arriuall, comming to giue mee knowledge of their approach.*

FIRST, The ambaſſador of Gabor had order to excuſe his maſter, and to declare the reaſons why he made peace with the emperor without the knowledge and conſent of this port; which were, That the warr now continued 3 yeares in Hungarie, had ſo ruinated and deſolated the countrye, that it was impoſſible for him to ſtay longer in the feild, and to manteyne an army; for the great famine and ſcarcetye of all things, which the ſoldeireye ſuffered, and could from no place bee ſupplied; ſo that, if he had not accepted of a peace offered, he had beene enforced to quitt the countrye for neceſſitye, and, by his ſeeming flight, haue left the enemie victor; therfore he was conſtreyned to winne tyme, and to returne into Tranſyluania, to refreſh his men of warr, and to reenforce them; as alſo his owne preſſing affayres calling him backe, his brother, whom he had left gouernor in his abſence, hauing aduiſed him that the kyng of Poland, at the inſtigation of the emperor, by intelligence with ſome of the principall lords of Tranſyluania, did practiſe a reuolt, and promiſed ayd to make a new prince, that ſhould wholy depend vpon the empire

and

1622. and Poland; at leaſt wiſe, hereby to force him to retire out of Hungarye, and to diuert the grand ſignor from the invaſion of Poland, to defend their attempts agaynſt Tranſiluania: laſtly, ſeeing the grand ſignor had ſuddenly concluded a peace with the Poles, he feared he ſhould bee left alone to the burthen of the warr; in which the kyng of Poland beeing at eaſe, might aſſiſt the emperor, which he was not able to ſuſtayne; therfore he was content to take the oportunitye to accept of that, at the inſtance of the emperor, which he ſhould haue beene forced to doe by neceſſitye.

NOTWITHSTANDING, he had order to proteſt, That his maſter had no meaning to keepe the peace, which he had made only for aduantage, to gett tyme to viſitt Tranſyluania, and to ſecure and eſtabliſh his owne intereſt there, and to recouer monie and other neceſſarie meanes to refreſh his armie; which he hauing now done, and his troopes on the borders, he determined within 20 dayes to goe to Caſſouia, wher he would bee ready to take euery occaſion, referring himſelfe for order in all, to the opinion, will, and command of this port, as he that was moſt affectionat, and faythfull, and would ſo remayne, not doubting to receiue requiſite ayd and ſuccor in all his occaſions.

SECONDLY, That he ſhould ſignifye to this ſtate, That diuers of the principall lords and others of the proteſtant party in Poland, had ſecretly ſent to his maſter to make offer, That if he would giue them aſſurance of fayth, acceptance, and ayd, that they would by ſome meanes procure the death of their kyng, and after, by the creditt and authoritye of their faction, cauſe his election; becauſe they found, that during the preſent raygne, they ſhould neuer liue in quiett, nor could euer maynteyne a good and firme peace with the Ottoman port, by reaſon of the affinitye and leagues betweene this kyng and the emperor, whom he was euer ready to mooue and aſſiſt agaynſt the grand ſignor; as alſo to ſtirr vp vnderhand the Coſſacques to make incurſions by the Black-ſea, which would at laſt draw another dangerous warr vpon them, and hazard their whole eſtate; which they beeing deſirous to prevent, and conſidering the great affection borne to his maſter the prince of Tranſyluania, by the grand ſignor, and all the Ottoman court, they did aſſure themſelues, by his election, that they ſhould reſt in ſafety, and ſecure peace, and, in all occaſions, they ſhould bee rather aſſiſted then oppreſſed by the Turkes: which propoſition if he did embrace, they would give aſſurance for the Coſſacques, that they ſhould not only deſiſt from all attempts, but liue in obedience and at the deuotion of the grand ſignor, wherby the czars borders and traficques would be ſecured; and that in this ouuerture, he ſhould alſo demand the adviſe, opinion, and councell of this court, and know how far he ſhould therin bee aſſiſted, if he ſhould vndertake yt.

THIRDLY, That he ſhould aduertiſe, That the ſtate of Venice had lately and ſecretly ſent to Bethlem Gabor his maſter, and made offer to enter into league and confederacye vpon the ſame conditions that they had made with the eſtates of the Vnited Prouinces: which meſſage he had anſwered by another his owne ſeruant ſent thither, That he was very willinge to embrace their offer, and to enter into the leauge; but that he could not conclude any thing, vntill he had aduiſed with the Ottoman court; and that therfore he ſhould enforme and aske leaue, and take councell of this port; declaring his owne opinion, That this motion was not to bee refuſed.

FINALLY, To aſſure the grand ſignor of his maſters ſincere mind and good affection for the exaltation and ſeruice of the Ottoman empire.

CONCERNING the count of Torne; That he beeing retyred to Bethlem Gabor, he was deſired to accompany his ambaſſador, and to aſſiſt in the treaty; and had farther order, as procurador from the proteſtant party in the Seaven Provinces, to giue aſſurance, in their names, That they were conſtant and firme in their firſt will and deſire, ſignifyed by their ambaſſadors now two yeares paſt; and to refreſh the memorie of their afflictions in this court, and to promooue ſome commiſeration of them; and to renew and confirme the league and confederacye made in their behalfe; and to declare their deuotion and affection to this port; and to make knowne, by diuers reaſons and diſcourſes, the weakneſs of the emperor, and his hatred to the Ottoman ſtate, and how eaſy any entrepriſe would bee agaynſt him: in concluſion, to procure their help and ſuccor by all meanes; prouided euer to vnite, and to treate joynctly to one end with the ambaſſador of Tranſyluania.

To the KING.

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

BY the laſt poſt I ſent Mr. ſecretary Caluert adviſe of the arriuall of the count of Torne, with an extraordinarye embaſſador of the prince of Tranſiluania to this port: I had ſome cauſe to ſuſpect their buſines was of important conſequence; therfore I made meanes to procure ſome knowledge of their inſtructions, which I then ſent, as beeing all I had obteyned.

I SINCE fynd I needed not have beene ſo curious, for they brought mee a letter from the prince, the coppy wherof I ſend your Majeſtie, and the ſtile may caſt ſome ſuſpition vpon mee, that I haue giuen ſome cauſe of that aſſumed aſſurance. They had inſtructions to communicate all with mee, as they pretend; which your Majeſtie will fynd they haue not done, and yet they haue opened enough to giue mee cauſe to diſavow them: I may at firſt ſeeme in ſome fault, to haue had any conference with them; but your Majeſtie will, I hope, perceuue how I was engaged by fatall neceſſitye, and without my owne conſent; and yet, ſeeing it pleaſed your Majeſtie to impoſe vpon mee ſo ſtrict a command, to doe true ſeruice to the emperor, in all occaſions for the generall peace, I thincke ther was neuer a more proper oportunitye; and I may beleeue it was the prouidence of God, that I ſhould thus erre, if it bee an error; for I may aſſume to my ſelfe to haue ſtayd, and preuented a practice very dangerous to the publicque quiett of Chriſtendome, and therin, in the end, fullfilled your Majeſties commands. Whatſoeuer I haue done, if any thing amiſs, I haue giuen a lardge and true account to your Majeſtie by Mr. ſecretarie, humbly deſiring your gratious and fauorable conſtruction. I doubt not your Majeſtie will fynd the practice ſtrange enough I haue oppoſed, beeing drawen into yt, with intent of obedience and duty; I proteſt, vpon that alleadgeance I owe your Majeſtie, I haue ſhadowed nothing, good or bad; and I will not farthur trouble you, but in all humilytye refer your Majeſty to the diſcourſe it ſelfe, which though long, to clear my ſelfe from all jealouſye, and to open all the parts and paſſages I was enforced vnto: beſeeching your Majeſtie to beleeue, that I haue no purpoſe nor deſire to buſy my ſelfe, farthur then may tend to your Majeſties honor and ſeruice, and I hope the concluſion will procure mee your Majeſties acceptation.

AND becauſe the name of his highnes the prince elector is ſome tyme uſed in this negotiation, I am bound for his honor to avow, that both by the proteſtation of the count of Torne, and by all other circumſtances, he hath no knowledge nor conſent in this practice, which I haue in his name here cleared. I dare importune your Majeſtie for nothing more but pardon, and a good interpretation of

Conſt. 7. Sept. 1622. *Your Majeſties moſt humble ſeruant and ſubject,*

THO. ROE.

To Mr. Secretary CALVERT, *with advice of the treaty with Count* de TORNE, B. GABOR'*s Agent.*

Right honorable,

BY the laſt poſt, I ſent you in cypher ſuch aduertiſements of our affaires here, as I then knewe, the copy whereof, for caution, you ſhall herewith receiue: your honor will thinke mee very tædious, when you ſhall ſee the large diſcourſe that accompanyes it, and perhapps find it ſtraunge, that they are ſcatteringly deliuered by diuers hands; for the one, becauſe I had ſo ſtrict charge from his majeſtie to aſſiſt the affairs of 102, and to take care of the generall peace; and from your honor, not to take notice of 119, and his miniſters; and ſeeing I haue bene enforced by neceſſity to doe both, and, I may ſay, called in by prouidence, (for otherwiſe I am aſſured ſome troubles would haue enſued, at leaſt wiſe the name of 50 bene traduced) I haue thought it my duty to giue his majeſtie a particular account of euery circumſtance; for the other, the iealous eye of 179 is ſo open vpon us (and he hath knowledge that I haue had ſecrett conference with 152); and their cuſtome is, when they know or ſuſpect any great buſines, they either open our letters, or lay them aſide, vntill tyme haue diſcouered all vnto them. To preuent which, I haue deuided myne, and made a falſe packett, which if his curioſity breake, he and 205 ſhall find worke enough in an empty cypher; if yt arriue with your honor, you will pardon mee, and burne it. 1622.

WHAT theſe embaſſadors haue treated here, you will finde by the diſcourſe: I haue then nothing to doe, but to cleare myſelfe; for the letter of 119 will caſt ſuſpition enough vpon mee, that I had ſome intelligence with him, or his miniſters: and though the ſuperſcription bee not the ſame character with the in-ſide, and that I may alleadge it was added here, and ſo might be fitt for any; yett I confeſs, I beleeue ſome ſeruaunt of 50 had giuen ſome character, and ſome hope of mee, that I might be made an inſtrument of their ends: butt I proteſt, vpon the faith I beare to God, I neuer gaue any ground for this thought; I neuer had any reference, or intelligence, or communication, nor ſo much as a complement from nor with 119, nor any of his ſeruaunts.

YETT, it ſeems, his aſſurance of mee was ſuch, as he gaue inſtructions to communicate all with mee; but the caution I gaue myſelfe, and the warning of 180, who is jealous of mee, made them halue with mee. They haue not mentioned one word to mee of any practize againſt 135, becauſe they vnderſtood that I had negotiated for the peace of that kingdome, and had it in eſpeciall care; neither of any intelligence with 205, who are ſo wary, that they forbeare any ſhowe, ſo much as by viſitts. I will not ſay that the republique is priuy to this negotiation, abſolutly to make the warre, as it is propounded, to roote oute 102, and to conquer thoſe parts of 101, for 151; butt I know they haue ſecrett correſpondence, and haue made an alliance and confederacy with the prince, for the defenſiue at the leaſt. Your honor will perceiue how neceſſary it was for mee to take knowledge of their treaty, and they themſelues had engaged mee therevnto, hauing acquainted 152 with their hopes of mee, and referred him to mee as to a party of theirs, before euer they asked my conſent, or communicated any thing with mee, which then to haue denyed, had bene too groſſe diſſimulation; and, beeing called to councell, to haue giuen way to ſo many improbabilityes, had bene diſobedience to his majeſtie, and treaſon to the quiett of Chriſtendome; then I haue noe other fault butt this, that I ſhutt not my dores againſt them, which had bene vnciuill; butt I hope his majeſtie will impute none to mee, for I haue obeyed fully his commands, and I may boaſt that I haue done good ſeruice to the publique; for as no man had the honor to be called to adviſe with, ſo I am aſſured, if I had not ſtrongly reſiſted, they had obteyned ſo much as had broken the peace, and troubled the affaires of 101. What the reſolution of this port is, your honor will perceiue by the concluſion: they haue promiſed to doe nothing without me: I haue driuen it all to an equall ballancing the affaires betweene 102 and 119, to maynteyne the peace as it ſtands. I cannot iudge of ſo great matters what wilbe the ſucceſſe, nor foreſee the iſſue of the treaty at Bruxells; but I am ſure, if his majeſtie had vſe of my ſeruice here, I could amuze 102, and bring him to good termes: not that I would euer conſent to vſe the armyes of 151; for I could keep the reynes in myne owne hand, of thoſe things which I moued and directed; but becauſe I haue no licence, nor inſtructions, I haue and only will walke in the path of obedience. Since the firſt viſitt, theſe ambaſſadors haue neuer once ſent to mee, nor taken knowledge of mee, whether becauſe of my playne dealing, or that they haue found that I haue croſſed part of their deſſignes, I know not: what I haue done, I think, is ſo ſecrett, that they may ſuſpect by effects, butt they cannott accuſe mee; for 152 will neuer confeſs to them, that he hath taken counſell of mee. Butt there moues a contrary faction, 180 viſitts all, proteſts, ſtirrs, and doth whatſoeuer he can with the other viziers and mufti, to promoue at leaſt ſo much as may diſturbe 102, that 88 may be diuerted to aſſiſt him; for that is the ground of his profeſſion, and he therein followes his owne rules.

I HAUE aduiſed to Sir Francis Netherſall the ſubſtance of this negociation, and how farr the name of 50 hath bene vſed, that he may be prepared to defend his owne honor, if he ſhalbe ſuſpected or accuſed; which to cleare, beſides the proteſt of the count of Torne, by all circumſtances I dare affirme his highnes hath no knowledge thereof; I will not ſay ſoe for all his ſeruaunts, that haue ſuffered with him, and are perhapps forced to catch hold of any brambles in their deſperate eſtate.

1622. To giue ſome account what 119 ends and hopes were in this embaſſage, ſeeing I haue often, in my former, declared my opinion, that I thought he would noe more looke vpon this court in diſſention, butt enioy the peace he had made with 102, to his aduantage; the coldnes of his agents here, and their colder enterteynment, and reaſon itſelfe, made mee of that judgment; butt ſeeing the contrary by this effect, your honor will giue mee leaue to contemplate the cauſes thereof.

He is reduced to a deſperat eſtate, and fearing (though he pretend otherwiſe) that if 102 make peace in 101, he may turne all his reuenge vpon him, who hath bene the meanes of his great troubles; therfore he would make the greater ſhowes of frendſhipp and ſeruice nowe to this port, to amuze and caſt doubts in the mind of 102, that he may the ſecurer enioy himſelfe and his territories; or elſe, hauing concluded peace, without conſulting this port, he would now ſeeme to flatter, by making ouer-great offers, and hath putt a trick of ſtate vpon them by an ouerture, which he in judgment muſt think impoſſible to be accepted, and yett it might recompence his failing and neglect. Sure I am, he ſent in ſuch a ſeaſon, as he had no reaſon to hope to obteyne his ends propoſed, when hee might know the inclynation of this ſtate to peace, and their vnfittnes for a warre. If otherwiſe, and that he meant really, he hath very ill intelligence here, as indeed I find both parts poorely inſtructed, and ignorant; notwithſtanding his confident aſſeueration, and great offers made, did almoſt neceſſitate this ſtate to beleeue him, and to prouide for their owne quiett by beginning the fire farre from home; which doubtleſs had bene kindled, if I had not bene made priuy to it, and opened the eyes of the councellors here by demonſtration and reaſon.

I knowe, that whatſoeuer can be done by thoſe that affect the warre, (of which party there are ſome of the viziers, tranſported with feare and hate) wilbee practized this weeke; butt I am confident that nothing wilbe reſolued without my knowledge; and I ſhall endeauour to keepe all things in their preſent eſtate, vntill I haue further inſtructions, though I can doe nothing, neither doe I think it fitt to perſwade the deſertion of 119; for he is a tributary, and his ſubſiſtence will not be vnprofitable. If his miniſters proceed to maynteyne their aduiſe of this combination, to the danger of a breach, and invaſion of Chriſtendome, I will not faile to proteſt openly againſt it, which I haue yett done priuatly.

It remayneth then, that your honor be pleaſed to preſent theſe to his majeſtie (to whom I haue briefely written) with fauorable conſtruction, and to communicate it firſt to my lord of Buckingham, to whom I faile not in reſpect; butt beeing enforced to make my diſpatch thus ſcattered, I could not ſo properly ſend the copies as to your honor. I beſeech you alſo acquaint the prince with the ſtraightneſſe I was in, humbly referring myſelfe to your relation, wherein you may preſerue mee from all blame, and enforme as much as you think requiſite.

I live here very barely enformed, my frends forgetting mee vtterly: I haue aduiſed often to Venice and the Hage, of things fitt for our correſpondence, as other ambaſſadors doe, butt neuer receiued one lyne from them; if they haue no pleaſure in our affaires, the labour is eaſily ſpared. Mr. Branthwait neglects mee, and I know not to whom to lament. I beſeech your honor, lett one of your ſecretaries caſt away ſo much vpon mee, as that I may think I liue in chriſtian conuerſation. I may faile in judgment, deſirous to ſerue his majeſtie; but neuer in will, of which I hope you wilbe aſſured, and ſuerty for

Your Honors humble ſeruant.

Conſtantinople, 7th of
Septemb. 1622.

The 24th Auguſt, hauing receiued a meſſage from the count of Torne, That he was comming to this port as a baniſhed man, in the company of a Tranſiluanian ambaſſador; and that for the honor he bare to his majeſtie, and ſeruice to the king of Bohemia, he could doe no leſſe butt ſalute mee; I ſent a ſeruant to bid him welcome, with this reſeruation, That I hoped he had no deſſigne in his comming, that might trouble the generall peace of Chriſtendome; for in ſuch caſe, I ſhould be ſorry; butt to his owne perſon I was ready to doe any courteſy. To this he replyed with large and open diſcourſe, butt declared himſelfe in no particular; only confeſſed, he had no authority nor negociation from, nor in behalfe of, the king of Bohemia.

THE 29th Auguſt, the ambaſſador of Bethleem Gabor, of whom I had not att all 1622. taken notice, ſent a meane perſon to aduiſe mee, That if I would write any thing to his maſter, that he diſpatched a poſt that day, and that he deſired to viſitt mee the next: he ſent mee word, that he had audience from the vizier, who complayned that I had neuer viſited him ſince his hauing the ſeale, nor taken knowledge of him; wherby I collected, he had mentioned mee to the vizier, as a frend to his buſineſs.

I ANSWERED, That I had no reference, nor occaſion to write to the prince his maſter, as not knowing what he meant to make that motion; for his viſitt, that I had not merited ſo much reſpect, butt that I would receiue him as became mee; but withall I deſired him, ſeeing I was vnacquainted with his buſines, not to caſt the enuy of others vpon mee; but if he pleaſed to viſitt the French ambaſſador and others in port, he ſhould be welcome to mee. That I wondered why there ſhould be queſtion betweene the vizier and him concerning mee, beeing I had neuer ſeene either of them; but that I would the next day viſitt the vizier; and therefore he might be pleaſed to make vſe of his tyme to others, before mee.

THE next morning came the drogaman of the count of Torne, to aduiſe mee, that his maſter and the Tranſilvanian embaſſador would come to mee in the afternoone.

I ANSWERED, I could not refuſe them, whenſoeuer they came; but I deſired them to ſpare mee that day, for eſpeciall buſineſs; and him, to commend mee to the earle; and if he would doe mee a fauour, or take my counſell, that he ſhould viſitt all the ambaſſadors, if he had publique affaires to treat, or elſe I ſhould miniſter occaſion of ſuſpect, to enterteyne them in a publique quality.

THE 31th in the morning by ſeauen of the clock, they both came into my houſe, and alighted, without giuing mee further warning. I tooke myſelfe ſurpriſed, and ſent my ſeruaunts to excuſe mee, that I had no aduiſe of their comming, and that I was vnready and vnfitt to receiue them. They replyed, it was their fault in omitting ſo much ceremony; that they would goe to the States ambaſſador, and viſitt him, and retorne againe. At 10 a clock they came, and I receiued them courteouſly. As ſoone as they were ſett, the ambaſſador deliuered a letter to the count of Torne, and he to mee, ſaluting mee in the name of the elect king of Hungary, and prince of Tranſiluania: vntill that tyme I neuer heard of a letter, which I read, and the contents declare themſelues.

THE count of Torne beganne, That the elect king, for the good correſpondence betweene his majeſtie and him, and for the loue and zeale he bare to the king of Bohemia, for whoſe ſeruice and advancement he would ſpend his life and meanes, could not omitt, hauing notice of my reſidence in this port, and my good affection to the publique cauſe, (for ſo hee termed it) hauing many propoſitions to make to this empire, to communicate them with mee; and therfore had written that letter of credence, and gaue his ambaſſador commiſſion to acquaint mee with all his negotiation, and to take my councell, and to deſire my aſſiſtance therein; and that therefore, if they had ymportuned mee, they deſired to be excuſed; for they were bound to deliuer the letter, and to performe their instructions.

THE count of Torne tooke the right hand, yett diſclaymed from beeing embaſſador, but euer called the other *il ſignior legato*: yett the letter of Bethleem Gabor mentioneth only the count of Torne diſpeeded to the Ottoman port, *pro certis ac arduis negotijs*, without the name of ambaſſador.

I PREUENTED his proceeding, deſirous to giue him ſome caution. I thanked the prince of Tranſiluania for his fauour and profeſſed affection to mee; but I wondred at the ſtyle of his letter, and vpon what ground he ſhould conceiue ſo great hopes of mee. I was well aſſured, that he knew the diſpoſition of his majeſtie my maſter, by all his publique actions; that he deſired to promoue and maynteyne the generall peace of Chriſtendome, and to that end had eſpecially ſent and kept mee in this place. I proteſted (and therfore deſired them to motion nothing to mee, that ſhould giue mee occaſion to diſclayme them) that his majeſtie had giuen mee in eſpeciall recommendation, and vehemently repeated it in his inſtructions, that I ſhould endeauour, not only to preſerue the peace betweene the emperour, the king of Poland, and all other chriſtian princes and ſtates, with this port: butt that I ſhould hinder and diuert (as farre as in mee lay) all occaſion and reſolution of breach with

1622. them; and that I ſhould declare to this ſtate, That his majeſties publique intereſt in the peace of Chriſtendome, was more deare to him, then any priuat reſpect. For myne owne particular, whatſoeuer my affections had bene, I ſerued nowe in another quality; and my actions were not myne owne, but would bee interpreted as the commands of his majeſtie my maſter: That I knew well the eyes of other ambaſbaſſadors would be vigilant vpon mee, eſpecially the miniſters of the emperour; and that, by a preiudice and fore-opinion conceiued of mee, I was more obnoxious to a malignant eye then another man; which his majeſtie had taken notice of: and that therefore I deſired them to conſider mee, and my caſe; and not to expect things of mee, without the rule of my maſters inſtructions, nor to importune mee by any ſhowe of negociation; which would doe them no aduantage, but rather expoſe mee to envy, and perhaps to a declaration againſt them.

THE count of Torne replyed; That he was ſorry I had putt a bridle in his mouth, to reſtrayne him from the full deliuery of that he had in commiſſion; which to haue heard, could infect no man, beeing they were deſirous to take my councell therein: but ſeeing I had ſo limitted them, he would yet, to fullfill the command of the prince, and to auoid ſuſpicion of worſe, acquaint mee (if I pleaſed) with the generall cauſe of their comming to this port, and of their ayme and pretences here.

I CONFESS I had an ytching eare, and was curious enough to know all; becauſe I would compare their owne relation with that which I formerly had, and that which I collected out of their actions and diſcourſe with the Turks, and from the States ambaſſador; ſo that I anſwered him, I would not ſhutt vp my eares againſt any thing; I could ſtopp it, before it came to my heart; and therefore, what he thought fitt to communicate with mee, I would giue him my beſt and faithfull adviſe therein. With this motion he divided himſelfe with mee, and deliuered that which followeth; refrayning to acquaint mee with two parts of his inſtructions mentioned in the former diſcourſe, as that practice of Poland, and the treaty of confederacy with Venice, and the truth of their ouerture to the Turk, which after I diſcouered.

HEE then begann with a great proteſtation, That he would neuer be an inſtrument to drawe in the Turk to the preiudice of any part of Chriſtendome; butt that they only came to ſeeke meanes to ſubſiſt, and defend themſelues from oppreſſion; therfore they had order to excuſe to this port the peace made by Bethleem Gabor with the emperour, which yett was done by meere neceſſity; the cuntry of Hungary hauing ſuſteyned the miſeries of warre 3 yeares, was no longer able to feed the armyes: therefore all the nobility cryed out, That they would haue peace; and the ſoldiour himſelfe was weary; wherby the elect king was forced to take ſuch conditions as he could procure for the eaſe and ſecurity of the proteſtants, and ſuch his frends as had taken his part, and for reſtitution of many to their eſtates and goods; but yet alway with this reſeruation, If the grand ſignor ſhould approue thereof; otherwiſe it ſhould bee underſtood but as a truce: That during the warr in Hungary, both the Poles made roades into Tranſiluania, and practized the cuntry: and the grand ſignor making peace ſodainly, and though the vizier had enformed, that they had comprehended Tranſiluania in the articles of treaty with Poland, yett the prince had cauſe to feare, and to provide in tyme for that, which he foreſawe he ſhould be enforced to by neceſſity: but that ſince the concluſion, the emperour had kept no article of the agreement, but, contrariwiſe, oppreſſed all the proteſtants, and confiſcated many, refuzing reſtitution, and many ſuch other things, to which he was bound by the treaty; aggrauating very vehemently the common-place of the proceeding of the houſe of Auſtria, to root out all thoſe of the religion their oppoſites with fire and ſword, and ſo to monarchize in Germany. Whereupon the elect king had ſent his chauncellor to demaund reaſon of the commiſſioners of the emperor in Hungary; who ſlighted the inſtance, and made anſwere, That thoſe articles were not eſſentiall to the peace, but inſerted only *pro forma*. To which the chauncellor replyed, That his maſter did not expect to be ieſted at, eſpecially in a matter of that conſequence; therefore he deſired them to aduiſe the emperour, That if he brake in the parts, the prince would breake in the whole, and ſeeke juſtice by the ſword; and that he ſhould take heed he did not drawe vpon him a ſecond warr, which would proue more dangerous then the firſt; ſeeing, by experience, all the proteſtants, both in Hungary and in the Prouinces, would be reduced to deſperation, finding no ſecurity in his promiſes: notwithſtanding, that the emperour continued in his reſolution

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to performe nothing. Whereuppon, the Prouinces were all againe ready to reuolt; and that the ſonne of the count of Torne was in armes in Sileſia, and had taken Glotz; that the people were up in Morauia; and, finally, that euen thoſe of Hungary, that had preſſed the peace, did now reſolue, rather to dye in the warre, then endure the ſlauery; and therfore the elect king, with their conſents, had ſent hither to demaund ayd and ſuccours.

I ANSWERED, That in caſe the emperour did breake the peace, the prince of Tranſiluania was free to make his owne warre, or might haue recourſe to a dyett, as nowe made a prince of the empire; butt that I could not ſee how hee could demaund any aid from hence, without occaſioning and opening a way to the Turk to enter into Germany; therfore, in this generality, I could not approue the propoſition, except they declared playnly what they intended.

THEN the count of Torne anſwered, firſt, That the emperour was very weake, and vnable to defend his owne patrimony; and therefore now was the tyme for the oppreſſed to raiſe their heads; and that therefore Bethlem Gabor hauing in readynes 30000 ſoldiours armed, they had commiſſion to moue the grand ſignor to giue them firſt a letter to the emperour; That whereas the prince of Tranſiluania, his tributary, had made a peace with him, vpon ſuch conditions, as both he, and the other prouinces, who had two yeares ſince ſent their ambaſſadors to him, to putt themſelues vnder his protection, and accordingly had entered league with this port, and were willing to continue in the ſame, might liue in peace and ſecurity, and enioy their lands, goods, and conſciences, which he was bound in honor to maynteyne; butt that, contrary both to the ſaid concluſion of peace, and termes of amity, which the emperor ought to ſhow to all thoſe that were vnder the banner of the port, hee had not only broken all the articles of the treaty, which the grand ſignor had approued, ſo long as the emperour, of his part, kept them ſyncerly, but alſo inuaded king Frederick in his realmes of Bohemia, and ſtirred vp his ſubiects to rebellion againſt him; and hauing taken aduantage of a battell, expelled him his kingdome, and baniſhed diuers noblemen his ſeruants and ſubiects, and vſed great cruelty to the inhabitants of the prouinces in league with the port: wherefore he thought it agreeable with his honor, to admoniſh him forthwith to deliuer the crowne of Hungary to Bethlem Gabor, and to reſtore king Frederick to Bohemia, and the prouinces dependant; or elſe he ſhould be enforced to aſſiſt them for recouery of their right, and to expell him not only out of all thoſe dominions, but out of his owne inheritance, which, they could make appeare, was now very eaſy to doe.

HEERE I interrupted him, and deſired to be reſolued, firſt remembring that they profeſſed they would not draw the Turk into Chriſtendome, Whether they thought, that, vpon a letter, the emperor would giue vp two kingdomes, and ſo many goodly eſtates? If not, What then they aymed at?

HEE anſwered; They did not expect that the emperour would reſigne them for words; butt they had alſo inſtructions to procure a commiſſion *plenæ potentiæ*, to Bethlem Gabor, and the baſſa of Buda, (who had alway other 30000 ſoldiours in Hungary and Boſna in readineſs) without attendance of further order from the port, to conſult and reſolue where and in what manner to beginne the warre; and that the baſſa ſhould aſſiſt him in perſon, with ſuch army as they two ſhould vpon the place find conuenient; becauſe the reſolutions from this court were long, and diſcouered before the execution, (by which demaund, I obſerue, that if any intention vpon Poland, it lyes hidden in this commiſſion); which if they could obteyne, then they ſhould be ready to take the firſt opportunity; and determining to leaue 6000 men about Caſſouia to make guard againſt the Poles, and 4000 to enterteyne a baron of Hungary, who had euer bene oppoſite, they would enter into Sileſia, Morauia, or Bohemia, as occaſion offered; and reconquer all thoſe cuntries, and reſtore them freely to king Frederick, Bethlem Gabor contenting himſelfe with Hungaria.

I DEMAUNDED then, If this were not to bringe the Turk into Germany? He replyed, Of neceſſity they muſt vſe the help of their army, butt in ſuch proportion, as they would euer bee maſters of the field, and of all the townes and fortreſſes.

I ASKED, If this then were all that they pretended? To which they anſwered, It was the ſubſtance.

I DESIRED then the count of Torne to obſerue well my anſwere, and to conſider whoſe ſeruant I was; a king's, that had euer maynteyned his honor to deale

ſyncerely

1622. ſyncerely and clearly with all his allies, eſpecially in occaſions betweene them and the Turks: That my inſtructions were generally againſt the body of their propoſition: That I had order to nouriſh peace, and to doe all good offices for the emperour, and all Chriſtian princes, and neuer to conſent to any inuaſion vppon them; ſo that I ſhould bee forced to proteſt againſt them. For the prince of Tranſiluania, he was free to maynteyne his owne quarrells: butt for the elector Palatine, king of Bohemia, I was bound to diſclayme, in his name, that he had any ſuch intention to accept of the guift offered, or that he did conſent to this motion; becauſe I had lately receiued letters from his ſecretary, wherein no mention was made of any ſuch embaſſage; but adviſe giuen mee, That his highnes had conſented to a treaty of peace with the emperour: That I knew his majeſtie my maſter, by his authority, had procured a conuention at Bruxells, where the commiſſioners on both parts were in negotiation, and aſſured hope of a good concluſion, and reſtitution of the patrimony and honor of the electorat: That the prince had referred himſelfe to his majeſtie, who ſtood engaged for him; and that therefore I was aſſured he would neuer conſent vnder-hand to practize warre by meanes of the Turk, contrary to his reputation and faith; whereby he might giue iuſt occaſion for the emperour to breake off all treaty, and his majeſtie to deſiſt, and leaue him to the inconſtancy of his owne fortunes; and if that Bethleem Gabor vſed his name without his conſent, I thought he did him wrong, and that the miniſters of the emperor would make aduantage of it againſt his honor.

HEE replyed, with proteſtation, That king Frederick had no intereſt nor knowledge of the motion; butt that Bethleem Gabor was aſſured, That although he had putt himſelf wholly into the diſpoſition of his majeſtie, the emperour would neuer reſtore his cuntryes; and that thereof they had full knowledge by letters intercepted, and other pregnant proofes: That king Frederick was alſo ſo perſwaded; and notwithſtanding he was content, to ſatisfy the king of England, to make tryall of that way, yett he could not conclude any peace with the emperour without the conſent of the ſtates of the Vnited Provinces, and Bethleem Gabor, who, nowe that he had a good army, and was proſperous in the field, would neuer conſent vnto it: ſo that here was aſſured tyme and aduantage loſt, which Bethleem Gabor, by tymely preparation, would counterpoize.

I ANSWERED; For myne owne part, I was bound to beleeue my owne aduiſes, and to followe myne own inſtructions: I was ſure the king of Bohemia had agreed to treate peace, with great hopes of obteyning it, vpon honorable conditions: That it was now in action, that he had bound himſelfe to my maſter, That if he meant not to make it, he abuſed his beſt frend; if he did, and could obteyne it, the prince of Tranſiluania's care for him was in vayne: That the ſtates had conſented to the treaty of reſtitution: That they were ſo wiſe, as they had rather haue the prince Palataine to be their neighbour vpon the Rhyne by agreement, then to hazzard, by vncerteyne warre, to haue a worſe: howſoeuer they or any other chaunged their opinions, I was reſolued to diſclayme any intention of the elector to bee a party to this treaty; nor could I doe otherwiſe, though I ſhould foreknowe the treaty of peace at Bruxells would take no effect; becauſe, if the emperour had no purpoſe to conclude it, as they pretended, perhapps he could finde no better breach to eſcape at, then to accuſe mee, and in mee, his majeſtie, of fowle play: That while they treated peace vpon his roiall word, his miniſter at Conſtantinople aſſiſted to move an underhand and vniuſt warre; therfore I deſired them to pardon mee, if I did proteſt againſt it.

ATT this reſolution they were both very blank, yet vehemently vrged the neceſſity on their part, and the fraud of the emperour on the other.

HEREUPON I ſaid, As I had told them myne owne reſolution, ſo I would alſo open their eyes, and make them vnderſtand the incongruity and impoſſibility of their pretences: Firſt, They muſt take this for a rule; That if the Turk aſſiſted them, he would not doe yt for nothing; and the ſtronger party, whoſe ayd gott the conqueſt, would partake the fruicts thereof, which were both againſt their proteſtation and honor.

SECONDLY; They muſt knowe, that out of doubt the grand ſignor would giue them letters either to balance the matters in Hungary by his countenance, or perhapps to nouriſh warre betweene themſelues, that he might liue in peace; but that he would doe any act that might breake the peace with the emperour, it was incredible. His letters and commiſſions ſhould lye dormant in the hands of his owne ſeruants, that ſhould vſe them according to occaſion. What ayd did they giue, when Frederick was poſſeſſed of Bohemia, and Gabriel of Hungaria? How did they enterteyne their ambaſſadors with words, butt did nothing, except only nouriſh the warre by hopes, and expect who would bee the ſtronger? Yett the king then was young, vigorous, and enclyned to warre, and had great deſignes in his head. How could any thing be expected from this, in this tyme, when all is broken among themſelues, and they feare one another? 1622.

I WISHED them to obſerue with what precipitation the Turks had made peace with Poland, not once mentioning the comprehenſion of Tranſiluania, or any other allies, what euer they pretended; butt that the ſoldiour enforced the king to take ſuch conditions, that he that well waighed them, would find they were made in feare on both ſides; and that they parted as beaſts out of breath. I badd them conſider that the raſh laſt emperour, ſultan Oſman, madd at the retraict from Poland, hauing ſeene certeyne German troopes in the Poliſh army, and ſuppoſing them auxiliars ſent from the emperour, ſo ſoone as he arriued at Adrianople, proclaymed warr againſt him, as hauing broken the league by thoſe aydes, for the next ſpring: butt the ſoldiour preſently mutined, and proteſted they would not breake; if hee would goe, he ſhould goe alone. What ground is there nowe to think, that this will breake, or the ſoldiour moue for this ſoft king?

I DESIRED them to be well aduiſed, before they declared themſelues in that which they could neuer obteyne, nor reape any other fruict but diſhonor: to waigh the preſent condition of this ſtate, that the king was a man of peace; none of the viziers bredd or addicted to armes; the ſoldiour growne ſo lazy, as hauing no more pay in warre then in peace, they could not be moued with a whipp; yea, it was ſo odious to them, as the ground of the depoſeing and death of their laſt king was only, that hee would lead them from their chimneyes and houſes. Therefore, that they ſhould not ſhowe their ſpleene in vayne, and honor the Turks by beeing able to refuſe them; for they ſhould neuer obteyne here, other then wynd to blowe the fire among themſelues: butt that my counſell was, to ſeeke no further then for ſome countenance from the port to preſerue the peace as it was concluded, and to keepe the prouinces in quiett; which perhapps by letters from this court they might the better doe, by amuzing the emperour with feare of troubles from theſe parts. That for myſelfe, I could not meddle; but ſhould, if ſo they proceeded, vtterly diſclayme the adviſe to make warr vpon the emperour, or that the prince Palatine had any ſuch deſire or intention.

I DESIRED them not to caſt the enuy of ſuſpition vpon mee, nor to vſe my name; butt if the count of Torne had any priuat end, or hope of his owne, by the mediation of this port to be reſtored to ~~the~~ grace of the emperour, and to his inheritance, I would aſſiſt him, not as an ambaſſador, but priuatly, as one that was alway deſirous to doe any ſeruice to any of thoſe that were deuoted, and had ſuffered with the king of Bohemia: and ſo wee parted frendly.

THE firſt day of September I viſited the vizier vpon our owne occaſions: which ended, the chauncellor hauing the letter of Bethleem Gabor in his hand, asked mee, What theſe ambaſſadors, now come, were? and, What they pretended?

I ANSWERED, Their buſines was beſt knowne to him; the ambaſſador of Tranſiluania, and all his intents, were ſtraungers to mee. That the count of Torne I knewe by fame, to be a braue gentleman, and a great ſoldiour, that had bene well eſteemed in Bohemia, and had bene generall of the forces of that kingdome againſt the emperour, who now had loſt his fortune, and was a baniſhed man. That I thought he came to ſeeke ſome refuge here, which if the grand ſignior would pleaſe to graunt him by mediation, I doubted not butt he would meritt it by all good reſpect; and that it would be a work worthy the honor of a great prince.

HEE replyed, the vizier beeing preſent, That I diſſembled; that they knew I was acquainted with their buſineſs; and that, as a frend to the port, and an ambaſſador to a king oppoſite in religion to the emperour, I ſhould deliuer my opinion truly and clearly; for therein they would take my councell. By this, and other circumſtances, I perceived, that the ambaſſador had mentioned mee, as one that he hoped in, and that his maſter had written to mee, and with whom they communicated their affaires. Therfore I confeſſed the truth; that they had bene with mee, and made mee many propoſitions (grounded vpon the breach of peace

1622. concluded with Bethlem Gabor, of the emperours part) to make a warr vpon him; to which end, they pretended, that they would prepare a great party in Hungary and Germany, and did deſire power to raiſe forces from the port, to aſſiſt therein, and that this was the ſubſtance of that they had moued to mee.

THE vizier anſwered, You are their frend, and of their religion: What think you? Is it fitt that wee graunt their requeſt?

I REPLYED, It was not fitt for mee to judge what was fitt for them to doe; but that I ſawe no iuſt ground of a warre, nor no meanes to make it; and that I thought Bethlem Gabor feared his owne eſtate, and ſo ſought to engage others in his quarrells: That if the emperour had broken the treaty with him, he might ſeeke the way of juſtice in Germany; butt that any of the princes would ſtirr in new troubles, I did not beleeue it; nor did I thinke it fitt, that the grand ſignior ſhould change a ſure peace for an vncerteyne warre.

THE chauncellor ſodainly anſwered: Speake playne: Is it reaſon that wee breake the peace with the emperour, or not? For it ſtands thus; our treaty with the emperour is, that if any quarrell fall out among themſelues, lett them ſoe end it; but if the emperour ſeeke to bring in any ſtrangers, as the Spaniards, to conquer Tranſyluania, or to trouble the prouinces, then the peace is broken on his part, and the grand ſignior is bound to maynteyne his allies: butt vpon this occaſion, Is it fitt for vs to break, or not? for wee would not haue you ambaſſadors write into Chriſtendome, that the grand ſignior holds not his faith, or deales vniuſtly.

I ANSWERED, There was no iuſt ground of warre, nor no reaſon to make it.

THE vizier replyed, Doe you ſpeak like a frend? The ambaſſadors haue enformed vs, and you know it, That the emperour hath combined with diuers kings and princes, and made a league, with intention, the next ſpring, to invade the grand ſigniors territory of Hungary; and if wee preuent him not, and that he preuaile firſt in his warres in Germany, he will breake with vs. That hee is now weake, and troubled in diuers parts; if he gett breath, his hatred will turne all the warre vpon the grand ſignior, and his tributaries: but nowe Bethlem Gabor doth offer vs the occaſion to beginne with him; and that he will with his forces invade on the one ſide, if wee will ſecond him with ours on the other; and that king Frederick beeing ſtrong in Germany, will retorne into Bohemia; and ſo they both may be repoſſeſſed eaſily of their rights, and the cuntries of Auſtria deuided betweene them; and the emperour and his houſe vtterly deſtroyed, and the grand ſigniors borders and territories ſecured: therefore, What think you now fitt to be done?

WHEN I ſawe that the ambaſſador had proceeded ſo farre, I ſaid, I was ſorry to ſee deſperation, or malignity, had tranſported any to avow things ſo farre from truth and reaſon: That his majeſtie had ſent mee hither to maynteyne peace betweene the eſtates of Chriſtendome and this port: That there was any cauſe for the grand ſignior to breake, for ſuch a feare, was vtterly vntrue: That at this inſtant the emperour and the elector Palatine were treating of accord; and that, by the authority of my maſter, it was very likely to take effect: That I was aſſured his highneſs had no ſuch intention to breake his faith, nor to diſhonor his father in lawe, who ſtood engaged for him; nor that he had any knowledge of this motion, nor would accept or take part in it: That Bethleem Gabor might vſe his name for his owne deſſignes, but I did proteſt againſt it as an iniury: That the emperour had any combination to invade this ſtate, I knew no mans ſecretts, butt in all reaſon and probability it was vtterly feyned; for that I was perſwaded, if he had bene in caſe to make ſo great a warre, he would not ſoe eaſily haue treated to reſtore the poſſeſſions of the elector: That if it were true that the ambaſſadors pretended, that he was ſo weake and poore, (as doubtleſs theſe late warrs had exhauſted both his treaſures and cuntries) it would follow, he could not be ready for an inuaſion againſt ſo great a monarch ſodainly: That all Germany was weary, and though their force ioyned were very great to defend ytſelf, yett now they had noe thought of conqueſts, but deſired to recouer their owne wounds; and that therefore the grand ſignior ſhould be wel aduiſed, how he tooke falſe alarums: his owne eſtate was ſhaken by ciuill diſſention, and vnſettled; they had a good peace with the emperour and with Poland, and they were gladd they hadde made it. Now, if they ſhould, vpon a ſlight and falſe ground, breake it, they might pull vpon themſelues a trouble, out of which they could not eaſily nor ſafely retyre; that quarrells were begunne vpon ſmall matters, and by meane men; butt the beſt and greateſt did the penance. 1622.

THEY both gaue mee many thanks, ſayeing I ſpake like a true frend, and a good man: That they would call another councell, and alter determinations. Yett they deſired mee to tell my opinion, what anſwere they ſhould giue, and what reſolution, for to quitt Bethleem Gabor; and to putt him in deſperation were not fitt.

I REPLYED, They might write in his behalfe, and avowe him, and by their authority maynteyne the peace, and that therein they ſhould doe him as much fauour as he could expect: for I did beleeue he feared, that if the emperour were quiett in Germany, that he would quarrell with him, as his old enemy; therefore he ſought to putt fire in other mens houſes to ſaue his owne; butt if they kept him ſafe vnder their wings, he would be gladd enough to liue in peace.

THEY replyed, They would conſult againe, reade, and conſider well his offers and reaſons, and ſend for mee priuatly within few dayes, and conclude nothing without my priuity and approbation.

THREE daies after, the great vizier ſent to mee, to deſire mee preſently to meete him and the chancellor priuately, in the arſenall, not farre from myne owne houſe; where wee might diſcourſe, and reſolue of the laſt treaty.

BEEING all arriued: The aga of the janizaries and the treaſorer accompanying the vizier, hee with the chancellor carried mee into an vpper chamber alone, where the chauncellor beganne: Wee haue conſidered your diſcourſe, and the councell you gaue vs the other day; and becauſe wee find it was grounded vpon good reaſon, and ſeemes to vs to be ſyncere and faithfull, the vizier determining to hold the like courſe with you, wee haue reſolued to acquaint you fully and truly, with all the overture made by Bethlem Gabor; and deſire you to ſpeake freely your mynde, and enforme vs the truth, as a miniſter of a frend to the grand ſignior; promiſing, that wee will therein follow your councell, at leaſt doe nothing without you. By way of parentheſis, the ambaſſadors had, in the meane tyme, preſſed their commiſſion *plenæ potentiæ* ſo farr, and had ſo poſſeſſed George Mahomett baſſa and the mufti with feares, that they had giuen opinion for the warr, and had promiſed to procure it, and the vizier and chancellor were againe vnſetled. The chancellor therfore tells mee, You ſhall knowe from his owne letter, which conteynes 4 ſheetes of paper, what Bethlem Gabor writes, what he declares, what he demands, and what he promiſeth. The contents were; That hauing bene enforced to make a peace with the emperour, preſently he practized to drawe him wholly to his party, and to forſake the dependance of the grand ſignior; to which end, he acquainted him with a league made between him, the king of Spaine, and the king of Poland, and ſome other princes in Germany, to raiſe an army of 150000 men, to be ready the next yeare to invade Hungary, Boſna, and Greece, and ſo to make warr as farr as Conſtantinople, and to conquer all that was poſſeſſed by the Turks in Europe. Into which if he would enter, and bynd himſelfe, he ſhould be generall of the army, and haue, for his part, Tranſiluania and Boſna, as a kingdome, to him and his heirs, aggrauating exceedingly the hatred of the houſe of Auſtria to the Turkiſh empire. Butt that he hauing bene raiſed wholly by the Ottoman fauour, and bound as a faithfull ſubiect, could not chooſe butt aduiſe the grand ſignior of this confederacy, as reſolued to ſerue him to the death. And this inuaſion was ſo fully reſolued on, that there was no way to preuent the ſtorme, butt by taking opportunity, before the emperour had concluded the peace in Germany, and recouered ſtrength. That he was nowe weake in the borders, his forces drawne downe into the lower parts, and ſeperated; his countries waſted, Hungary, Bohemia, and all the prouinces ready to reuolt; therfore now was the ſeaſon to be ſecured from this antient enemy. And that he had aſſurance, as well from thoſe eſtates, as diuers others, that would take part in the quarrell. If therefore the grand ſignior would raiſe the army in Greece, Boſna, and Buda, and giue commiſſion to enter into Auſtria, by the way of Canitza, that he would invade Sileſia and Bohemia, and the conqueſt would bee very eaſy: briefly, that he would deliuer the emperour into the hands of the grand ſignior, and diſpoſſeſs him of all his cuntries and eſtates, and make him lord of all thoſe parts of Germany. To effect this, he vrged the great daunger, if opportunity were omitted; and the facility of effecting it, if vſed and taken.

THAT

1622. THAT hereby they ſhould at leaſt keepe the Poles in order, and perhaps open a way into their cuntry: and, finally, ſeeing he had diſcouered this deſſigne, if the grand ſignior refuſed the party, he ſhould then be driuen to all extremity; for the emperor would make that the quarrell, to enforce him to bee of the league, and ſo beginne with him; which if he then ſhifted for himſelfe, he was blameleſſe; therefore there was no way ſecure for both, butt that the grand ſignior ſhould graunt this commiſſion to the baſſa of Buda and him, to make the warre at diſcretion, without attendance of other order from the port. This, they ſaid, was the ſumme of the letters and overture of Bethleem Gabor, which was much more then the ambaſſador pretended to mee. They told mee, If this were true, there was no remedy, butt to preuent iniury by iniury: That the offer was great, the way eaſy; that they knewe the emperour was weake, and opportunity faire; and that many of the viziers were of opinion, it was not to be omitted; therefore they coniured mee to ſpeake truth, and to giue my councell.

I WAS almoſt amazed, and in ſome paſſion replyed; That I did wonder at this fiction mingled with ſome truths, to giue creditt to the vntruthes: I proteſted, I would ſpeake truly. I confeſſed, I did not doubt, and it were folly to denye, that the Poles, Spaniards, and Germans were enemyes in generall to the Turkiſh empire; and, if their owne occaſions ſerued, I would not promiſe butt that they might haue will enough to make a conqueſt of all, as, I was ſure, the Turk would doe of them; butt that at this tyme they had any ſuch confederacy, it was ympoſſible. To beginne with the Poles: They had newly entered into peace, weary of a warre: That the conſtitution of that kingdome was mighty for defence, unfitted to invade; theyr hands were full with the king of Swethland; they were iealous of the Muſcouite, and no ſuch frend of the Spaniard, as to ioyne with them: The king of Spaine had a great worke to finiſh in Chriſtendome, to perfect all his vndertakings there; the Netherlands exerciſed one army, Voltoline another; his Indies were like to fall into daunger; and that he had ſo many irons in the fire, as he was nott in caſe for ſo great a worke. For the emperour, as he lay moſt opportunely, ſo he had lately experience of the miſeries of warre; all Germany had ſuffered extreamly in it, and was now gladd of the hope of peace; that it was hard for him to drawe the princes ſo farre from home: to defend themſelues they were ready; butt to march into Greece, woould ask greater preparation then could be made ſodainly: therefore I concluded, it was all feigned, to ſerue his owne end, to fiſh in troubled waters.

THEY replyed; If all this be ſoe, and that there be no preſent feare of ſuch a combination; if wee ſuffer them to breath, and to recouer, what may wee then expect? Now wee are ſure the opportunity is faire to ſecure our ſelues for ever; for the ambaſſadors confeſs, that the emperour treats peace with Frederick, as you ſay, but only to be enabled to make the warre vpon vs.

I ANSWERED; You ſhall haue warning enough, if there be ſuch a purpoſe; 150000 men cannott be raiſed and armed in a moneth; countries foraged, and weary of warre, will not be repaired on a ſodaine to that gayety as to affect conqueſts; many circumſtances muſt concurre to ſo great an action: you haue your eyes open, and you ſhall foreſee ſuch a ſtorme at leaſt a yeare. For the weaknes of the emperour, lett not ſhowes deceiue you; his armies, wherewith he forced Bohemia and Hungarie, are but wearied, not eaten vpp. It is true, he would liue in peace, and ſo would the princes of Germany; but take heed leaſt you, for feare of a warre afarre of, raiſe not a certen warre preſently: for, be aſſured, as ſoone as you beginne to inuade, you will reconcile all petty quarrells; and not only all the princes in Germany, but the king of Spaine, and all other Chriſtians, will turne againſt you, as the common enemy. If Poland haue a will to moue, then will be the tyme, when your forces are in Germany: when your gallies are in the Black-ſea to bring you ſuccours and prouiſion, the Spaniards will viſitt your coaſts and iſlands in the Arches; and thus you ſhalbe certeyne to pull a dangerous warre vpon you, from which Bethlem Gabor will not know how to diſengage you. Beſides, conſider your owne preſent eſtate; the eyes of Chriſtendome are piercing; and wee knowe you are not in caſe to trouble the world, till you are better ſettled at home: therefore, if you will take my aduiſe, beleeue, there are other ends in this offer, then to diuert a warre from you: you haue peace with the emperour and Poland at your owne deſires; you ſhall hazard by a breach, butt gett nothing but trouble and vncertenty.

THEY anſwered; That I gaue them great ſatisfaction; butt what ſhould they doe? To leaue Bethlem Gabor, were to make him deſperate, and doubtleſs the emperour would inuade him: if that ſhould follow, they ſhould be blamed iuſtly for refuſing his offers; therefore they deſired mee to aduiſe a medium.

I ANSWERED; That they might countenance him by letters to the emperour, and proteſt his protection; equally to ballance the affaires betweene them, to keep both quiett: I did not beleeve the emperour would breake with the port for a light occaſion.

THEY replyed; Butt many here beleeue this information; and what anſwere can wee give?

YOU may demaund of the ambaſſador, What other princes or ſtates (ſeeing he pretends that ſo many offer to be in this counter-league) doe ſhowe themſelues? Where are their credences, or letters, or aſſurances? Were it wiſedome for you to breake a peace upon one mans word?

THEY vrge; But if it be ſoe, the emperour may ſodainly ſurprize Bethleem Gabor, while wee depend upon our letters, if he haue purpoſe to breake; and perhapps Gabor will not think himſelfe ſecure only vppon that protection; whereupon they reſolued vtterly to refuſe the breach with the emperour, or to giue any order to inuade his territories, butt only to protect Bethleem Gabor in his owne, and to maynteyne the peace as it ſtood; and to that end, to write a frendly letter to the emperour, approuing the concluſion already made, and avowing the prince of Tranſiluania as their ally; and for further caution, not to deſpaire him, they would giue a ioynct commiſſion to the baſſa of Buda and Bethlem Gabor to take care of the borders, and to haue a watchfull eye, that if the emperour continewed in peace, they ſhould maynteyne it: but if he practized or offered to moleſt or invade the territories of Tranſiluania, that then the baſſa ſhould haue authority to aſſiſt him, without attendance of further order. Thus as yett the treaty ſtands, and preſent order giuen to the chancellor to informe the mofti and George Mahomett baſſa of the reſolution.

THEY gaue mee exceeding thanks, made mee a good dinner, and did mee as much honor as, I thinke, euer was done to any; proteſting both to follow my counſell, and to requite it in all occaſions: and I am perſwaded, and may boaſt, that I haue done the emperour good ſeruice, and diuerted a warr, which was very forwardly; and had many frends, if I would haue conſented, or any way haue auowed the adviſe giuen, or had not ſtrongly reſiſted it: I alone, no other ambaſſador called or queſtioned, haue had the honor to conclude and direct this affaire in the councell of the grand ſignior.

To Mr. Secretary CALUERT.

Right Honorable,

WHERE our buſines left, you will perceiue by the copy of my laſt. Since I haue not heard from the ambaſſador of Tranſiluania, who, either for the freedome I vſed towards him, or perhapps finding ſome effects thereof, hath retyred himſelfe from any correſpondence with mee: butt the count of Torne, whether iealous of his honor, or in deſpaire to obteyne their ends, hath made for himſelfe a large apologye, with moſt deepe proteſtations, that hee neuer had thought, nor conſented to induce the Turke into Germany, or to giue him one foote of Chriſtian ground, but rather he would chooſe any exile or miſery. I then charged him roundly with his owne propoſitions to mee, and with the letter of Bethlem Gabor, and the offers therein conteyned. To this no excuſe whatſoeuer could ſerue, but a direct deniall, with deepe execrations, that he knew not the contents thereof, nor beleeued that the prince had any ſuch purpoſe, that euer he could diſcouer; and if that he had knowne ſo much, he would rather haue gone to his death, then to ſuch a treaty. But he thus now enterpretts his negotiation, That they ſeeke only a power, in all ſodaine occaſions, to be able to reſiſt, or to diuert the warr from their owne dores, which is only a defenſiue, if the emperour ſhall goe about to oppreſſe the proteſtants, or to breake the peace made with Gabor: and, for his owne part, as one now oppreſſed, he hopes, if Tranſiluania be ſecured thus, that he may obteyne 1000 horſe of the prince to putt him into Morauia, to ioyne with his ſonne and his frends there, and to try his owne fortune; but if he find here alſo the eſtate

1622. of Bethleem deſperate, and left to himſelfe, then he will retire to the king of Bohemia, or to the duke of Sauoy, and ſpend the reſt of his dayes in a neceſſary baniſhment. He hath earneſtly deſyred of mee to giue this teſtimony for him: which I am content to take as good pay; becauſe I doe think that the poore man hath bene deceiued with vaine and falſe hopes, and, in his extremity, was eaſily perſwaded to catch hold of thornes and brambles; and that he doth repent that he hath ventured his honor, which is all he hath left, vpon this ſtage. If he hope, by this ſeeming retyring, to deceiue mee, he will likewiſe faile; for I ſhall neither aſſiſt him, nor can he procure any greater matter, butt I ſhall know it. The ambaſſador of Tranſiluania hath no need of this excuſe: and though I perceiue he would not haue it knowne, that his maſter treates with ſuch offers, and in termes of a ſubiect, yett he purſues his inſtructions with all earneſtnes, and by all meanes; the ſtates ambaſſador giuing him all his aſſiſtance, and blowing the coles in euery corner: and his hopes are well aduanced ſince my laſt; for the vizier, with whom I had conference, is diſplaced by the murmur of the ſpahees, and George Mahomett baſſa admitted, rather againſt his will, then by his owne ambition: hee is the antienteſt counſellor of this empire, and hath ſatt vpon the bench 40 yeares; a very wiſe man, that knowes all the ſtate and canons of this gouerment, and is not ignorant of the affaires of Chriſtendome, where he hath allway kept a good intelligence; a man, if there be any remedy ſufficient to cure this broken and diſeaſed monarchy, beſt able to find, and apply it; but, to the purpoſe of this buſines, an antient enemy to the ſtate of Germany and Poland, eſpecially to the houſe of Auſtria, and the greateſt frend and maynteyner of Bethlem Gabor: hereupon they and all their frends ſtirre; butt, I am perſwaded, they ſhall not obteyne much more then the reſolution taken, only to auowe the protection of Tranſiluania. I haue ſpoken with this new vizier, who did not open himſelfe with mee ſo freely as the laſt, butt yett deſired to know my opinion; which I refuſed to giue, becauſe I ſawe he knew it well enough before: in concluſion, I was enforced to ſtand to my firſt, That I knew no cauſe why the grand ſignior ſhould breake, and inuade the emperor; and I was ſure they would not forſake and expoſe the prince of Tranſiluania. Here I diſcouered more and new practize; the vizier confeſſing, That both the king of Poland did demaund the deſertion and deſtruction of Gabor; and that he alſo wrought both here, and in Poland, to ſupplant the king, and to bring in himſelfe; which he will find a hard buſines to deale with that proud nobility, though he may haue ſome partakers. In Poland there hath lately bene ſome trouble, and the ſoldiours mutined againſt the king, refuſing to diſarme without their moneths pay: it was once appeaſed, but now wee heare new rumors; which if true, remembring the practice of Bethleem in Poland, which I mentioned in his inſtructions ſent in cyphar, it is very ſuſpicious that his ambition hath no bounds, where he hath hope to raigne *per fas et nefas*: howeuer, I am ſure here are many ſtraung practizes on both parts; and the Turks nouriſh both, and laugh in their owne ſleeues. In all theſe the ambaſſador of Flaunders is much to blame; for he ſtirrs euery ſtone, to putt but a thorne in the emperours foote, and is, if any be guilty, the moſt guilty: Bethleem Gabor hath promiſed him a title and conte in Hungary, if he obteyne the kingdom; and he is apt enough to take aduauncement any where. I ſhall alway know how they proceed, and will no further meddle, then the ſeruice of his majeſtie, and the generall good, ſhall call me into: yet nowe, if I did not more truſt in the neceſſity of the preſent affaires of this ſtate, and that the vizier is a man of 80 yeares, not fitt for the warre; and if he conſent to a breach, he is ſure to aduance another into his roome; I ſhould doubt, that the diſaffection he beares to the emperor, would procure them ſome power to trouble him: but I am confident, both in his diſcourſe, and in the condition of the tyme, that they ſhall not bee able to break the peace; but only ſome good aſſurance they may gett, to comfort and ſuccour the prince in his feares; which what they truly are, I can now, by circumſtances, more nearly coniecture. Hee doth not feare his Tranſiluania; becauſe that prouince beeing tributary to the Turke, he is both ſure of aſſiſtance, and the emperour will be wary how he occaſions the breach with this port; which he ſhall doe, if he inuade it. But by the laſt treaty, a good part of Hungary is left to him; and he feares, that if the emperour haue peace in Germany, he may reſume that, as hauing better title to it; and that he ſhall not breake with the Turks for recouery thereof, becauſe it is not comprehended in the articles of peace betweene them: therfore he would preuent the emperour, and by enlarging his jealouzy, 1622. draw this ſtate to partake therein; and to that end, enformes them of a league made to inuade the Ottoman empire, hoping to procure therby this large commiſſion *plenæ potentiæ*, with the baſſa of Buda, that hath bene 20tie yeares in that charge, and knowes well the borders: and then to make vſe of it vpon the firſt occaſion, either to moleſt the emperour, or to advaunce himſelfe in Poland, in any chaunge, which is now very much in his thoughts. This is, I am perſwaded, the ſcope of his embaſſage; to procure which he hath not cared what he ſaid, nor what he offered.

HERE is arriued an agent from the emperour, who hath order to attend the treaty of theſe, and to aunſwere; and to procure againſt them for his maſter: he yet hath viſitted no man; therfore I know no more of him, but that he ſhall reſide. I will ſitt ſtill, like a watchman, though both ſides ſeeke to drawe mee; I ſhall therfore be the more vpright, and will haue no guide but his majeſties commaunds; nor end, but his ſeruice; which I deſire your honor to witneſſe for mee.

HERE is arriued, neare, an ambaſſador from Perſia, with the tribute or preſent, which long hath bene deferred; but the king hauing latly had a great ouerthrowe by the mogol, he is gladd to keepe his peace here.

I HAUE written to his majeſtie, with reference to your honor, for the relation of our affaires, in which I eſteeme my ſelfe ſafe; becauſe I hope you eſteeme mee as

Conſtantinople, $\frac{20}{30}$ 7ber, 1622. *Your Honors humble frend and ſeruant.*

Advertizment from FRANCFORT.

ON Wedneſday the 18th of Auguſt, collonell Meruen of Heidlebergh writt to the lord generall Vere, That the enemy haueing laine longe before the towne, had not gayned ſoe much as one of the out-workes; and aſſured his lordſhip, that aſwell burgers as ſouldiours, were verie well diſpoſed to doe their duties, making worthy mention of Sir Garret Harbert; and for his owne particular, he was reſolved to hold it out to the vttmoſt extreamitie. On Thurſday and Friday, the 5th and 6th of September, the enemy played hard with their ordinance vpon their out-workes of greateſt importance, and vpon the towne; by the which they coniectured, that they intended to make ſome bould attempt vpon them. On the Friday, towards evening, the generall Tillay did prepare his men, and marſhalled them for a generall aſſault, and gaue vpon Trofskeiſer and Trofsheiern their two ſtrongeſt out-workes, well able to haue bene defended againſt a more bould and reſolued enemy; but before they came to the foote of the rampire, the commanders and ſouldiours did either render themſelues to the enemy, craueing quarter, or did abſolutely abandon their places in a moſt cowardly and baſe manner; caſting away their armes, and running towards the towne, where the governour ſhutt the gates againſt them; by which meanes many were ſlaughtered at the verie port. The enemy was contented to haue parlied with the governour, and to haue made a compoſition, as well for the preſeruation of the burgers as the ſouldiours and boores, that fledd thither for ſuccour; but the keyes of the towne being longe in finding out, the enemie blew open the gate, by which, and ſcales of ladders, they entered the towne, and committed cruell murders and outrages, as well vpon the burgers and peaſants as ſouldiours.

COLLONELL Landſhafe, who commaunded in cheife vpon thoſe out-workes, was taken priſoner, without giueing or receuing a blow; of the other captains and officers, ſome were ſlaine, and ſome rendered themſeues to the enemie, as aforeſaid, and are now entered into his paie. Sir Garret Harbert commaunding in chiefe in the houſe and caſtle of the prince elector, haueing his owne and Sir John Wentworth companies with him, defended the worke behind the caſtle, which was furiouſlie aſſaulted by the enemy; where he aboad two or three aſſaults, and repulſed the enemy with admirable valour, to his great honour; but being oppreſſed with freſh ſupplies of men, who charged ſtill vpon him, haueing ſent for ayd and ſuccour, was in the generall rowt and amazement neglected; and haueing broken 4 pikes with his owne hands vpon the enemy, was ſhott with a musket thorough the head,

1622. and dyed vpon the place; his lieuetenant alſo being ſhott in the arme. Vpon this ill accident, lieuetenant Wentworth, who commaunded the workes vnder Sir Garret Harberts charg, ſtayed vpon the place with the Engliſh that were with him, vntill he was called of by the governour; and with the dead bodies of their freinds and ordenance, retired into the caſtle, where they found the governour before them, who had brought much of his goods thither for ſafetie, and with him many captaines, officers, ſouldiours, burgers, and boores, and women, who ſoe overmaiſtered the ſmall remainder of the Engliſh, that they would not permitt them to diſcharge a peece, or to make any declaration that they intended to defend the place. Thereupon the generall Tillay, thus haueing plundered and ſact the towne, did ſommon them to render the caſtle. The governour craued a ſhort time to ſend to the lord generall, to know his adviſe and directions therein; which being graunted, their governour ſent one captaine Villers, a French man; whoe declaring the vnexpected accident, and the manner of yt, did add to his other afflictions; and he retorned him anſwere, That he had placed him there chiefe governour and commander of that towne and garriſon, and had found him carefull, and an vnderſtanding gentleman for the time paſt; and, being now vpon the place, knew beſt what he had to doe for his honour and the ſafetie of what remained; with this addition, that he ſhould conſider that the eyes of this parte of Chriſtendome were vpon that ſiege; and that men would iudge of him and his actions, by the iudicious concluſion hee ſhould make after this unfortunate diſaſter. The captaine returned with this anſwere; he propounded large conditions for himſelf and thoſe in his companie, craueing leaue, among other things, to march into Manheim and Frankendale; which was abſolutely denied them, the generall Tillay ſaying, That Manheim was already beſieged. The gouernour, and ſome captains and officers, are come hither with about (as they ſaie) 500 men, nere this towne, whereof 120 are Engliſh; their ſafe conduct will warrent their ſafeties noe further than this towne; they craue money to carrie them hence into Holland. Mounſieur *Burlimaochi* (who by good fortune is here) tells me, that there wilbe found ſome due vnto them, vpon their accounts and reckonings. I haue adviſed him to impreſſe to ſuch as will goe into Holland, two dollars apeece towards the defraying their expences thither; and for ſuch as intend to goe to the enemie, to giue them nothing; to which courſe I vnderſtand all the Allmaines are inclined, a commaſſarie of barron Tillaies being come hither to entertaine them. This is the true relation of this vnfortunate accident, as I haue collected by the diſcourſe with the governour, captaine and officers, come hither, and out of ſuch letters as are come vnto me.

From lord CAREW.

My very good Lord,

YOUR lordſhips of the 29th of May, I receaved not vntill the 22th of September followinge; the reaſon that it came ſo late vnto me after the delivery of your other letters to the lords and others, was (as I conceave) my abſence in the country, where I haue ſpent this whole ſommer. I confeſſe your lordſhips longe ſilence did not a little vex me, fearinge that I had loſt that which I hould deare, ſome parte of your favour; but when I ſawe your hand, this jealouſie vaniſhed, my thoughts were reconciled, and I was angry with my ſelfe for doinge you that wronge, for the which I pray your lordſhips pardon and abſolution. Our peaceable eſtate yealds little newes or alterations; God in his mercy ſo contynewe it vnto vs: but when I contemplate the affayres of Chriſtendome, as now they ſtande, I feare that this ſunneſhine wherein wee live, will ſhortly be over-clouded; for his majeſties peaceable intentions takes not that effecte, which he in his pious deſires (to pacifie our neighbours, which are in flame) labored to bring to paſſe: Heydelberge is taken by the count Tilly; it is thought that he is nowe at the ſiedge of Manheim, which, for want of victualls, cannot longe hold out. Frankendale is in the like eſtate; and when they are loſt, there is not one foote of lande in all Palatinatt lefte to the king of Bohemia. The citties of Spire and Wormes are alſo in the actuall poſſeſſion of the enemie. The vicount Doncaſters negotiation in France (to worke ſome good conditions for the proteſtants) proved alltogether fruitleſſe, the kinge ſtill perſeveringe his vnmercifull warre vppon his ſubiects, yet he cannot boaſt of any victorious ſucceſſe; 1622. for in all his attempts, the loſſe hath fallen on his parte. The ſiedge of Montpellier in Languedoc hath held him worke for all this ſummer, and yett he is as farr from wynninge, as at the firſt day he ſatt downe before it. In three ſeverall ſallies, the beſiedged haue beene victorious; in them many dukes, princes, marqueſſes, earles, with an incredible nomber of the nobleſſe, beſides common ſouldiers, haue been ſlayne. The kinge, weary of the ſiedge, is gone to Lyons, and hath lefte his new conſtable, Monſ. de Deſdigueres, who is tourned catholique, to proſecute the ſiedge, betweene whome and the prince of Coundy (it is ſayd) variance is riſen, the prince diſdayninge that the conſtable ſhould commaunde in cheife. Before Montaban, the duke of Vendoſme was lefte with a compitent armye; but the towne is in noe feare of what maye be done againſt them. Before Rochell, the count Soyſſons lies with an armye: the towne is bold, and out of danger, full of men, victuall and munition; and notwithſtandinge the French kings fleete, they keepe theire porte open, ſo as they haue the ſea to friende; and theire fleete is conceaved to be ſtronger then the kings. The greateſt danger they are in is diſſention amonge themſelues, growen by emulation betweene Monſ. Soubize and Monſ. de Favas, a brave, valiant and experienced gentleman, eyther diſdayninge to be commaunded by the other; what harme hereof may enſue, is much feared; but God, I hope, by the mediation of good men, will ſett them at an accorde. The duke of Bouillon lyes cloſe in Sedan, ſtands vppon his guarde, and keepes himſelfe out of action, with whome the kinge of Bohemia is, at this preſent. This day a reporte is come to London, That the duke of Rohan hath taken the popes nunce, with divers gentlemen of good quallity in his company, in his journey to viſit the kinge at Lyons; but vntill I heare it better confirm'd, I leave it vncertayne. The Valtaline is abſolutely poſſeſſed by the Spaniard, the poore Griſons ether ſlayne or exiled; ſo as nowe the kinge of Spayne hath gayned a fayre and ſafe paſſadge, betweene Millan and Tyrroll, for his armies to march through; heereof I neede ſpeake noe more, becauſe you may haue better intelligence of thoſe parts dayly from Vennice, then can come from Englande; becauſe I conceave, that what is heere done at home, comes plentifully vnto you by relations from our Turkye marchants, who write frequently thereof. I will look no farther back then what hath happened this ſommer.

In June, the lord Say was committed to the fleete, for ſome default he made in the country at the quarter ſeſſions, about the contribution, and is not yet at liberty. Monſ. Soubize came to his majeſtie to pray releife for rhe towne of Rochell; he is departed well ſatisfied, and lies at Plimouth, expecting a wynde to retourne into France. The vicount Grandiſſon, and Sir Edward Conwaye, were ſworne councellors: Mr. Chriſtopher Villers ſworne a gentleman of the bedchamber.

In July, Sir Tho. Beamount of Collhorton was created vicount Beamount of Swords in Irelande; Sir George Hay, made lord chauncellor of Scottland, in the roome of the erle of Dunfermling lately deceaſed. Newes came from Virginia of aboue 300 Engliſhmen ſlayne in one hower, att ſundry places, by the ſalvages. The lord Knevitt and his lady dyed. The lord Morley died. The vicount Doncaſter retourned from his negotiation out of France, which proved fruitleſſe; for the kinge (as yet he doth) contynewed obſtinate againſt the proteſtants.

In Auguſt, Mr. John Murrey of the bedchamber, ſworne a gentleman of the ſame, and created vicount of Annan in Scottland. Sir Edward Cooke, Sir Robert Phillipps, and Mr. Mallery, releaſed out of the Tower. The vicount Falklande departed from London towards Irelande, where he is now landed, and hath receaved the ſworde.

In September, the vicount Doncaſter created earle of Carlile, the vicount Fielding, earle of Denbigh; the lord Digby (yet in Spayne) earle of Briſtoll; and the lord Cranfield, erle of Middleſex. I am ſure you haue hearde of the comittment of the erle of Oxford to the Tower, where he yett remayneth cloſe priſoner: *res geſtæ*, without comment, you muſt be contented to receave, being the ſafeſt manner of writtinge. Of the proceedinge in the Spaniſh matche I can ſay little; but if I had better intelligence, I would forbeare to touch on that ſtringe, *ne forte*, I might burne my fingers; but I hope, ere November paſſe, that the buſines will growe to a period; which God graunt, for delayes are preiudiciall to our ſtate. The Hollanders are ſendinge of a brave fleete to the Weſt Indies; God graunt it good

1622. ſucceſſe, being the only way to weaken theire powerfull enemye. Of Mansfields comminge downe into the Low Countries in the ayde of the States, of the battell he fought with Gonzales de Cordoua neere vnto Gemblours, in the edge of Brabant, where the duke of Saxe of Wymare was ſlayne, and the brave younge duke of Brunſwicke loſt his lefte arme, and of the greate ſlaughter on either ſide, wherein Manſfield had the better, I am ſure you haue beene formerly advertized; ſince which tyme the marqueſſe Spinola (fearing the approach of the prince of Orange, with whome Mansfield is ioyned) is riſen from the ſiedge of Bergen-vp-zome; which ſiedge was attempted with greater fury then ever Oſtende was, and as bravely defended, the enemie never being able to gaine one foote of grownde vppon the defendants, and hath loſt (in many ſallyes made from the towne) aboue 10000 men. The two Engliſh regiments, vnder the conduct of the earle of Argile, and the lord Vaux, what by runnawayes, ſicknes, and the ſworde, are meerly broaken, ſo as they remayne but titulary corronells. The erle of Southampton hath this ſommer beene with his majeſtie, and all diſpleaſures, I hope, well overblowne.

HEERE, vppon our coaſt, the 25th day of September, a ſmall man of Plimouth, loaden with ſalt, fell into a fleete of 25 greate ſaile of Spaniards, who had beene at ſea 100 dayes, to ſeeke for Hollanders, but never mett with any; and what is now become of them, wee knowe not; they came from Gibraltar, where there is 30 ſayle more in readynes to put to the ſea.

NOW that my budgett is emptied, not haveinge any more ware worthy your hearinge, I conclude with my beſt and aſſured affections, both vnto your lady and your ſelfe, praying you to reſt aſſured, that my ſervice ſhall never be fayling in any thinge wherein you ſhall pleaſe to employe

Savoy, this 5th of
Octob. 1622.

Your Lordſhipps conſtant, trew, and faithful frend,

G. CAREW.

Superſcribed,
To the right Honorable, my very good Lord,
Sir THOMAS ROE, *Knighte, Ambaſſador*
for his Majeſtie,
At Conſtantinople.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLTON.

My very good Lord,

BY my letters of the $\frac{19}{29}$th of Auguſt, I gaue your lordſhip an account of yours of the $\frac{17}{27}$th of June; and therewithall ſent your lordſhip the queen of Bohemias anſwear to that which your lordſhip then wrote to her majeſty; ſome weekes ſince which time I haue receaued a double of thoſe your lordſhips letters to my ſelf, with a packett of the like ſubject to the queen: and I muſt now beſeech your lordſhip to accept of my excuſes for ſo long deferring my thanckes, which was cauſed through the multitude of buſines with which I am ouercharged in this place, and my ſettled correſpondences, ſometimes againſt my will, interrupted.

I WILL not looke backe ſo farre as to thoſe paſſages with which I ended my former letters, aſſuring my ſelf that your lordſhip will haue heard by other meanes, what hath bin the iſſue of part of thoſe feares and expectations which then I aduertiſed. But comming to the things which are of freſher date, I will tell your lordſhip, That after the counte Mansfeld had forced his paſſage through the infantas countreys, and was arriued with his army to the ſeruice of the ſtates, ſome time being ſpent in refreſhing and arming his men in the villages abowt Breda and Geertruydenberg, the prince of Orange fell downe from his quarter neare Schenck-ſchans, where he had layen a long time, haueing left Monſieur Lambert Charles, gouuernour of Nimeghen, with a competent ſtrengh to entertaine counte Henry Vandenberg in Cleueland; and marched the $\frac{20}{30}$th of September thorough Breda with 120 companies of foote and 35 of horſe of his owne, and 27 of foote and 57 of horſe of counte Mansfelds, for the relief of Bergen-op-zoóm, where the ſiege had bin continewed 11 weekes by the marquis Spinola, with much loſſe of men on both ſides, but not one foote of grounde gayned ſo much as on the owtworkes of the towne. The prince of Orange being on the $\frac{22}{2}\frac{7^{ber}}{8^{ber}}$ come to Roſendale, an open village within two leagues of the marquis Spinolas quarter towards Steénbergen, the marquis remoued the ſame night to the quarter of Don Gonzales de Cordoüa on the other ſide of the towne, haueing ſent that afternoone 800 horſe to giue a brauado to the prince of Oranges army, whereby to couer his intention of raiſing his ſiege. The next morning they diſlodged in like manner from the other ſide of the towne, in ſuch haſt, that more then 2000 armes, together with their ſicke and wounded, were abandoned to the mercie of the flames which conſumed the quarters. The departure of the ennemy was ſo ſuddaine and unexpected, and the certaine news thereof came ſo late to the prince of Orange, that they were retired firſt into a place very advantageous for them, in caſe they ſhould haue had battaile offered them; and the renforcement they receaued there, by the arriuall of counte Henry Vandenbergs army, was ſo great, that they might well keepe themſelues (as they did) in battalia allmoſt two dayes: but the prince of Orange contented himſelf with the honour of haueing deliuered the towne, withowt further pourſuit of the ennemy; and within few dayes after, he ſent his couſin, counte Erneſt, with part of the troopes, and half the gariſon of Bergen-op-zoóm, to the recouery of Steénbergen owt of the ennemies hands, which was made the place of prouiſions for their camp during the ſiege, and was kept by a garriſon of 300 men, who, after the batteries planted againſt the walls, ſoone compounded for themſelues, and rendred up the magaſin of the beſiegers, containeing a great quantity of meale, unground corne, oates, and beere, into the hands of the beſieged, together with 4 peeces of artillerie brought thither by the ennemy. 1622.

THE honour acquired to the Engliſh and Scottiſh nation, in the defenſe of Bergen-op-zoóm, deſerues a longer relation, then the ſhort time which I haue to write will ſuffer me to make unto your lordſhip. The ennemy began their aſſaults uppon their quarter, and tooke their farewell of them laſt by an aſſault, on the $\frac{19}{29}$th of the laſt; wherein (as allwaies before) they were repulſed with loſſe of abowt 250 of their men, amongſt whome were three captaines, which remained in the place, and not aboue 20 of this ſide ſlaien.

SINCE the leauying of that ſiege, the time hath bin ſpent withowt action, except onely the catching up of priſoners on both ſides; which being kept up withowt ranſom, uppon occaſion of the duke of Saxe Weymars detention by the counte Henry Vandenberg, hath drawen on a new treatie of quarter, which is concluded to the two generalls excluſiue, whereas before it went no higher then lieutenant-colonels; ſo as we ſhall haue here, as long as it laſts, very faire warres. The two armyes are now both diſmiſſed, and ſent into garriſon, much weakened through ſicknes, bred by ill wether, and bad accommodation. The marquis Spinola, haueing had his quarter at Brecht, began to ſend away his troopes on Thurſday laſt, being the $\frac{10}{20}$th of this preſent; and the prince of Orange, who would not be farre behinde him, tooke a ſuddaine reſolution, and roſe the next day from Roſendale, haueing had ſhipping readie, not far from thence, aboue eight dayes before, for tranſport of his foote to their ſeuerall garriſons; the horſe went by land, haueing had a bridge made for their paſſage ouer the Maſe at Creuecoeur, and are gon up towards Schenckſchans, as are likewiſe counte Mansfelds foote: but the ſeaſon being ſpent, there is no likelyhood of any attempt to finde them further employment in the field this yeare.

THERE hath bin lately a ſharpe fight at ſea uppon the coaſt of Flanders, betwixt 4 men of warre of the States, and three ſhips of Oſtend; wherein the admirall of Oſtend fought brauely, being forſaken by his two fellowes, haueing ſuncke one of the men of warre; and being afterwards layde abord by the Holland admirall, and another ſhip of Enchuyſen, found himſelf reduced to ſuch extremities, that he could make no longer reſiſtance, putt fire to the powder, and blew up the ſhip, wherein were 30 pieces of canon, and 150 men, who all periſhed, except only 27, who leaped into the Holland admirall to ſaue themſelues from the fire; and being brought into Rotterdam, haue dyed all by the rope, which is all the quarter wont to be giuen to thoſe men.

THIS laſt weeke here hath bin the counte Mansfeld, ſolliciting of the States an enlargement of their conditions with him; which his men eſteeme very bare,

1622. though as ample as to any pay'd by this State, unleſſe they had the meanes and liberty of ſpoile and rauage, like as they practiſed in Germany uppon the ennemies countrey; but he continewed the offer of the ſeruice both of his perſon and army at the ſame account: and the States of Holland (uppon which prouince matters of this nature do cheifly depend) do aſſemble this day extraordinarily, to take ſuch reſolution herein, as ſhall be found moſt expedient for the good of this State, and ſatisfaction of the counte.

The king of Bohemia arriued unexpectedly in this place on Wendſday laſt, the $\frac{9}{19}$th of the preſent, haueing taken his journey priuatly from Sedan, where he hath ſejourned euer ſince he licenſed counte Mansfelds army, to Calais, from whence he was carried to Fluſhing in a ſhip of warre of the States: he found counte Mansfeld here at his comming, and was immediately followed the ſame day by the duke Chriſtian of Brunſwicke, who hath layen, euer ſince his returne into theſe prouinces, at Breda, to be cured of the wound of his loſt arme, occaſioned by the ſhott he receaued in the battell of Fleury (of which your lordſhip will haue heard); of which he is not yet perfectly recouered, though otherwiſe in good ſtate of health and ſtrength.

The States ambaſſadors in England haue giuen a great alarme hither of a Spaniſh fleete uppon the coaſt of England, bound for theſe parts; with which they are here nothing ſo much terrified, as, on the other ſide, they are comforted by the advertiſement thoſe ambaſſadors giue, of his majeſties refuſing that fleete the liberty of his ports, demanded (according as their letters ſay) by the Spaniſh ambaſſador: withall, they do advertiſe an abſolute reſolution in his majeſty, ſince Sir Richard Weſtons returne withowt ſatisfaction from Bruxells, to breake with the emperor, in the prince his ſonne in lawes quarrell.

Owt of an apprehenſion, grounded uppon many likelyhoods, that the Spaniſh fleete ſhould haue a deſigne uppon Embden, the only hauen in theſe parts fitt to receaue great navies, the admirall of Holland, Monſ. Opdam, is ſent into thoſe parts by the Texell, to remoue the beacons and ſea marckes amongſt thoſe iſlands, through which the paſſage lyes; and all the admiralties are written to, to putt themſelues in a readines.

I haue nothing to adde, ſaue onely to lett your lordſhip vnderſtand, that abowt three weekes ſince, the Duch ambaſſador Van Agas wife went from this place in companie of Monſ. Berck towards Conſtantinople, by the way of Marſeilles, who parts with her at that place, where they meete with ſeueral ſhips, to carrie the one to Venice, the other towards you, who hath vndertaken the deliuerie of your pictures of the king and queen of Bohemia, committed eſpecially to the truſt of an auntient ſeruant of Van Aga; of which I ſhall be glad to heare how well he doth diſcharge himſelf; and allwayes to vnderſtand of your lordſhips health and happines, as one that reſts

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionatly, to doe you ſervice,

Hagh, this $\frac{14}{24}$ of
October, 1622.

Dudley Carleton.

Your lordſhip will vnderſtand how Sir Horace Vere is with a handfull of men beſieged in Manheym by the count de Tilly, helped by the canon he tooke in Heydlebergh, and the boores of the Palatinat, whom he forceth to make his workes; yet owr laſt letters from thence ſay the place holdes owt well. My lord ambaſſador Chicheſter is reuoked; and Mr. chancellor of the Exchequer arrived in England, of whoſe report your lordſhip will be aduertiſed from thence: both thoſe are diſcouraged with the proceedings of the Spaniards and Imperialiſts, whilſt our two ambaſſadors in Spain write nothing but *placebos*. Meane while, I haue ſeene intercepted letters from the Spaniſh ambaſſador in England to the count de Gondamar now in Spain, which ſheweth the Spaniſh frendſhip towards vs to be full of diſſimulation and ſuſpition; and I dowbt, the effects will rather ſute with our Duch ambaſſadors feares, then our Spaniſh ambaſſadors hopes. I want a cyfer to adde more: thus much I could not forbeare, knowing you will long for newes of our affaires.

From Sir H. WOTTON.

My Lord,

YOUR lordſhip hath reaſon, in one of your letters, to chide, and in all of them, to wonder at my ſilence; and therefore I ſhall neede to beginn with ſome deſcription of mine owne evills, that I may bring my ſelf out of your anger into youre compaſſion, though the choice be miſerable betweene thoſe two affections from a frend.

AFTER the feavers of the laſt autumne, (which did laye me, and almoſt my whole familie, all downe together; whereof God tooke three of neereſt vſe aboute me into his eternal reſt) I founde within a while my appetite (which had ever been one of my ſureſt frends) quite overthrowen with a ſtraunge kinde of ſweete humour diſtilling from my head; which my phyſitions (though no mineral men) did correct with the ſpiritt of vitriol: now, whether this left behinde it a bad impreſſion, I knowe not; but, not long after, I fell into ſuch a burning in the ſtomack as hath caſt me behinde, in many privat, and often interrupted even my publique duties, having heald me from the beginning of the laſt winter till verie lately; for which, beſides frequent vexation of phyſique, I was no leſſe then five tymes let bloud; and yet, at laſt, I was more eaſed with familiar then with ſtrong remedies.

I WISH hartily, that as my inwarde infirmitie hath reſembled the external diſtempers and boylings of the chriſtian world, ſo they may imitat me in the maner of my cure, and yeilde rather to gentle treaties, then neede ſharper reſolutions; but litle can I hope that it will ſo fall owt in thoſe broken affayres, which his majeſtie hath hetherto ſought to repayre with ſo bleſſed a ſpirit. For lett me diſcourſe vnto your lordſhip, how we ſtande at this inſtant: the king of Bohemia and elector Palatin, (lett me now give him his tytles, for he hath nothing elſe left but Franckendal and Manheime) after a verie venturous paſſage, in diſguized forme, from the Haghe, thorough Fraunce into the lower Palatinat, is lately from thenſe retired to Sedan, after he had with a formal licenſe left the count Mansfeld, and the braue young duke of Brownſwig to theire owne counſayles and fortunes, who bothe together haue made theire waye thorough the Spaniſh provinces, and after a battayle, whereof I ſend you herewith the trueſt deſcription, ſome ſix leagues from Bruxelles, with Don Gonzales de Cordoa, (who quitted the Palatinat to pourſue them) are joyned with the prince of Orange, who hath imployed them together with the gariſon of Breda, to intercept the convoyes of victual betweene Antwerp and Spinolaes leiger, before Bergen-vp-zome; which action doeth now drawe all eyes vppon it, the prince beeing reſolued to vnſett the ſeige, and the marquis not to riſe; ſo as the glories of two great cheiffs are at the ſtake. I muſt note to youre lordſhip, before I retourne into the Higher Germanie, that at the ſayed ſiege are two Engliſh regiments without, vnder the lords of Argile and Vaux; but, leaſt you ſhould pitie too much the oppoſition of owre owne cuntrie bloud, (which would reſemble a ciuil warr abroad) lett me withall tell you, that moſt of theire men are runn away. Within are at leaſt 9000 defendants, but of them, not aboue 100 doe keepe the walls; the reſt are in the owtworckes, 150 verge from the towne, and euerie verge 12 foote; where haue been hetherto many warme diſputations and ſalies; diverſe Engliſh and Scottiſh captaynes wounded, colonel Hinderſon dead of his thigh broken, and Sir Charles Morgan was ſent thether in his roome. On the Spaniſh ſide many hundred killed in theaſe firſt attempts: two armies volant attending owtward opportunities, the one vnder the prince of Orange, the other vnder the count Henry Von don Berg, with whom the marquis ſeemes to chaunge turnes; for at the ſiege of Juliers count Henry was the beſeiger, and the marquis was volant. Thus ſtandeth that action in apparence, likely to proue a winter warr, vnleſſe incommodities diſſolue it. Now, in the meane while, the Bavarian armie (baptized imperial) hath taken Heidelberg, burnt the ſuburbes, which was the fayreſt piece, ſacked the howſes, and killed all the Engliſh, whom the Dutche (as theire maner is) were contented to lett fight alone; and theare we loſt the noble Sir Gerard Herbert, after he had broken 4 pykes vppon the enimie, whoſe loſſe was the loſſe likewiſe of the caſtel, the next daye. After which, whether they would be ſatisfyed with the capital towne and electoral ſeate, or attempt the remayning pieces, was, I thincke,

1622. rather mater of expectation, then of queſtion; for if owre laſt currier doe not deceaue vs, they haue inveſted Manheime, where God bleſſe Sir Horace Vere; a man abler to recover provinces agayne, then provinces to breede ſuch a man.

I haue now made a curſorie diſcharge vnto your lordſhip of the mater of noiſe; the civil and ſilent part remayneth: Your lordſhip knowes we haue in hand two treaties, the one by the lord Digbie, now earle of Briſtowe, at Madrid; the other by Sir Richard Weſton at Bruxelles, which at what diſtance ſoeuer we may contemplat as perfect relatives, *quæ ſe ponunt tolluntq;*, or like thoſe auncient twinns, that, how farr ſoever aſunder, were ſicke and well alwayes together; for we heere conceaue, that the ſayed treaties are to proceede *pari paſſu*, or, in other language, that his majeſties royal meaning is to matche the prince his ſonn, and to redintegrat his ſonn in lawe *tout a un coup*. But at Bruxelles, after Sir Richard Weſton had ſpent ſome weekes in rectifying his commiſſion, agaynſt which certayn frivolous exceptions were taken in point of formalitie, when he thought to come to the mater, (the forme beeing now ſetled) what doeth the emperor? He removes the buiſineſſe from thence to the diete at Regensburg, contrarie to his expreſſe promiſſe vnto his majeſtie by a ſolemne (nobly treated and ritchly preſented) ambaſſador, who brought vs the choice of three townes where his maſter would finiſh the treatie, Colen, Franckfurt, or Bruxelles. This foule playe beeing expoſtulated by an expreſſe currier, and by the ſharpeſt letter that the king had ever written, (as in truthe the cauſe required) the emperor retournes a replie garniſhed with ſundrie intervenient complayntes, That the Palatine had perſeuered in armes after a ceſſation was ſought; that with his champion Mansfeld, he had ravaged Alſatia; that he had drawen to him the young duke of Brownſwich, laden with ſacrilegious ſpoiles; that he had ſeazed on the perſon of the good prince Ludovicus of Haſſia, vnder the countenance of hoſpitalitie, with ſuch like rhetorical ſtuff; all which he bindes vp in a knott, and by oblique inference retorteth vppon his majeſtie a breache of former promiſſe, that he would reduce his ſonn in lawe to that due obedience which became him towardes his liege lord: notwithſtanding which cauſes of new offenſe, he reinvites the king to ſend his ambaſſador, *ad calendas Octobres*, to the foreſayed electoral diete at Regensburge; where he will pretermitt nothing, *per quod publice conſtare poſſit, quantum ſerenitatis veſtræ* (for he beſtowes maieſtie vppon no king but himſelfe) *humanitati et amicitiæ merito tribuamus*. Thoſe are his verie wordes, which beeing extant in paper, we reckon ſomewhat more then a bare complement committed to the ayre. Whereuppon his maieſtie hath been contented to chaunge, not his inſtructions, but the inſtrument; and in roome of Sir Richard Weſton (who was neerer and more neceſſarie at home) to delegat my lord of Belfaſte to the foreſayed diete; who at this preſent lingreth in Franchfurt till farther certayntie of the emperors approache to the appointed place, which hath been delayed beyonde his perfixed calends, thorough miſlikes taken by Monguntia and Saxonie (though ſhadowed with other excuſes) to the place, as partially choſen, becauſe it lyeth in the verie jawes of Bavaria; who, beſides the contiguitie of his owne dukedome, hath garriſons rounde aboute it in the Vpper Auſtria and Palatinat, enough to force aſſent, if he cannot perſwade it. But the emperor ſeemes to haue overcome in them theaſe reſpects; for my laſt from Vienna tell me, That on the 17 of this moneth (though with ſome circuit) he intendeth to ſett forwarde. And ſo we ſtande at the preſent, having, as I ſayed before, in the meane while loſt Heidelberg, the maner whereof wilbe beſt delivered to your lordſhip by a freſh letter, which I haue receaued from my lord of Belfaſt, even ſince I begann this. Lett me only, *ſuper tota materia*, aſke St. Paules queſtion to the Romans, *Permanebimus igitur in peccato, ut gratia abundet? Abſit*, ſayeth he. It were ill divinitie, and, I thincke, as ſtraunge policie, to take townes, that they may ſhowe the more kindeneſſe in giving them agayne. Yet my lord Digbie (who lies at the fountayne of all owre hope, and knowes the bowels of that court) writeth verie confidently bothe to his majeſtie and to his miniſters, touching the ſincere intentions of the Spaniſh king; but his treatie theare (beſides his owne ſickneſſe) hath been (as I conceaue it) retarded by three meanes: 1. The pope had not paſſed his aſſent till of late, and that after no leſſe then ſix congregations. 2. His lordſhip was to proceede according to the ſtepps of the other treatie at Bruxelles, betweene which and Madrid the running of intelligence was a waſte of tyme. 3. The conde de Gondomar was, before his lordſhip could beginn,

I had ſent your lordſhip the whole letter, but that at the preſent it is out of my hands.

expected theare, whoſe pace was ſlower then his witt; after whoſe arrival, commiſſioners were immediately appointed, to come to ſome final concluſion with my lord Digbie. And thus much his laſt letters import, full of confidence in the iſſue, or at leaſt in the well meaning (as I ſayed before); but as then ignorant of the German proceedings. And now your lordſhip hath as much as I am able to tell you of owre preſent caſe, as it ſtandeth abroade. Lett me, after this, ſaye ſomewhat of Italie, which is my more proper object; and in truthe (my lord) it is a noveltie of great noiſe that I ſhall relate: "The pope hath publiſhed an edict, the "verie laſt weeke, whereby he prohibiteth the Italian princes to giue reception in "theire townes and ſtates to any of different religion from the Roman; and for-"biddeth Italians to inhabit in any cuntrie, where his catholique doctrine is not "profeſſed, without exception even of marchants." So as the ſayed edict (as we yet vnderſtande it) doth retrenche civil commencement. What it will worcke elſewhere, I cannot ſaye; but I beleeue this ſtate (at which it moſt pointeth) will haue the honour to be the firſt that ſhall laugh at it. For my part, to ſpeake like a playn Kentiſh man, I only feare that it will not laſte; for I obſerue this pope to haue been tranſported therein (I knowe not yet by whoſe counſayles) to a violent variation from himſelf, no tymes having been hetherto more eaſie, nor, as I may terme it, more vninquiſitive into conſcience, then his owne: it is yet ſo freſh, that I cannot acquaynt your lordſhip with the inwarde motives thereof, but in ſuperficie it appeareth a preamble to a warr of religion; in which caſe, for my ſhare, lett me only repeate the wordes of our bleſſed Saviour himſelf; *Vende tunicam, et eme gladium.* Of the Griſons I ſhall ſpeake in my next; for I feare I haue tired your lordſhip already, and my long ſilence hath ſo caſt me behinde, that *hortus ſilveſcit*; it will require more weeding then at once, to playne the allies. Weekely, heereafter, your lordſhip ſhalbe troubled with my poore diſcourſe; for the tymes doe promiſe me abundant ſubject. Yet I cannot end the preſent without an humble preſentation, thorough your lordſhips handes, of my willing ſeruice to youre moſt worthie ladie; if this weſtern world may yeilde any thing for her uſe or delight, that the Levant doth miſſe: to which offer I am bounde, by my long deuotion to her owne name, and by that noble curteſie wherewith ſhe was pleaſed to honour me, the daye when your lordſhip attended the king to Paules. 1622.

AND ſo committing you bothe, with your whole familie, to Gods deere protection, I will remayne (as I am confident) in youre lordſhips love,

From Venice, the 15
of October, 1622.
ſtile of the place.

and at your commaundes,

HENRY WOTTON.

Poſt-ſcript. *Scribitur in tergo nec dum finitus Oreſtes.* This piece I reſerue for home news: The vicount Falkland departed for Ireland, Sir John Sucklin controler in his rome: Sir George Calvert and Sir Thomas Wentworthe (who were bothe knights of Yorckſhire the laſt parlament) bothe widoers at a tyme. Vpon the grieff, of the firſt, and withall ſome retirement, ſtrong ſpeeche of a ſeconde ſecretarie; Sir Richard Weſton long ſince, Sir Edward Conawaye more newly, and, laſt of all, Sir Clement Edmundes in ſome voice that waye. The parlamentarie priſoners out of the Towre, with confinement to their owne homes: my lord of Oxford inlarged theare, from cloſe priſon, with hope of intire libertie: my lord of Southampton reſtored to the kings face and fauour, with long and cheerefull ſpeache. Foure earles in *proxima potentia*, Digbie of Briſtow, Fielding of Denbigh, Duncaſter of Carlile, the lord threſorer of Middleſex. The poorer recuſants (who were mayntayned at the kings charge) ſett at libertie vnder bayle, at the requeſt of the Florentine and Polonian ambaſſadors. Some inſtructions, by regal order, diſpenſed by the archbiſhop to regular young fiery devines. Laſtly, Sir John Aire acquitted by a famous ſentence at the counſayle bord in preſens of the king, whereof your lordſhip now receaues the copie.

Second Poſt-ſcript. I MENTION aboue, a letter from my lord of Belfaſt, which I muſt deferr to ſend your lordſhip till next Saterday, beeing, at the cloſing heereof, I knowe not how, a little miſlayed.

I HAVE receaved all your letters, even the firſt fauour from Meſſina, wherein your lordſhip begann your Turkiſh employment ſo chriſtianly, and ſo honorably:

but

1622. but that was not the firſt tyme that I heard of your beeing within the Streights; for Sir Walter Aſton told me, you had taken ſome refreſhment at Malaga. Your packetts for England, recommended thorough my handes, had all theire due addreſſe, and, for aught I knowe, are all receaved ſaue one, which ſtill remaynes of dubious fortune, beeing ſent in a weeke when the common budget was rifled: it was at ſtake in the ſecond; but heereafter youre lordſhip ſhall haue a punctual accoumpt by the dates. One to the queene of Bohemia, which came from you this weeke in youre letter to Mr. Simms, I ſent yeſterday to the Haghe, where that incomparable ladie, whoſe vertues doe ſhine thorough her fortune, doeth ſtill remayne; another to his majeſties ambaſſador in Fraunce, I retayne till he ſhalbe theare: the place at the preſent is voied, while that king doeth breathe nothing but jeſuitical flames. By the next currier I will ſend your lordſhip a cifer, that we may the more ſafely interchaunge owre thoughts, and exerciſe owre honeſt freedome. Good my lord, lett me be hartily remembred to my worthie and auncient frend, Sir John Chapman; and ſo I leaue your lordſhip to your owne noble ſpiritts.

The third Poſtſcript. AT this inſtant I receaue a letter from Sir Walter Aſton, under the 19. of September, from Madrid, ending thus: "The buiſineſſes which my lord of Briſtol is treating "in this court goe on well, and I beleeue will come to a ſpeedier accommoda-"tion then is expected.

From M. BURLAMACH.

Monsr.

J'AI receu ceſte ſemaine vn paquet venant de V. E. pour le cheualier Francois Netherſol, et de Veniſe maeſté enuoyée vne lettre appart pour S. M. de Boheme, qui vient auſſi a ce, que je puis imaginer de ſa part le tout ſera enuoyé apres demain a la Haye, Dieu aidant; ou je fais compte que mons^r. Netherſol ſe trouue de preſent. Il partiſt dici le 12. du mois paſſé pour paſſer en Angleterre, et donner relation de l'eſtat des affaires en ces cartiers. Je deuois faire le voiage enuoye par mons^r. le general Veer; mais mons^r. l'ambaſſadeur ne trouua bon que je deuſſe partir, a cauſe que je pouuois eſtre neceſſaire pour les prouiſions d'argent que on attendoit; et ainſi il prinſt le deuant paſſat par la Haye. Il eſtoit bien arriué des le 25 de Settembre en court de ſa negotiation. Nous n'avons encores rien, mons^r. l'ambaſſadeur Chicheſter ayant eſté icy depuis quelques ſemaines attendant l'aſſemblee electorale de Ratisbone ſelon les commandemens de S. M. euſt enuiron le commencement de ce mois ordre expres de retourner en Angleterre ſans paſſer auant, S. M. ſe trouuant extremement deſgouſtée des procedures tenues par l'empereur, et a Bruſſelles par l'infante et conſeil d'Eſpagnie; car ayant traine en longueur un traicté de ſuſpention d'armes au Palatinat depuis le mois de Mai ſur diuerſes ſubtilites, et termes vn peu trop cauteleus, le duc de Bauiere toutes fois ſoubs le titre de l'empereur, voyant que le roy de Boheme a la perſuaſion de ſon pere auoit licentie toutes ſes armees et troupes s'eſtat retiré a Sedan vers le duc de Bouillon, s'eſt ſi bien preualu de l'auantage durant le traicté, qu'il s'eſt rendu maiſtre de Heidelbergh, les miniſtres Eſpagniols et de l'infante affermant en Angleterre, que le ſiege n'eſtoit pas come mons^r. l'ambaſſadeur aduiſoit, aſſeurant S. M. de la ſincerite du traicté, et faiſant apparoiſtre lettres eſcriptes par l'infante au general de l'empereur pour deſiſter du ſiege, s'il l'auoit commencé, donnant ainſi temps a leur perfidie. Le general s'eſt excuſé de n'auoir ordre de l'empereur de ſuiure les directions de l'infante, et preſſant la ville par la couardiſe des Alemans, qui abandonerent les deffences, s'en rendiſt maiſtre par force, vſant toutes ſortes de cruautes, rapts, meurtres, et pilleries, que la grande inſolence d'vn victorieus ennemi peuſt imaginer. Depuis le 9 de Settembre il aſſiege Manheim, et ha reduict mons^r. le general a tels termes qu'il, l'a abandoné. La ville ne ſe trouuant fort aſſes de gens pour la deffendre auecques la cittadelle, il y miſt le feu, ayant premierement retiré tout ce qui eſtoit dedans, tant artillerie que munition, prouiſion, et gens dans la ditte cittadelle, ou il ſe trouue depuis le commencement de ce mois bien pourueu de viures gens et munitions. Jeus hier nouuelles deus par vn ſoldat ſorti ce jour, 8 jours de nuict eſtoyent en bonne reſolution et courage de ſe bien deffendre; je crains la couardiſe Alemande & diſſention; l'ennemi rapporte lui meſme, qu'il ſe deffendent brauement, et qu'ils leur tuent vne grande quantité de peuple. Nous verrons en breff, ce que en ſera; car la ſaiſon ne peuſt pas longuement

permettre que l'ennemi puiſſe camper. Je n'ai voulu faillir vous advertir de ce que ſe paſſe, afin qu'elle ſeceuſt la verité, de tout et de combien que S. M. eſt trompée en ſon attente de voir ſon gendre reſtauré par ce traicté. Je tiens qu'elle le ſera de meſme en ce qu'on traicte en Eſpagnie : le temps le monſtrera. Icy il court diuers bruicts, que S. M. ce ſoit declaré : mais ayant lettres d'Angleterre, et n'entendant nen de certain, je veus ſuſpendre de le croire : bien on m'aduiſe qu'il y ha apparence de changement tres grand. Les miniſtres Eſpagniols diſent, que ſur nos coſtes il y auoit 70 ou 80 nauires de guerre poureus, auecques 15000 hommes, pour le mettre a terre. Ils donnent ces bruicts a Londres, faiſant croire que ſont entre Plimouth et les Dunes, et cependant l'eſtat n'en auoit nul aduis. S'il eſt ainſi, ceſt bien prendre peu de regard a noſtre aſſeurance : mais je tiens que c'eſt vn allarme qu'ils donnent aus Hollandois pour radoucir la grande perte qu'ls ont faicte ſoubs Berges op Zoom. Les premieres lettres nous en donneront ample aduis. V. E. trouera eſtrange que je ſoye icy : je fus enuoye par S. M. pour manier les effects et argent que elle enuoyoit a ſes troupes, et en faire les payemens. Je me tins a Manheim auecques mons^{r}. le general juſques au 5 de Settembre ; et vins icy pour quelques proviſions, penſant de paſſer outre : mais come je dis, mons^{r}. l'amb ne le trouua bon. Je ſuis attendant ce qu'on comandera plus auant. V. E. me pardone, ſi je lui donne peine de lire ceſte mal elabouree lettre. Je n'ai voulu manquer de lui baiſer les mains, et la ſaluer de tout mon coeur, lui ſouhaitant du Seig^{r}. toute felicité. Je demeure,

De Francfort, ce
22 Ottobre,
2 Nouemb. 1622.

Tres humble ſerviteur de V. E.

P$^{L.}$ BURLAMACH.

LE roy de Boheme eſt de retour
a la Haye, graces a Dieu.

Monſeig^{r}.

PAR ma derniere, qui ſuſt trois ſemaines paſſćés, vous aures veu la recepice et enuoi de vos lettres a mons^{r}. Netherſol. J'en receu vn autre par le dernier ordinaire, que j'ai incontinent hier deſpeché vers la Haye, ou je crois que il ſe trouue : de lui vous aures nouuelles a ſon temps : le roy de Boheme y eſt auſſi. Par mes lettres la perte de Heidelbergh vous aura eſté notifiée, ſi deuant n'en auies nouuelle, depuis la fortereſſe de Manheim c'eſt auſſi accordee auecques le general de l'empereur, et mons^{r}. Ver en eſt ſorti, prenant ſon chemin par icy uers Bremen pour paſſer en Hollande. La cauſe de la renditions eſt manquement de poudres et de gens, la place eſtant d'vn extraordinairement grand circuit. Franchendall eſt preſentement aſſiege, ſe deffent punctuellement et vaillamment ; ſi ſecours leur ſera aſſeuré, il donneront beau jeu et temps four faire de belles factions, autrement ne pouront long temp ſubſiſter. Voila le fruict qu'a faict et apport le traicté de Bruſſelles, et come S. M. ha eſté abuſeé : elle ha rappelé ſon agent mons^{r}. Dighbie, qui eſtoit a Vienne pres l'empereur deſpeche en Eſpagnie pour auoir la reintegration de ſon gendre ſelon les promeſſes, ou bien paſſage pour vne armee royale. Il faut attendre la reſolution : mais que pouuons nous attendre de bien de lieu, ou tout malheur eſt pratiqué contre nous? V. E. deura ſcauoir mieus que moi ce qui ſe paſſe ; cependant ne manquerai, durant que ſerai icy, lui dire ce que viendra a ma cognoiſance. Le ſeig^{r}. general va tout droict a la Haye ; le lieutenant colonel emmena des le mois de Settembre ou Aouſt le ſieur Barclai ſon neueu en Angleterre, que lui ſervira d'advis ; et moi lui baiſant bien humblement les mains, et lui ſouhaitant du Seig^{r}. toute felicité, je demeure,

MONS^{R}.

De Francforte,
12 Nou. 1622.

Son tres humble ſeruiteur,

PHPPE. BURLAMACH.

1622.

From my Lord of CANTERBURY.

My very good Lord,

I HAVE received from you diverſe letters, relations, and copies of ſundry particulars of occurrents which haue fallen out in that porte, and thereabouts, ſince your departure hence; for all which I give you very harty thankes. And now having fitt opportunity to returne you ſome what, I do firſt recommend vnto you this bearer Critophilus Metrophanes, a Greeke, borne in Byrræa, and ſent vnto mee five or ſix yeeres ſince by Cyrill, then patriarke of Alexandria, and now of Conſtantinople: hee hath remained all his time in Oxford, where I have taken care that hee hath bene well and ſufficiently maintained, and thereby hath attained vnto ſome reaſonable knowledge of the Engliſh tongue, not neglecting his ſtudies otherwiſe. Hee is a learned man, and hath lived in that vniverſity with good report, whereof hee is able to ſhew letters teſtimoniall to the good contentment, as I hope, of that reverend man from whom hee was ſent.

AS for the patriarke himſelfe, I do not doubt but that in opinion of religion hee is, as wee terme him, a pure Calviniſt; and ſo the Jeſuites in theſe parts do brand him. I have heeretofore received from him diverſe letters written in the old Greeke, by which I do perceive that there breatheth in him a ſoule, as, on the one ſide, full of piety and devotion; ſo, on the other ſide, full of prudence and diſcretion. I had publiſhed his letters to the worlde, but that peradventure it might have cauſed him ſome blame, for ſome free, but true ſpeeches, touching the place wherein you live. I do now write vnto him, and do deſire, that by you all good correſpondence betweene him and mee may bee continued.

THE archbiſhop of Spalato at his firſt comeing into England lying long in my houſe, and hearing of the intercourſe that was betweene that patriarke and mee, would needs write vnto him; and ſent him one of his bookes againſt the pope. This man, when you departed out of England, appeered to bee no otherwiſe but ſound; but ſince, hee hath ſhewed himſelfe ſuch a beſtaccio, as that I thinke fitt to give you, in particular, ſome account concerning him: Hee was in England honorably provided for, as having the maſterſhip of the Savoy, the deanry of Windſor, one benefice, and another donative, beſides plate given him every yeere from the kinge, to the value of 200 marks; and wee of the clergy gave him 200 *l.* a yeere, which, for my part, I continued vntill Chriſtmas laſt; but by meanes of a couple of Italians, the Spaniſh embaſſador did ſecretly worke with him to draw him away: hee promiſed him a penſion of 12000 crownes a yeere, or the biſhopricke of Salerna in the kingdome of Naples, beſides acceptation from the biſhop of Rome, and a remiſſion for his departure from that ſea. And accordingly, by the Spaniſh embaſſador reſident at Rome, there was in ſhew a trafiking for theſe thinges. Theſe baites did ſo farre catche this vngodly man, that hee gave his conſent to bee gone; and vpon the 16 of January laſt, wrote vnto our kinge being then at Newmarket, to crave his leave to bee gone, vnder colour to ſeeke ſome reconcilement betweene the reformed and the Roman churches.

THE kinge marvelled at it, and vpon good adviſe cauſed ſuch queſtions to bee at ſundry times propounded vnto him, as drawing from him anſweres in writing, vnder his owne hand, to declare him to bee a meere worldly man, without conſcience or religion. The Spaniſh embaſſador having gayned this vpon him, and having made him odious both to God and man, to proteſtant and papiſt, did vtterly deſert him, profeſſing openly, That hee did not care if the kinge heere did hang him. And when hee was told by one, That the kinge had greate reaſon to take it ill at his hands, that hee had debauched and perverted one whom hee eſteemed ſo much, the anſwere of Gondomar was, That hee did looke for thankes at the kinges hands, for ridding and freeing him of ſo wicked and vngodly a perſon. Theſe thinges being made knowne ſundry waies vnto Spalato, did ſo farre alter him, that hee would have bene glad to have bene ſtayed in this country, as at ſeverall times hee expreſſed to the deane of Wincheſter and Dr. Goade; but wee did not thinke it fitt to continue ſuch an apoſtata heere; and therefore, in the preſence of twelve counſellors, biſhops, and other learned men, hee was inioyned by ſuch a day to depart the realme, and not to returne vpon his perill.

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ONE greate reaſon that wrought vpon him was his pride, who magnifyed himſelfe, and diſeſteemed all other men, expecting that hee ſhould have had the higheſt regiment of eccleſiaſticall thinges in England committed vnto him; yea, ſuppoſing that his owne worth and wiſedome was ſuch, that hee merited at leaſt heere to have bene a privy counſellor. Another thinge that tranſported him, was his ineſtimable avarice beyond the degree of an Italian, raking to him hee cared not what, and living ſo ſordidly and baſely as was a ſhame for any man of quality: beſides, he was by nature and practiſe, a man ſo vngratefull, as that neither to the kinge, nor to mee, nor to any other perſon in England, hee did returne as much as thankes, or a good worde, for all the benefitts that were beſtowed vpon him: theſe thinges are evident in him. But there was another ſecrett that certainly hee apprehended; That by the match with Spaine wee ſhould have had ſome extraordinary reference to Rome, wherein hee thought his miniſtry might bee neceſſary, and therefore hee would begin betimes to make himſelfe an interceſſor betweene vs and that ſea; but God fruſtrated his deſire, and ſo I truſt hee ever will.

I CANNOT but commend your greate care for the compeſcing of the pyrates of Algier, but I can give you no account how that propoſition which you have made, is taſted heere. I do very much like your motion for ſome ſettled courſe to bee taken for the redemption of captives, but there wanteth ſome body to ſollicite it. And true it is, that the whole kingdome is much exhauſted by the affaires of the Palatinate; which cauſe alone, for ſome yeeres that are paſt, hath drawne from mee out of my meanes, which are not greate, above 1000 *l.* a yeere in mony; and when wee ſhall have an end, onely God doth know. The emperor, by the duke of Bavarias forces, hath gotten Heidelberg, and perhaps by this time is maſter of Manheim alſo; where Sir Horace Vere hath bene forced to burne the towne, and to retire himſelfe into the caſtle; ſo that only Frankendale is free; and how long that may hold out, every man may judge. There is ſent into Spaine an expreſſe meſſenger, to crave the reſtitution of the whole Palatinate; but what will bee the iſſue, no man can tell, ſince the kinge hitherto hath bene nothing but abvſed in the treaty at Bruxelles: I much feare wee can expect nothing but a warre, for which God knowes wee are vnprovided; and yet, if wee do breake forth, there is good apparance, that many princes in Germany, and confining thereunto, will give vs good aſſiſtance, becauſe they do finde, that by the houſe of Auſtria the liberty of the empire is vtterly oppreſſed, and that vnder a colour of civill affaires there is intended an extirpation of the reformed religion.

I KNOW that the Greeks which beg heere for captives, are no better then counterfeits, and therefore they finde litle favor with mee.

BOTH from you and other waies, I vnderſtand the greate change that hath bene in that empire where you reſide; and it is much to bee lamented, that our Chriſtian princes are ſo diſtracted in their affections and reſolutions, that they do not ioyne to invade the common enemy, and to pull that from him which hee hath torne from his neighbours. Certainly that kingdome doth reſt at this time but vpon a weake foundation, ſo few being remaineing of the Ottoman race, and the Janiſſaries, who were the ſtrength of that monarchy, being ſo corrupted in their diſcipline, and growne ſo inſolent, that the grand ſegnor can neither bee well with them nor without them: God hath his worke, which in his owne time hee will accompliſh.

IN theſe parts the Spanyard goeth on, with violence to overbeare, or with craſt to vndermine, all thoſe that bee his neighbours. Hee hath had a hard yeere of this againſt the Hollanders, firſt, by count Henry of Naſau breaking into Brabant, carying away greate ſpoiles and many priſoners, and burning almoſt to the very gates of Bruxelles. Secondly, by the paſſing of count Mansfeild and Chriſtian the duke of Brunſwicke, with their forces, through ſo greate a part of the kinge of Spaines Low Countries, and winning a feirce battle vpon Gonſalvo de Cordua. Thirdly, in that greate troupes ſent into Frizeland were defeated by the States. And, fourthly, that Spinola having planted a long ſeege againſt Bergen vp Zome, was forced to riſe by night, and with ſhame to leave it. The kinge of France, after the loſſe of many of his nobles, and the beſt of his captaines and men of warr, hath bene conſtrained to conclude a peace with the proteſtants, and graunt them ſuch conditions as formerly they had. It is hoped, that hee will turne his armes for the recovery of the Voltellina, which yet remaineth in the hands of the Spanyards, and ſo doth

1622. the greateſt part of the Griſons country; that people being hurt by their owne diviſions, but much more ſurprized by the fraude of the Spaniards in the middeſt of a treaty. Wee remaine at home in the ſame ſtate that you left vs. This is the conſtitution of this weſt part of Chriſtendome. So, by this letter, making you amends for my not writing hitherto vnto you, with remembrance of my beſt love vnto you and your lady, I reſt

Your Lordſhips aſſured loving frende,

G. CANT.

Lambeth, Novemb.
20. 1622.

From the KING.

JAMES R.

TRUSTIE and welbeloved, we greet you well: Wee haue been made acquainted with what you haue latelie written to our ſecretary Sir George Caluert, and with the relation you haue giuen him of your proceedinge vppon the arrivall there of the ambaſſador from Bethelem Gabor, accompanied with the count de Tourne; and doe ſoe well approve of your diſcreete carriage in that buſynes, and of the care you haue had to divert the Turkes entringe into the quarrell by invadinge of Germany, and of your preciſe obſervinge our inſtruction on that behalfe, as wee haue thought fitt to give you this teſtimony of our good acceptance, vnder our owne hand; and to aſſure you, that wee will all waies be myndfull of it, as occaſion ſhalbe offered for your good.

FROM our ſecretary you will vnderſtand the preſent eſtate of the affaires of our ſonne in lawe. Soe wee bid you hartely farewell.

From Newmarkett,
the xxiiijth day of
November, 1622.

Superſcribed,
To our truſty and welbeloued
Sir THOMAS ROE, *Knight,*
our Ambaſſador
at Conſtantinople.

From Mr. Secretary CALUERT.

My Lord,

I SHALL, in a noate here incloſed, give you an accompt of all the diſpatches I haue receiued from you; and withall, this accompt of my ſelfe; That if I haue not punctually anſwered all the letters you haue ſent mee, the heape and burden of buſineſſes, which haue multiplyed upon mee in this troubleſome time, and when, of late, I haue had diſtraction (God knowes) enough in mine owne private, leaves me not without ſome excuſe. It is not poſſible for a ſecretary to keepe an equall correſpondence with ambaſſadors, but they muſt withall expect ordinary occurrents from their private freindes; for which I haue challenged your freind, my cozen Branthwait, as having neglected you; but hee proteſts againſt it, and tells mee he hath written every fortnight or three weeks at leaſt, whatſoever is become of his letters.

AS ſoone as I receiued your diſpatches of the 24th of Auguſt, and 7. of September, which came vnto mee much about one time, I ſent them inſtantly to his majeſty at Newmarkett, knowing they were ſuch as would give him infinite contentment; as you may perceive they haue, by this gratious letter which hee hath pleaſed to write vnto you. Your lordſhipp could not haue done a more acceptable ſervice, then the diverting of that ſtorme from Chriſtendome, whereby you haue purchaſed much honour vnto his majeſty, and to yourſelfe his miniſter. For the emperors particular, whome it immediately concernes, it is true, that his diſreſpects towards his majeſty at this time, deſerues little; but the conſcience of ſo good

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good a worke, as it concernes Chriſtendome in generall, is that in which his majeſty takes delight, without looking vpon private ends; and would therfore in any caſe haue your lordſhipp to bend all your endevors that way with that diſcretion wherewith you haue begunne: you cannot then faile of his gratious acceptation.

THAT nacrnsnrtu nucrnrnetrcauenununs nuuanucanrnece. 136. his majeſty doth much deteſt, and you were very happy in the diſcovery of it. I haue, by his majeſties expreſſe commaundement, acquainted my lord of Briſtoll, now in Spaine, with the whole buſineſſe, that hee may there lett that king ſee how heartely and ſincearly his majeſties miniſters doe, by their maſters order and commandement, imploy themſelues for the uniuerſall quiett of the chriſtian worlde, and for the particular good of the houſe of Auſtria, and their neereſt allies. I ſhall neede to ſay no more of this to your lordſhipp: you ſhall now underſtand how the emperour hath hitherto deſerved it.

ABOUT the beginning of the laſt ſpring, when Mr. chancellor of the exchequer was ſent vnto Bruxells to negotiate a ſurſeance of armes with the infanta and her commiſſioners, by vertue of the power given her from the emperour, there was ſome hope to effect it ſpeedily, and to haue come vnto the generall accommodation afterwards by a treaty of peace, which the emperour ever promiſed ſhould immediatly enſue the concluſion of the other; leaving a power vnto his majeſty and the infanta to agree vpon the time and place. But the prince Palatine about the ſame time departing from the Haghe, and falling downe into the Palatinate, putts himſelfe in the head of Mansfelds army, which committed ſuch ſpoiles vpon Leopold in Alſatia, and vpon the biſhopp of Spier, with other the emperors allies; the duke of Brunſwicke proceeding hoſtily on the other ſide with the elector of Cullen, the biſhopp of Wirtzburg, and other eccleſiaſticks, as the buſineſſe was embroyled anew; the prince Palatine, elevated ſometimes with good ſucceſſes, and by the meanes of thoſe that were about him, poſſeſt with an ill conceit of the courſe that his majeſty was in, to procure a ceſſation without an abſolute peace, ſo as diſtraction of councells vpon every accident, and the humors ſharpening in the meane time on both ſides, Mr. chancellor found many rubbes and difficulties every day in his negotiation, which were too long now to rehearſe to your lordſhipp. But the concluſion was no concluſion at all of any ſuſpenſion of armes; for whileſt formality of commiſſions and powers were diſputed a greate while by the commiſſioners on the emperors ſide, and then his majeſty preſt to vndertake for Mansfeld and Brunſwicke, as well as for his ſonne in lawe, which hee could not doe; the prince Palatines armyes fall into diſtreſſe, are ſtarved out of the Palatinate; himſelfe, (to ſay truthe) out of a deteſtation of their inſolencyes, and in obedience to his fathers adviſe, abandons them, and retires himſelfe to Sedan. Mansfeld and Brunſwick march with their troupes through part of Alſatia and Loraine, vnto thoſe frontiers of France that lye neere vnto Sedan; and there hovering a while, and amuſing the world with expectation where they would light, vpon the ſudden, after ſeverall rumors firſt ſpredd, ſometymes of their being entertayned by the French king, and ſometimes by thoſe of the Religion, they breake thorough Henault into Brabant, like the army of Jehu; where being encountered by Don Gonzales de Cordoua, who had followed them out of the Palatinate, a ſore battell was fought, with much loſſe on both ſides. But Mansfeld freed his paſſage notwithſtanding, and gott to Breda with ſome 4 or 5000 horſe; which came very opportunely for the States, thoſe ſuccours being the onely meanes they had to raiſe the ſiege of Bergen vp Some, as it did, which Spinola had ſtrongly beleagered all this ſummer. In the battell with Don Gonzales, the duke of Brunſwicke was ſhott in the left arme, which is ſince cutt off aboue the elbowe, and hee perfectly recovered.

THIS accident, of Mansfelds furious march through Brabant, putt the infanta into ſuch a feare and fright, as diſordered all our treaty at Bruſſells: then was there blame enough layd on the prince Palatine, whoſe interests they would by no meanes ſever from the other; but accuſing them and the duke of Bullion of intelligence together whileſt they lay about Sedan, hee is charged as privy to this attempt, and much coldneſſe growes thereupon in the proceeding of the treaty. In the meane time, the baron Tilly and Leopold doe what they liſt in the Palatinate, there being no army there to reſiſt them; they beſeege the kings garriſons, take Heidelberg by aſſault, and there exerciſe much cruelty: Manheim afterward rendred, vpon compo-

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I MAY not omitt one materiall part of this relation, which is, That as ſoone as Mr. Chancellor did knowe that Heidelberg was beſeeged, hee came away by directions from his majeſty, refuſing to treate any longer, when thoſe townes, which were the ſubiect of his negotiation, ſhould be taken peecemeale, whileſt they entertayned him there with hopes of a ſuſpenſion of armes; ſo as hee tooke his leave of the infanta, and returned vnto his majeſty vpon Michaelmas day laſt, refuſing a preſent that ſhee offered him, thereby to declare the ſenſe his maſter had of their proceeding with him.

IT were a long ſtory, to acquaint your lordſhipp with all the circumſtances belonging to this buſineſſe: The infanta for all this, and ſo all the miniſters of Spaine in that court, profeſſe the greateſt deſire in the world to give his majeſty ſatisfaction, with deepe oathes and proteſtations from ſome of the principall of them, that howſoever they are not able to prevent or ſtoppe theſe proceedings of the emperour and Bavaria now at the preſent, yet that vndoubtedly the king of Spaine will by one meanes or other procure his majeſty ſatisfaction at the laſt. There haue been ſome propoſitions made heere by the Spaniſh ambaſſadour, ſince Mr. chancellors coming from Bruxells, and before the loſſe of Manheim, of depoſiting thoſe two forts of Manheim and Frankendale into the infantas hands, vpon good aſſurance to be reſtored againe at the end of the treaty of peece, whither the emperour and the king our maſter came to the agreement or not: but, *dum Romæ conſulitur, Saguntum expugnatur*; Manheim is loſt in the meane time, and Frankendale is in like danger, beeing now alſo beſeeged, and is not like to holde out long for want of victuall and munition, as it is doubted; though captaine Burroughs, that comaunds there, be a very gallant reſolute gentleman, and will keepe it as long as it is poſſible. Meethincks, by this time, your lordſhipp ſhould wonder why I doe not tell you what the king of Spaine ſaith to all this dealing. You ſhall vnderſtand therefore, that the diſtance being greate betwixt Spaine, and the ſcene where theſe parts are played, advertiſements comes ſlowe, and directions ſlower, whither out of neceſſity or induſtriouſly, I will not iudge; but wee finde very little fruite of any thing that hath been yet ſent; for either it hath come too late, as an order ſent the other day from the infanta to Tilly, by vertue of a warrant from Spaine, for the forbearance of Manheim and Frankendale, which was deliuered him the next day after Manheim was rendred, or elſe Tilly findes ſome reaſon not to obey it, pretending his dependance vpon the emperour, and the duke of Bavaria, and their commaundements; and now, as his majeſty vnderſtands, excuſeth himſelfe vpon Mansfelds falling downe againe into Germany vpon the countryes of the biſhop of Cullen; where, not many dayes ſince, hee hath taken two townes (as they ſay); ſo as that elector being brother to the duke of Bavaria, and Mansfeld firſt taking wing in the prince Palatines quarrell, and (which perhapps adds ſomewhat to the ſuſpition) comming lately from the Haghe, where the prince elector now remaynes, all is caſt vpon the old ſcore, and whatſoever hurt is done, is pinned vpon his highnes ſhoulders. Neverthelеſſe his majeſty ſtill remaines with the ſame patience and conſtancy as before, for a while longer, expecting an anſwer of that which my lord of Briſtoll hath to deliver vnto the king of Spaine from his majeſty, vpon theſe occaſions; which muſt be a direct and ſolemne aſſurance from that king to repaire his majeſty and his ſonne in lawe, by procuring a full reſtitution vnto all that is or ſhall be taken from him: or in caſe that king ſhall not thinck fitt to oblige himſelfe thereunto, his majeſty will inſtantly take ſome other ſuch courſe as ſhall ſtand with his honour. In the meane while, I muſt tell your lordſhipp, that vpon the loſſe of Heidelberg, the king of Spaine did, both vnto my lord of Briſtoll and Sir Walter Aſton, ſolemnely profeſſe, that his majeſty had meritted ſo extraordinarily by his faire cariage in this cauſe, as hee would never leave vntill he had obteyned him full ſatisfaction; and if he could procure it by no other means, that he would doe it by his armes, deſiring his majeſty to be confident in him; for hee would not deceive him. If this were all, it were much, thoughe perhapps not enough; but that which makes his majeſty as yet ſecured, is the likelihood now of bringing the match betwixt the prince and the infanta to a ſpeedy concluſion; the rubbes that have been all this ſummer coming from ſome difficultyes obiected at Rome, which in a manner, by explanations, are removed, inſomuch as, ere it be long, his majeſty expects to haue that buſineſſe at an end one way or other.

THIS is the ſtate of our affaires heere at this preſent, which I haue ſett downe as particularly as I can, though perhapps much of it is knowne vnto you allready, and might haue been ſpared. I cannot but beleeve that you haue ſettled all things well at Algier and Tunys, for the ſafety of the Levant marchants from piratts; for I heare no complaints from them at the boorde now a dayes, ſo as it is to be beleeved that all is well. I am afrayd I haue tyred you with a long ill ioynted narration, and therefore will holde you no longer: but beſeeching God to proſper you with all your affaires, and to ſend you and yours much health and happines, I reſt, &c.

St. Martins lane, 29 Novemb. 1622.

My Lord,

THIS is a coppie of my diſpatch, ſent laſt weeke. This weeke hath produced no other novelty, ſaving, that we heare Franckendale is blocked vp, and ſummoned already to yeild, with many menaces of cruelty. I ſee no reſolution is likely to be taken here, vntill a meſſenger that his majeſty ſent into Spayne returne, whom wee looke for every day. No newes yet of Sir Horace Veres comming into Holland. God keepe your lordſhipp and yours.

Your affectionate frend to ſerve you,

St. Martins lane,
6 Decemb. 1622.

GEO. CALUERT.

To my LORD ADMIRALL.

My Lorde,

I HAUE receiued your lordſhips letter of the 14th June, in the middſt of a great and violent ſickneſs, as a cordiall and baulme (for I had need of both) that you were pleaſed to remember mee at this diſtance. I could not till now (and now with great payne) giue you any aunſwere by myne owne hand, vnwilling to vſe another, hauing for one moneth bene held downe by a diſſentery; and vpon the ſtay thereof, the ſame humour fell into all my joincts, ſo as I had not a hand or foot to feed or goe with; nyne weekes I haue bene in my bedd, unable to help my ſelfe.

THAT your lordſhip requires the modell of the cucanuurcrnr, I haue long ſince ſent it by my kinſman, wherein I doubt not you are ſatisfied in the proportion. The truecanutu cannott be beaten, vntill they know wee are prepared to uutens: thus much I am aſſured, it will be two thirds vnder the cetuuecananatu of catunſtunrnrtuuene; and by coniecture, I think, wilbe bought about 30000 trcrtenrcune, which is not 500 the nunuucuetucc: and for a catunſtunr, in that trtuuenatunuceecacrnr, I think it is not deare. There is no hope nor good to be done in uununrnrnunutune; here are great plenty to ſell, and of exceeding magnitude. Nothing wilbe taken but urcrnrns, nor can it euery day be had, nor in my power to keep it, if any other meanes to putt it off. As yett it is ſafe, and not come abroad; whenſoeuer it doth, if I be not prouided by creditt, it is loſt for euer; ſuch commodities iſſue out of the nucrteuece from the nſcrurtunr in great ſecrecy, and in their neceſſity. Therefore, if either his majeſtie or your lordſhip haue a reſolution to uutens this or any other, you muſt furniſh mee with creditt, and truſt to my judgment and diſcretion: I am not altogether ignorant in this art, and will doe nothing but very warrantably.

FOR trtunuuenrtune, here is one of 100 nunuucuetucene, of good forme, and I think, the greateſt in the world, that is faire; but it is held equall, or not much vnder the truecanutu of the cucanuurcrnr. But if your lordſhip deſire any of theſe, I can prouide you at very good rates, either uecrtenrcu, or trtunrcutunrce from 6. to 30. nunuucuetucene, in perfection; butt theſe

1622. alſo are offered ſodainly in the ſame manner, and I muſt be furniſhed to take them when the ſeller needes. I would have aduentured vpon a cucanuurcrnr for your lordſhip, if I had bene able; it is an nununrnatu uauecrtenrcu nececrnrtu, the cenuuunrtu, as greate as that of Sir P. P. but cenacunrnrtu, of exceeding ſhowe and perfection, about 16 nunuucuctucene; the truccanutu, 5 or 6000 *l.* when money, ſeene perhaps eaſier. If your lordſhip take any reſolution, I humbly deſire a ſpeedy anſwere and order; for I muſt lay hold of opportunity offered, or not attall.

THESE things are vncerteyne; depending vpon ſo long delay of aunſwere, may be gone in an hower; howeuer euery three moneths produce newe; for in the chaunges here, the beſt things haue bene embezelled away, and will be ſold in the dark, good cheape. I ſhalbe infinitely ſorry if theſe ouertures of myne ſhould any way hinder Sir P. P. who hath long depended vpon his majeſtie: I doe not loue to doe yll offices, though colleterally, and beſides my intention: it hath coſt him deare, as I am informed, (and for noe cauſe would I write vntruth to his majeſtie; for I haue no intereſt in yt, but his ſeruice) firſt penny here, with exchaunges, it ſtood him in 14000 *l.* and now three yeares intereſt: I beſeech your lordſhip, lett not me be an inſtrument againſt my will of his vndoing.

CONCERNING the accuſation of Sir John Eyre, of words ſpoken by him of his majeſtie, I haue look'd vpon the certificat, which mentioneth not any thing treaſonable, but only of diſreſpect and ſlightneſs; I am loath to be an enuious accuſer, herein I ſhall not, but an expounder. To ſatisfy therfore your lordſhip, I haue enquired, and finde that of moſt conſequence to bee, that when John Chapman, ſent before mee, brought his majeſties letter to diſcharge him, and to ſignify my ſucceeding, he pretended, to ſome, not to beleeue yt, ſaycing he had other intelligence; but beeing told in diſcourſe, by one of the ambaſſadors, (I think the Dutch) That his majeſties letter could not bring a falſe alarum, that he replyed, (as is ſaid) That this was not the nacauenece nrnſtu; the merchants had made him nſuecacetu nuuuuecrnucu; other things were only repetitions of familiar conferences betweene his majeſtie and him, warning him to take heed of the merchaunts, for that they were deuills; and ſuch like vanities and ſlipperyneſſes, as if he had had great priuacy with his majeſtie. This is all in ſubſtance, not worth your trouble. What concerned the lords, I think, if they had known yt, they would not haue cenſured his buſineſs ſo gently; but I conſidered your lordſhips intereſt, and held my peace in many things. And though I could haue wiſhed that he had eſcaped without diſgrace, or much reſtitution; yett if, as wee heare, the merchaunts are condemned, he hath had extraordinary interpretation; and your lordſhip giue mee leaue to ſay, becauſe I know the truth, and could haue enformed yt; the company haue bene many wayes oppreſſed, and their trade is neither able to beare it, nor to keep mee abroad; a generall cauſe, eſpecially of thoſe that mayntenyne the traffieque of the kingdome, ſhould find ſome fauour. I beſeech your lordſhip, lett nothing I write herein, goe beyond your owne noble breſt, nor preiudice either part: I haue no ſuch intention, and what I haue done, is in obſeruance and obedience to you, in whom I am ſafe.

FOR our affaires here, I will preſume on your lordſhip to enforme his majeſtie, (for I am not able, for paine, to write to Mr. ſecretary, nor to be large) beſeeching him to accept of this brieſe. The gouerment is here yet ſo vnſettled, that the ſoldiours take what they will from any in the ſtreetes, and vpon refuſall kill, without puniſhment; for no man dares complaine, or if they did, they knew not to whom; wee liue all in perill, where there is no awe of the magiſtrate. In Aſia are ſome rebellions, of which the court dares take no notice.

THE ambaſſador of Tranſiluania hath purſued his meſſage with all earneſtneſs and meanes, (of which I aduiſed his majeſtie) but as yet to no great effect. The count of Torne, finding the generall jealouſy heauy vpon him, eſpecially for the affaires of Poland, (of which I roundly aduiſed him) to cleare himſelfe of all ſuſpition, that he had any intereſt in ſo foule treaties, hath retyred himſelfe from the other, both in conuerſation and buſineſs. Herein he hath done himſelfe great right, and made himſelfe more welcome to mee and others, that were iuſtly offended. I hope he will conteyne himſelfe in the way of honor, and not make his name as odious to Chriſtian princes, as his eſtate is yet deſperate; he is otherwiſe, in all things, a braue and noble gentleman. He pretends only now to retyre to the P. Elect. Pal. who, I pray God, may be in eſtate to relieue him. The duke of Zbarawsky is now 5 weeks ſince arriued, to conclude the peace for Poland; he hath found a froward tyme, and many difficulties; deteyned from his audience, till twoe daies paſt, forceing him to giue a preſent contrary to his inſtructions. As yet he cannot procure to enter into the treaty: here is nothing butt falſhood and vncertenty, no promiſe nor faith kept, no priſoners deliuered, nothing performed. Nowe they haue him here, they hope to work their ends, and to weary him, who hath 1200 in his traine. Somtyme they threaten to keepe him, and to denounce warre; which they dare not doe. He is reſolute enough, and perhapps too free in braues, which only exaſperate. I haue mediated by meſſage, and twice pieced him and the vizier; but they breake againe. If God had giuen mee health, I had done his majeſtie ſome honor. I will not mention myne owne actions; I am aſſured the king of Poland will acknowledge them to his majeſtie, ſeeing he hath done mee the grace to referre his ambaſſador to mee only, to communicat his inſtructions, and to take my aduiſe in all his proceedings. Hee hath written mee now a third letter, not deliuered vntill wee meete; the copies of all which, with the articles of peace, (if it ſucceed) and other paſſages, I will ſend his majeſtie ſo ſoone as I am able to ſitt vpp, and they growne to any ripeneſs and concluſion. In the meane tyme, I will neglect no meanes for the generall quiett of Chriſtendome, and the honor of his majeſtie, according to his roiall command, though I proceed blyndly vpon my firſt inſtructions, hauing no aduice theſe 20 weeks of any the affaires or chaunges in Germany, nor any letters from any his majeſties miniſters abroad, yett often by mee inuited thereto, which might giue mee ſome light in theſe great buſineſſes. Howſoever, I haue made the emperor and the king of Poland owe his majeſtie thanks, ſtayeing the raſh reſolutions of this port. In this treaty of Poland, the ambaſſador of Beth. Gabor hath done no good offices, butt made offers unworthy his honor, which I feare he will repent. Another from Muſcouia is alſo arriued vnopportunely for this treaty, whoſe maſter beeing moued to moleſt the Poles, by the late ſultan Oſman, vpon promiſe that he would continue the warre ſeaven yeares, and make no peace without their comprehenſion, yet the treaty at Chotyn not mentioning them, he was engaged in a quarrell alone, hauing ſhowed yll-will, (notwithſtanding the peace) and readineſs to ſhare in the ſpoile, if the Turks had preuailed; for which, now fearing reuenge, the great duke diſpeeded his, to perſwade this ſtate to continew the warre, offering to enter Poland with an army, and to deuide the cuntry. Butt they haue found this empire in no enclynation to newe troubles, though they make great ſhowe, vpon aduauntage of the great pledges now in their power, and vpon the vnſeaſonable offers, and vnchriſtian practizes, made with them. Hee hath further order, if he ſee no hope of the warre, to procure to be compriſed in the peace; butt the Turks only care to ſerue their owne turnes, and the duke of Zbarawsky hath no commiſſion to treat thereof, but hath referred aunſwere to the ſtate of Poland. Since, wee heare, the Muſcouites haue made their owne; which, if it be true, will advance the concluſion here, and draw the Turks to better termes, who are now prowder of the fowle offers of ayd from Chriſtians, and their æmulations, then of their owne ſtrength.

THIS is the epitome of all our eſtate, which is all vncertenty: only the Perſian ambaſſador is arriued with his great preſent or tribute, who was vpon his way before the death of Oſman; or elſe, I think, he had not come to flatter confuſion, though the ſophy be excerciſed in a warre on his owne coaſt, againſt the mogoll and the Vsbecque Tartar, wherein he hath ſuſteyned great loſſe.

I BESEECH your lordſhip accept of theſe fragments from a weake hand, and let my long paines excuſe mee to his majeſtie. Vouchſafe mee the comfort of your ſpeedy anſwere, and continue mee in your protection and fauour, as

Your Lordſhips humble ſeruant.

Conſtantinople,
30 Novemb.
1622.

1622.

From Sir Dudley Carleton.

My very good Lord,

SINCE the leavying the ſiege of Bergen op Zoom, and the retreate of both armyes out of the field, which enſued ſhortly after, there hath nothing occurred in theſe parts which I could eſteeme worthy to be written vnto your lordſhip; and I am now deceaved in my opinion, which was, that this laſt weeke would have produced matter enough whereby I might have made you recompenſe for my former ſilence: for the prince of Orange being fallen downe from this place to Dort on Wedneſday the 20th of the laſt, where he had appointed the rendezvous to a good part of his foote troopes, whilſt the horſe went to meete him further of by land, was the next day in the evening, being departed thence with his whole fleete, incountred, betwixt that place and Williamſtadt, with ſuch an extreme tempeſt, and froſt withall, that he was very much endangered, and the fleete ſo diſperſed, that for certaine dayes they could ſcarce heare of one another; and yet there was no greater loſſe, then onely of ſome 12 barques, but the men in them all ſaved. That which chiefly brought the confuſion was the froſt, which made ſo much yce immediatly, as the wind caſt up water vpon the hatches, the ſayles, and other tacklings, ſo that the ſhippers were thereby quite diſabled to doe their parts. The prince himſelfe, with ſome other, was driven into Williamſtadt, and the reſt to other parts; but the enterprize fayled by meanes of this diſturbance, and delayes cauſed thereby; ſo that his excellency is returned hether, and the troopes into garriſon. He never went on any exploict with more compleate equippage, having had with him 9000 men, and proviſion as well of flotes, skaling ladders, and petards for ſurpriſe, as canon for batterye, in caſe the ſurpriſe ſhould not ſucceede without reſiſtance. And whatſoever the deſſigne was, as it was kept very ſecret before their going forth, ſo there is no more knowledge of it ſince their returne home; ſo that it may very well ſerve againſt ſome other tyme: but now, vntill the froſt ſhall have faſtned our rivers, and made the yce firme for paſſage over, (which wee looke for every day) there is no great danger to be feared on eyther ſide.

THE count Mansfelt hath taken vp his winter lodging in the countrey of the count of Eaſtfrizeland; for which great lamentation and complaint is brought hether from that poore prince: but Mansfelt excuſeth himſelf, as being preſſed by the ennemy to retire into thoſe parts, which are of ſecurity to himſelf; though in the meane tyme our frends are much incommodated: and though, lying where he doth, there be little perill of the ennemy, yet he is not ſo well, but that his men, wanting pay, runne from him to the baron Anholt, who with his troopes is quartered in Munſterland, and in no better condition for matter of pay, then count Manſfelt; his men, for want thereof, running away even as faſt to Mansfelt. Don Gonzales de Cordoua is lodged in Berck and Marckland, and count Henry Vandenberghs troopes are in their wonted garriſons on the ſame ſide the Rhyne; but, for his owne perſon, he is with the marquis Spinola, and Don Lewis de Velaſco, at Ruremond, where they are ſayd to expect the newes of the taking in of the fort Papenmutz, betwixt Bon and Collen, with which they will appeare in the court of Bruxells: but the alarum of the prince of Oranges being gone abroad, wee now vnderſtand, hath made them ſtirre a little, and ſend over certaine forces into Brabant as far as Dieſt.

BY reaſon of an execution done of 22 at Rotterdam, and ſix at Enchuyſen, of thoſe which were taken in the late ſea-fight (which formerly I have advertiſed) betwixt the men of warre of the States, and the ſhips of Dunkerke and Oſtend, (which never had quarter allowed) they of the other ſide have taken their revenge by hanging up the ſame number of theſe countrey fiſhers, 22 at Dunkerke, and 6 at Neuport; an extremity never vſed before againſt thoſe poore men, who onely labouring for their living, have heretofore eyther bene altogether ſpared, or elſe fairely ranſomed, as well with them as with vs: and I perceave this manner of proceeding is like to bring forth many bloudy conſequences; they here having already given commiſſion to their men of warre to take and bring in as many fiſhers as they can, as well of Flanders, as from the coaſt of Spayne; where, it is likely, they will finde numbers enough, not expecting other then the wonted faire cariage of the men of warre. They are moreover in deliberation to cutt of all ſafe conducts from the other ſide, as likewiſe not to excuſe ſuch jeſuits and prieſts as ſhall come into theſe countreyes, they being ſo many fiſhers of men, and ſuch as are here held a great deale fitter to hang up againſt the fiſhers, then they could iuſtly be againſt thoſe who never had other reckoning made of them then as freebooters.

THE States have publiſhed a new placcart for the advancement of the Weſt Indian company, which goeth forward ſtill, though ſlowly, in regard of the wranglings betwixt thoſe of the Eaſt Indian company, which coole mens courages from adventuring in the other.

I ENTERTAINE your lordſhip with owr occurrents, wiſhing I had ſome better ſubiect worth your knowledge concerning theſe princes; the reuolution of whoſe hard fortune I know you earneſtly, with all other *gens de bien*, doe hearken after: but, *nondum advenit tempus*, though they are brought ſo low, that they haue not *unde cadant*; and that is all theyr comfort, though a poore one (God wot) for priuat perſons, much more for princes.

GENERAL Vere hath commaundement attending him here in my hands, to tranſport himſelf, and his Engliſh troopes he brought owt of Manheim, immediatly into England, withowt making any ſtay in theſe parts, wherby to auoyde giuing the king of Spaine any the leaſt ſubiect of jealoſie; by whoſe affection to the king owr maſter, owr ambaſſadors in Spaine induce a firme beliefe at home, that all will be reſtored in both the Palatinats, as well honors as eſtates. God deliuer me from the ſtone, of which I thought to haue died laſt weeke, till that be effected withowt arms, and ſend your lordſhip euer, with your lady, health, and all happines.

Hagh, this 2d of
Decemb. 1622.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My verygood Lord,

I HAUE not failed, by former letters, to aduertiſe your lordſhip of the ſucceſſe of theſe laſt ſommers warres, which ended in leavying the ſiege of Bergen-op-zoom; ſince which time nothing is arriued in theſe parts worth the writing: though now we remaine in ſome expectation, by occaſion of the prince of Oranges being gon abroad with the greateſt part of his ſtrength both horſe and foote; who was immediatly followed with ſuch a vehement froſt, that we doubt he may haue receaued much hinderance thereby in the execution of his deſigne, (which is gueſſed to be a ſurprize) yf it be not altogether failed.

CERTAINE of your lordſhips letters to Sr. Francis Netherſole, being ſent in the packett of the Calandrini to Monſr. Burlamachi at Franckford, (with whome Sr. Francis Netherſole, at his departure owt of thoſe parts, had left commiſſion to receaue and open ſuch letters as he ſhould meete with for him) were by him ſent unto me in that ſtate, to the end that I might ſee the incloſed deliuered to the queen of Bohemia; to which I returne you herewith her highneſſes anſwear.

SR. Francis Netherſole hath bin ſome weekes in England, where he is like to attend the returne of Mr. Porter owt of Spaine, ſent thither by his majeſty, with letters to that king, uppon the news of the loſſe of Heidleberg. During which courteſie of writing, your lordſhip will haue heard how the Imperialiſts haue aduanced their armes to the ſiege and taking in of Manheim; and now they are before Frankendall, the onely towne that remaines to the king of Bohemia, yf that ſtill holde owt; of which, though the gouuernour haue had good lucke in a former ſiege, yet now queſtion may very well be made, unleſſe with their weake number of men, and ſmall prouiſion for defenſe otherwiſe, they be able to endure longer then is conceaued here; for there is no meaning of ſparing the ſame, that I can perceaue, when there is an earneſt competition betwixt the Bauarians and Spaniards which of them ſhall haue it.

MY lord general Vere ſett forwards, ſome weekes ſince, from Franckford, with his two regiments, the one Engliſh, the other Dutch, to come for theſe parts; but not farre from Frankford the Dutch mutined, and disbanded. The Engliſh beare his lordſhip company by the way of Bremen; and euery day I expect to heare news of them owt of Groning and Friſeland, where they will arriue firſt, haueing garriſons appointed

1622. pointed them in thoſe frontiers, at my interceſſion with the States, there to remaine till his majeſty ſhall diſpoſe otherwiſe of them; abowt which I haue written into England, and looke dayly to underſtand his majeſties pleaſure.

THE queen of Bohemia, after ſhe had cloſed her letter to your lordſhip, tooke time to write to the count de la Tour: and herewith goeth her letter to him, with one from the widow lady Leuiſton. His ſonne, newly arriued here, after his rendring of Glats, (which was giuen vp juſt the day that Manheym parlyed) is gon to count Mansfield into Eſt Friſeland, where that count, with his troopes, quartereth this winter, hauing the baron d'Anholt, with thoſe of the catholique league neere by him in Munſterland; both in that ill ſtate for want of pay, that they entertaine theyre armie, in running from one to the other, and, betwixt both, eating vp the poore peſants.

THUS, wiſhing your lordſhip, with your lady, all happines, I reſt

Hagh, this 5th of Decemb.
1622, ſtylo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

To Mr. Secretary CALUERT; *with advices.*

Right honorable,

I HAUE receiued your honors welcome and fauorable letter of the 24th June, now more than twoe moneths ſince. I doubt not that you haue heard, by information from Sir John Finnett, for my excuſe, and long delay of aunſwere, that I was arreſted by a tedious and greeuous ſickneſs; of which, when I thought I was free, the humour, too ſoone ſtayed, fell into all my joyncts, which encreaſed both my miſery and feare; for in nyne weekes I was not able to help my ſelfe. I am (I thank God) ſo well recouered, as to ſitt up and write, though one hand and legge yett faile mee. This alone had bene much leſſe affliction, eſpecially to my diſpoſition, if the vnſeaſonableneſs had not encreaſed my payne; becauſe it fell vpon mee in the chryſis of the negotiations here, wherein I had long laboured, and hoped to haue done his majeſtie good ſeruice: yett did it not ſo oppreſſe or deiect my mynde, as to doe nothing; but that I did and collected ſomwhat, whereof I giue your honor account apart, and in this will only addreſſe myſelfe to aunſwere of that receiued from you; wherein I muſt firſt humbly acknowledge your fauour, in the good acceptance and interpretation you haue made of my beginnings, and the encouragement you giue mee; which as I only haue receiued from your honor, ſo I hope I ſhall neuer goe backward, nor giue you cauſe to diſauow mee.

TO make peace with the piratts, by any treaty or meſſage from his majeſtie, I neuer intimated; butt the contrary, as well in reſpect of honor and contract with Spaine, as doubt of ſcorne and loſſe by truſting them: and I am ſtill of opinion, that there is no ſecurity conſtant, but in their deſtruction. Yett ſeeing the neceſſity and continuall damage of the poore merchaunt, I was deſirous to doe ſomwhat, to gayne tyme, untill his majeſtie tooke a full reſolution. And finding the viziers here, in ſhow, ready to extend their emperours and their owne authority, I preſumed to take that way, and ſo procured ſtrong commands for our quiett trade and paſſage in the ſea, as they were ſubjects, and wee frends to this port. I hope it hath taken good effect: as I am enformed from Aleppo, all the captiues at Tunes are ſett free, and the like expected at Algier; and obedience fully promiſed: which, I doubt not, his majeſtie will accept as a good ſeruice, though I beganne yt before particular warraunt, grounded vpon his majeſties letters of complaint to the grand ſignor, and my generall inſtructions, and for which I receiued preſently order, by a letter from the lords. Of this, as I haue long ſince enformed your honor, ſo I haue made the apology for my haſt, which rather manners than feare drew from mee.

THE French ambaſſador was as much too precipitate in complayning of mee, as he is in all his actions; and though it wilbe tedious, yet giue me leaue to relate the occaſion and circumſtances, that your honor may knowe him. I was not warme here, before he ſent mee a remonſtrance (that was vſeleſs to the Engliſh) of complaint againſt the baſſa of Cairo, written in Turkiſh, in the name of the French, Engliſh, Venice, and Dutch ambaſſadors, and allready ſigned by three of them, (ſo as it nothing concerned the ſcale here) and deſired my ſubſcription, deſſigning mee a place belowe him. I cauſed it to be read; and finding that he would haue ſtollen a præcedency, I deſired to be excuſed; and to avoid declaration of my reaſon, vnwilling to raiſe a queſtion, I aunſwered, I was newe come, and yett ignorant of the formes and wayes of court: but being further preſſed, I ſhowed him, that it became not mee to ſigne a complaint againſt a man that had not wronged mee, hauing none of our nation nor commerce at Cairo. This would not ſatisfy him, but he produced a copy of the ſame from the Dutch ambaſſador, ſubſcribed by Sir John Eyre, and therefore vrged mee, by his example, as my warrant, to doe yt: if I refuſed, he threatened, in my priuat occaſions, I ſhould find the like meaſure. I confeſs, I was unwilling any way to break that vnity which I myſelfe had contracted; and therefore replyed, That I would not forſake them in any generall cauſe, but that I held it vnfitt for the miniſters of great kings and ſtates to ioyne, as in a petition; rather, that euery one ſhould write and ſigne the ſame apart, and ſend all our ſecretaries together with them, which, I thought, would be of more authority. When he had this aunſwer, he perceiued the true reaſon of my refuſall; which wiſedome in him would haue ſmothered, for my good manners: but then he begann to take great exceptions, and ſent the Dutch ambaſſador to diſpute the cauſe with mee, who vrged me with reaſons and examples; which I retorned, reſoluing not to giue away his majeſties right. This allmoſt made a generall breach, vntill I ſent him word, That I deſired to liue in peace with him, and was ſorry he was ſo arrogant to aſſume that, which he ſhould neuer obteyne: wee liued among enemyes, where queſtions ought to be auoyded; which I had determined, for my part, not to raiſe, as his majeſtie had commanded. I offered, neuer to pretend any thing upon him, if he would depoſe all pretence vpon mee; ſo we might both guide ourſelues by diſcretion, giue no offence to our maſters, and liue louingly among our ſelues. This healed the ſhowe of contention; but his heart neuer gaue ouer, hauing often attempted, fooliſhly and vaynly, to gett ſome declaration, but allway to his loſſe. For this, and becauſe he is our great debtor, he beares me enuiouſly; yet I haue aſſiſted him in his troubles, and brought him out of the bryars, wherein he had miſerably entangled himſelfe. Butt no man can ſaue him from ruyne, that hath runne in debt here, to Turks and Chriſtians, neare 200000 dollers; of which our nation, to the undoeing of twoe merchaunts, beares 50000 aduenture in his leaking barcque. Lett him pay vs our money, and then wee will diſpute on equall termes. Briefly; he will daily need mee, (who feares to be pull'd out of his houſe) but I ſhall neuer him; for hee hath no creditt nor reputation in court nor citty, but is the ſhame and diſhonor of his maſter. Of mee he ſhall neuer haue aduauntage nor precedence, (though I will auoid a queſtion) if he will learne that ſobriety, which may giue me cauſe to help to ſupport him. 1622.

OF the concluſion of the treaty at Bruxells, I haue not heard a word; nor any ambaſſador here, except the Venetian, who either deteynes ours, or hath no intelligence: for theſe tenne weekes wee haue had no letters, for which wee mutyne to no purpoſe. I pray God it may produce the reſtitution of his majeſties children to their honor and eſtates, the ſecurity of Gods litle flock, and the peace of Germany. My hands haue bene tyed up here; but if there had bene cauſe, I had opportunity to haue troubled the greateſt enemy: I dare ſay no more. In my relations paſt and preſent, your honor will collect, that the treaties and dependancies vpon this port are not ſo much to be neglected, as if wee were not concerned in them. I will not trouble his majeſtie nor the prince with my letters, preſuming your honor will enforme, and defend mee: I haue taken no other way for addreſs of my publique buſineſs. I muſt confeſs, I committed an ill manners of neceſſity, to vſe your cyphar to my lord admirall, which I muſt now againe borrow: but fearing that therefore your honor may forbeare, ſuppoſing I had written ſecretts of that kind therein, I may diſaduantage myſelfe, if I did not ſignify, that they couer only a priuat pretious buſines; and I am bold to referre his lordſhip to you for the other. I ſhalbe uery gladd to be enlightened in this darke walke, ſomtymes with your honors directions; and will allway rather ſtriue to obey, then erre preſumptuouſly. If there be any miſtake, that I haue at all mingled with buſines here, I beſeech you lett mee know it; and by driving mee to an apology, I ſhall diſcouer more, then I dare cauſeleſſly trouble you withall.

1622. MY wife humbly thanks your honor, and my lady, for your louing remembrance; ſhee hopes to heare that your family is encreaſed, and would be gladd to be at the goſſipping: which ſeeing ſhee cannott, ſhee will meete her in prayers; that conuerſation no diſtance can hinder. I ſhall allway at leaſt ſay, *Amen*, though I can doe her no other ſervice.

Conſtantinople,
$\frac{14}{24}$ Dec. 1622.

Your Honors, in all humble affection.

Aduiſes ſent to Mr. Secretary CALUERT.

THE mutined ſoldiour, euen in this citty, the head of the empire, is growne to that height of inſolency, that they demaund in troopes, at this court, all offices of gayne, to be ſtewards to the reuenues of churches, which are great; to take the farmes of cuſtomes, and there committ thoſe outrages that are vnſufferable. The viziers dare deny them nothing: they drink in the ſtreetes without prohibition, contrary to their lawe; and ſtand in companyes in the open day, and exact money of all Chriſtians, to pay for their wyne; and being denyed it, ſtabb and murther without any puniſhment. In a queſtion betweene our factors and a ſpahee, now wayter in the cuſtomhouſe, my drogaman ſhowing him the imperiall command, that he ought to take no more vpon a bale of goods, for which he demaunded tenne ſhillings aboue the rate, and deſired him to produce by what authority; he replyed, Am not I a ſoldiour? and drawing his dagger, ſaid, There was his command, and enforced it. Complayne no man dares; or if he doe, to no purpoſe: the vizier anſwereth, That he cannott meddle with them; they haue murthered their owne king, and all the baſſaes; deſiring our patience, and to beare a part with the generall.

THE janizaries in the gallies, vpon a ſlight occaſion giuen by the Venetians, (the capten baſſa ryding before Smyrna) aſſaulted the houſes of all the Chriſtian conſulls; ours eſcaped naked aboord the admirall gally with the Engliſh, to ſaue their liues; they ranſacked the lower part of the houſe, to the loſſe of 2000 dollers; the French more; and the Venetians at leaſt 10000, and cutt one in peeces. The generall had much adoe to appeaſe them by threates or perſwaſions, or to ſaue the liues of all; inſomuch as they miſcalled and threatened him, becauſe he would not conſent to their maddneſs: in concluſion, he was faine to putt off his gallies to ſea; or elſe, we feare, they had finiſhed trade at that place.

IN Aſia are three open rebellions: one at Babilon; the other at Arzerum the border of Perſia, by Tauris; and the third in Meſopotamia. The viziers here diſſemble it, and dare take no knowledge, nor ſo much as to ſend a command thither, for feare to blow the fire, and putt all into combuſtion. They haue held a ſecrett councell lately, and reconciled themſelues, promiſing agreement, to proue if they can recouer this deſperate ſtate; and haue taken reſolution to make Hali baſſa, now the beſt ſoldiour, and moſt beloued, great vizier; in his roome, Daout baſſa, capten of the ſea; and the preſent vizier, chamacan or lieutenant here, in Conſtantinople: and in the firſt of the ſpring, that the vizier in perſon ſhall goe into Aſia, with all the force they can make. To which end, they haue ſent into Greece, to warne all the ſouldioury to be ready at Adrianople, not daring to make the rendeuous here, for fear of more trouble; and ſo to paſſe the Helleſpont wyde of the citty, to appeaſe, if they can, theſe reuolts; and by that way to drawe the mutineers from hence into action, and to reduce them into obedience. Notwithſtanding that there is no ſymptome nor prædiction of ruyne now not threatening this empire; yet were they neuer prowder, nor more ſeeming not to diſtruſt themſelues, though inwardly they quake with feare: their only ſecurity is, they haue no enemy but themſelues.

THE treaſury is ſo farre exhauſted; the reuenew abated, by the oppreſſion of euery baſſa in his gouerment; the ſoldiour encreaſed both in pay and nomber, and ſo impatient of delay; that at euery quarter, beſides borrowing and taking of the farmors of the cuſtome before-hand, there are ſo many intollerable exactions to raiſe money, that it is inſupportable, nor can long endure betweene two extreames: it will not be found; and the janizaries will not be retrenched nor deferred. This is their generall eſtate.

For particular occurrents here; their greateſt buſineſs now lyes with the prince of Tranſiluania, the emperour, Poland, the Tartars, and Muſcouy; from all theſe they haue hopes and feare. 119 hath, as formerly enformed, moued a warre in 116, pretending a neceſſity to auoyd an inuaſion; his ambaſſador hath by all meanes laboured and purſued it, but as yett can gett no reſolution till the concluſion with 136, with whom if he haue not peace, he dares not ſtirre; but if he obteyne that by mediation here, he will, if he can gett any countenance, adventure the recouery of that kingdome. He is allready in armes, and when he made the laſt peace with 102, he took an oath before a ſeruaunt of 50, that he would neuer forſake him, but that he only did ſeeke to wynne tyme to doe him ſeruice.

He hath bene alſo buſy with 135, but finds now it is to no purpoſe; and I thinke rather made vſe of ſuch hopes here to creditt himſelfe, and to aduance his other deſſigne, then in good earneſt; yet this hath caſt him into great ſuſpicion and diſtaſt with 182.

In the treaty here, ſynce the arriuall of the duke of Barasky, who hath yet litle aduanced in his buſineſs, theſe ouertures, and ſome other from Muſcouy, haue giuen occaſion to the vizier to make a great ſhowe, and to deferre a concluſion. At his firſt comming he was coarſely receiued, notwithſtanding he entered with a great (perhaps too much) trayne, conſiſting of at leaſt 1200, whereof many lords, and men of quality; too good a pawne to be putt into falſe hands: he beganne alſo too roughly, which did diſaduantage his diſpatch. The vizier, an old crabbed foxe, at the ſecond viſitt fell out with him, and gaue him baſe words; which he tooke in very ill part; and ſo for a tyme they mett nott, but threatned open warre; which when the duke accepted, they made a newe reconcilement by the mufty, which held not long; for beginning to ſpeake of buſineſſes, the vizier abſolutly refuzed to remoue the prince of Bugdania, or Cante Emir Emirze, from their gouerments; and, to abate that demaund, required a tribute; from that fell to a preſent of 300000 dollers money, as promiſed. The duke denyed it, as not beeing conteyned in the articles at Chotyn, which the Turks could not produce, all copies beeing loſt by the death of Delauir baſſa with Oſman. In concluſion, before he could haue audience, he was enforced to lay aſide the demaund of the remoue of thoſe princes, and to ſhow the articles and his inſtructions, and to giue a preſent of 60000 dollers: and ſo he had his audience, and deliuered his letters with honor; but could not haue leiſure to ſpeake a word; the emperor beginning to play his part, the viziers deſired him to withdrawe. Thus he hath to this day remayned, promiſed euery day to receiue the priſoners, to write the articles, and to haue his diſpatch; but nothing performed. For thoſe, I think, he muſt pay ſome money; for the other, he ſhalbe delayed vntill an aunſwere from 119, who finding that he had offended 135, requires now to be comprehended in the peace, but it is not agreed howe. The vizier would propound it as his vaſſaile, and gouernor, for ſo he eſteemes him, (and there is ſuch a conniuence, though neuer expreſſed in the ſame termes) as the princes of Bugdania and Wallachia are. 182 would haue bene content to haue affronted him, but demaunding aduiſe of another, was diſwaded ſoe to ſubiect a prince and prouince to the preiudice of 102, who had alſo his pretences of right; and of the eſtate of Chriſtendome; for this publique act would haue ſtrengthened the title of 151; nor was it knowne whether 119 were conſenting. On the other ſide, if it were once propounded in thoſe termes, 181 durſt not refuſe it, for feare to diſpleaſe the port; therfore the queſtion was to be avoided wholly. To this end, I think, he hath diſpeeded a currier to his maſter, to perſwade him to be left out, and to make his owne peace, rather then to fall into one of theſe extreames, abſolute ſubiection or diſpleaſure. This ſtayes the diſpatch of the duke, to his great diſpleaſure. What 119 will reſolue on, I cannot foreſee: if he accept of the conditions, I know nott how hereafter he can eſteeme himſelfe a truecanrnutu, nor any treat with him in that condition.

Of the concluſion of peace with Poland there is no doubt, neither ſide being fitt for warre; but the Muſcouite alſo by his ambaſſador, now arriued, gaue ſome interruption, and diſcouered an vnchriſtian heart, preſſing the grand ſignior to continue the warre, according to the promiſe of Oſman, made for ſeauen yeares, offering to enter Poland with an army, and to devide yt. Notwithſtanding the peace made for 14 yeares, yet when the Muſcouite ſawe the great inuaſion of the

1622. Turks, they ſhowed ill-will enough, and readineſs to ſhare in the ſpoiles; but now, ſeeing the chaunges, the grand duke, fearing the Poles would remember the aduantage he offered to take in their warrs, diſpeeded hither to diſwade the peace, or to be comprized in the treaty. This made the Turks ſwell, threatening by 119, the Muſcouite, and Tartars, to ſwallow Poland; but in the inſtant came aduiſe, that the Muſcouite had made their owne peace, and ſo that thredd is broken.

THE Muſcouite hauing made peace with Poland, before the inuaſion of Oſman, for 14 yeares, and beeing enuited by him to breake it, and to inuade the cuntry, vpon promiſe that he would continue the warre ſeauen yeares, and make no agreement without their comprehenſion, to which he was alſo excited by the patriark of Conſtantinople, and abſolued (which the poore man durſt not deny to giue, beeing required by the grand ſignior): firſt, anſwered, That he could not breake the peace, thinking that it was but a flaſh of a young man; but ſo ſoone as he ſawe the Turkes in the field and border of Poland, then he beganne to hope, that he might make aduantage; and therfore promiſed Oſman, on the conditions mentioned, to enter into the quarrell; and to that end diſpeeded an ambaſſador to Poland, with inſtructions to demaund three things: firſt, That the prince of Poland ſhould renownce the title of elect duke of Muſcouia: the ſecond, That they ſhould reſtore a territory in Lituania, taken in the late warres: laſtly, That the peace ſhould be perpetuall: threatening, That if they refuſed theſe conditions, hee would enter the cuntry with an army, and gett what he could. This ambaſſador beeing arriued in the confines, heard newes, That the Poles had repulſed the Turks at Chotyn; that he was retyred, and a peace treated. Whereupon he feigned himſelfe ſick, and ſent back a poſt with this aduiſe, and his old inſtructions; deſiring, in this alteration, new order. The gouernor of the towne where he lay, ſuſpecting ſomewhat, intercepted the meſſenger, letters, and packett, and ſent them to the kinge. The man retorned to his maſter as robb'd, and was againe diſpeeded the ſecond time, and ſent back with another ſtyle, letters of congratulation, joy, and offers of all help, and continuance of the peace. With theſe the ambaſſador went forward to court; and hauing audience, the king aunſwered, that if his meſſage were ſyncere, it had bene very acceptable; but that he knew it to be a ſugred treaſon, and no faith intended from the Muſcouite; and therfore commanded him to depart. The ambaſſador proteſted, vowed, and vſed all meanes to aſſure the integrity of his meſſage, vntill he was confronted by the chauncellor with his owne letter, and his maſters inſtructions; and ſo was diſgracefully diſmiſſed. Hereuppon was this other diſpatcht, to this port, to hinder the peace, and to offer all their help to continue an inuaſion. In the meane tyme, the Muſcouite neglected no meanes to ſecure himſelfe; but by renewing two ambaſſadors, obteyned a peace with Poland, which is now againe confirmed. To which the Poles were the more willing to agree, not knowing what effect his other offer might produce at this court. So now the Muſcouites ambaſſador ſitts ſtill, drinking aquauitæ, and attending weather to depart, and diſſembles the former offer, which was reiected. Thus euery one hath purſued his owne intereſt, as lawfull, *regnandi cauſâ*; and all concurred to help the Turks in their treaty.

THE count of Torne, finding the jealouſy heauy vpon him, that he was party to the treatyes and offers of 119, which the Turks made vſe of, offering 182 to make him king of 116, on condition that he would aſſiſt 119 to be king of 135, which, I think, 119 neuer propoſed, though there were great preſumptions; but that the vizier made more of things then they were to abate 182, hath retyred himſelfe from all negotiation with his ambaſſador, and made all meanes to be reconciled to the duke of Barawsky, and to cleare himſelfe of that ſcandall. For myne owne part, I beleeue that he was innocent of any practize againſt that kingdome, 119 beeing too ſecrett in ſuch a buſineſs. Againſt 102 he doth not deny that he would doe all the offices of an enemy; but proteſteth, that if 119 hath proceeded ſo farre as is now ſuſpected, that he was ignorant of it; and therfore, not to looſe his reputation with the princes of Chriſtendome, he hath publiquely declared to haue no intereſt at all in the treaty; but, as a freeman, deſires to gett into Germany by Polonia, and I think he will obteyne a promiſe of ſafe conduct from 182. Hee is a braue gentleman, and I am perſwaded, was deceiued by 119, whoſe witt and ſpiritt is as vnknowne as daungerous. He hath no hope, vnleſs the prince elector hath comprehended him in his agreement; and to that end hath preſſed mee to be a ſutor to his majeſtie: but I haue refuſed him with playne aunſwere, That his majeſtie could not take vpon him any mediation in the termes he now ſtood. He had a deſire to come into England, from which alſo I haue diuerted him; and if, vpon the firſt letters, he find himſelfe vtterly forgotten, I think deſperation will force him to retyre to 119, where he may weare out his dayes in a baniſhment, of which he is very weary.

THE offer that was made to 119 from 135, of which I aduiſed in my laſt, came from the mutined ſoldiours after the warr, and was reiected by him, though he was content to aduantage himſelfe therby at this port, hoping the rather to procure aide againſt 102. Now he only aymes at a peace with them; vpon what conditions, my next will declare. I haue ſent the copy of the inſtructions of 182, with the oration which he would haue made, but was enforced to giue in writing.

THE articles of peace, as not yet concluded, wilbe matter for another occaſion. I haue, according to his majeſties order, done him many good offices, which I doubt not 136 and himſelfe will acknowledge to his majeſtie. He had order to communicat all his negotiations with mee, and to take my aduiſe, which he hath performed; and betweene him and the other miniſters of Chriſtian princes, I haue only perſwaded peace, and ſought to reconcile them, becauſe I ſawe a third make aduantage againſt both.

I HAUE not yet viſited him, by reaſon of my ſickneſs; but am reſolued not to deferre it, becauſe he hath a letter from the king, and, as he pretends, other things to communicate with mee, which he cannott doe by meſſage.

THE emperour hath a nuntio, or litle ambaſſador, on the way, and a greater ready to ſett forward. This concourſe will hearten and ſecure the Turke to follow his deſſigne of Aſia: God direct all to his glory.

Conſtantinople, 14
Decemb. 1622.

To the Lords of his MAJESTY's *Council.*

Right Honorable, my very good Lords,

ABOUT 4 moneths ſince, I receiued two letters from your honors, wherin you are pleaſed to expreſſe your care of the daily miſerable loſſes of his majeſties ſubiects tradinge the Leuant and Spaniſh ſeas, by the pirats of Algier and Tunes, commanding mee, in his highnes name, to take ſome ſpeedy and expedite courſe, both for the deliuerie of the captiues held there in ſeruitude, and for the ſecuritie of the merchaunts in times to come. And becauſe I haue alreadie ſignified to your honors what I had done before the receipt of yours, in confidence of his majeſties and your lordſhips allowance, ſeeinge the vrgent and preſent neceſſity, which I hope is arriued; vntill the returne of thoſe imployed, being able to giue noe direct anſweare, I haue forborne to trouble you with empty diſcourſes: but now, though all bee not finiſhed, and I haue preſumed, accordinge to my duty, to giue your honors ſome account of the ſucceſſe of that endeauour; your lordſhips wilbee pleaſed to remember, that in my laſt I aduiſed, That I had procured ſtrong commands from the dead and this emperour, ſeconded by all the viziers and great officers of this port, of which I haue ſent you double copies, to reſtraine thoſe theeues, and to keepe them in obedience to the capitulations made with his majeſtie, as vaſſalls to the grand ſignior; which I ſent away vpon an expreſſe gally, by an able and ſufficient Turke, a ſeruant in the court, accompanied with an Engliſhman, that he might ſee the ſyncerity of the others proceedinge, and make a true relation of the concluſion. They arriued firſt at Tunes, and there deliveringe the mandats and letters ſent to the viceroy, baſſa, and other officers, a councell was called, and the pleaſure of the grand ſignior ſignified; which, after ſome remonſtrance and diſputes, were publiſhed, and received with all obedience, and a formall writing drawne and ſigned by them, promiſinge to maintaine, and hold a good and firme peace with the Engliſh in the ſeas, conditionlly, that noe ſhip of our nation begunne fight with them, nor tranſported their enemyes goods. This article, inſerted without my knowledge, ſhalbee againe queſtioned here, and ſettled as well as their

1622. bruit vnderſtanding wilbe made capeable of reaſon; they beinge alway deſirous to finde an occaſion to countenance and continue their proffitable robberies. The viceroy endeauoured to ſett free the ſlaues, which are few in that gouerment, except thoſe that willingly ſerue, and are become theirs; fourteene only were releaſed, moſt of them belonging to the viceroy, gunners, and men of good ſeruice, who are putt into a Venice ſhip, and, I hope, retorned, to pray for his majeſtie. Thoſe of priuate mens he could not procure, they pretending that they bought them with money, wee hauing no proofe to the contrary. Notwithſtandinge, he promiſed to deliuer them one and one to the conſull, by mee eſtabliſhed there, as a pledge on our parts; and, as I am enformed, there are not 20 aboue the voluntaries left in that citty, whoſe liberty I will with all diligence endeauour. I cannot omitt, as a ſigne of ſome good meaninge in them, (though I will nott be a ſurety for knaues) that my agents recouered 1500 chequins gold from the viceroy, of the goods of Mr. Leate; which he might haue kept, if he had not meant ſyncerely to obey, and hold the peace. In this citty, and villages adiacent, are dead aboue 200000, of the laſt ſicknes; which alſo hath helped to deliuer ſome Engliſh, with their capteyne Ward, from their miſery (perhaps into a worſe); and this may be the cauſe ſoe few were found at preſent, and the reſt abroad in the men of warre, who ſtill keepe the ſeas ſoe narrowly, that he threds a needle that paſſeth them. There belong to this port 23 good ſhips well prouided, that carry betweene 20 and 36 peeces of ordinance, full of men, and all ſorts of munition. From thence they proceeded to Algier, and in like manner publiſhed the authoritie brought with them; but, a councell aſſembled, they had not like ſucceſſe; for there the inhabitants pretended, firſt, that the commands were counterfait, or at leaſt, procured for money, in the inſtant of the changes and troubles here; not beleeuing that their emperour would giue any eare to their enemyes without hearinge them: and ſoe would neither promiſe obedience, nor releaſe a man; but by way of recrimination accuſed vs of many loſſes and iniuries, eſpecially by his majeſties laſt fleete, that ioyned with their mortall foes, and (as they ſay) ſhot at the towne. The Turke, from hence ſent, roundly put them to anſweare, Whether they would ſubmitt, or nott, as ſubiects to the grand ſignor? In this ſtraight, as they would not agree to a preſent peace, ſoe they durſt not renounce their alleageance; but reſolued to ſend commiſſioners hither to make knowne their greiuances, and to receiue the emperours pleaſure from his owne mouth. To this negotiation are deputed tenne, the mufty, 7 officers, and two principall Moores, who with my deputies are now arriued. In this citty they found about 800 poore men in captiuity, and neare 400 newly dead of the ſickneſs, which hath deuoured about 60000 of all ſorts; of ſhipping at leaſt 70 ſayle well fitted, the leaſt carryinge 20 caſt peeces, and by degrees to 50. Beſides theſe, they haue more then 500 of our iron artillery, that lie vpon their wharfes vſeleſſe, from falkons to good ſakars. Your honors in your wiſdomes will then conſider how dangerous their encreaſe wilbe to the decay both of trade and nauigation, when alreadie their force is equall to ſome princes, that eſteeme themſelues vpon the ſea. I am not ſorry, that an end was not made at Algier; for here I doubt not to bind them to harder conditions, and in faſter chaynes, then vpon their owne dunghill. As yet wee haue not mett, but I haue prepared their welcome, and procured them a round admonition, at their firſt audience. The viziers pretend to bee conſtant, and promiſe to ſettle all in ſecurity. I beleeue they will deale ſyncerely; for they are not deſirous to enforce his majeſties fleets to ioyne with Spayne, nor to ſee them in thoſe ſeas; but how long it will endure, I dare not vndertake: for though I am confident, that I ſhall lay all the authority of this port vpon their ſhoulders, yet they are a kind of dependinge skirt of this empire, and not in abſolute obedience. And laſtly, I know not by what other trade ſoe many idle villaines, nouriſhed in theft, can liue. Therfore my concluſion is, that the ſureſt way were fire and ſword; which I doe nott thinke difficult, butt for the charge and diſtance: yett, ſeing I am deſperate of ſoe honorable and ſecure a remedie, I will apply this I haue begunne, with your honors command, to the beſt vſe; at leaſt to take breath, if not to a perfect cure.

WHAT conditions they will propound, as yett I know not; but I will make none with them, as with men *ſui juris*; for ſuch as I ſhall accept from the port in their behalfe, I hope your lordſhips will auow my diſcretion, vntill I receiue your further order and confirmation : the greateſt difficulty will reſt in takinge of the wind, and ſpeaking together, when they meete with any of our ſtout ſhipps ; for theſe being men of warre, ſtand vpon termes: honeſt men, well aſſured in a good quarrell, will not beare vpp; but, as their cuſtome is, they will hold their owne, and come vnder noe mans lee ; but ſhoot, and beginne firſt : which will breede a new quarrell and breache, which theſe fellowes will alway ſeeke vnder ſome faire pretence. But as I will conclude for ourſelues, with ſome moderation betweene both extreames of baſeneſſe and obſtinacy; ſoe your honors wilbe pleaſed, preſently, to ſignifie to the Trinity-houſe, that there may bee aduice of a probability of a faire peace : and that therfore our hardy maſters may haue patience, before they giue the occaſion; and that herafter, when I ſhall haue ſent the conditions, they may be publiſhed and obeyed, that my labour be not fruitleſſe by our owne ſtubborneſſe.

I MENTION this, becauſe in the retorne of the gally, after the peace of Tunes agreed and ſigned, a ſmall Engliſh ſhipp, French-bought, and laden with their goods, and ſome of ours, from Tolon in Prouence, beeing chaced by one man of warre, and ſtriuinge for the winde, ſhott 40 peeces, before they knew whether they were enemyes or freinds; which occaſion the Turkes apprehended to take her, after 4 howers fight, which elſe, they pretend, they would not haue done. Next day they mett with this gally, and my deputies att ſea ; who made complaint to the admirall Sampſon, beeinge at anchor with his fleet, not farre off. Hee confeſſed the peace ; but alleadged, That wee againe had broken it. Soe that, though hee ſett free all the men, except 5 Engliſh and 5 Dutch, which they carried as witneſſes, promiſinge their liberty, yett they made prize of all the goods, only the ſhip and ordinance giuen backe, for a ſmall bribe to him. Your honors, by this example, will perceiue how eaſy they are to accept a quarrell; therefore, if wee deſire peace, wee muſt nott looſe it for a brauery. All other conditions I will looke to with my beſt diſcretion, without diſaduantage. The next weeke wee ſhall meet about the buiſineſſe, and I doubt nott, by the next poſt, to ſend your lordſhips the agreement, and a concluſion to his majeſties honour and content.

I PRESUME your lordſhips will both make of mee a fauorable relation to his majeſtie, and accept my endeauours, it beeinge the firſt tyme that euer wee gott ſoe much ground, as to procure, that theſe men ſhould anſweare perſonally at the port, and there bind themſelues for their obedience; and if this ſtring hold nott, nothinge will bind them, but the miſeries of deſtruction, deſeruedly drawne vpon their owne heads.

SEEING this diſcourſe is drawne into an vnexpected length, your honors will pardon mee, if I referre you, for relation of our great affaires and treatyes here, to another, ſent to Mr. ſecretary, to whom I haue giuen continually a large account ; and for auoidinge repetitions, haue reſerued that for matter to fill my ordinary diſpatch. Your lordſhips will find there, that the negotiations of this place may haue great influence vpon the changes and actions of more import in Chriſtendome, and are not to bee wholy neglected. With humble repreſentation of my ſeruice and prayers for the proſperity of all your honours counſailes and deſſignes, I take my leaue.

Conſtantinople, 25
January, 1622.
ſtil. uet.

Your Honors, in all obſeruance and duty.

I HAD, in this buſineſs of the piratts, forgott myſelfe : I adviſed, in my laſt to your honors, That I had taken this charge vpon my ſelfe, hauing no order from the Leuant company ; nor as yett haue they made allowance of my expence, becauſe they thinke it is not their intereſt alone ; but that the benefitt beeing common with them, to the Spaniſh merchants, and to the fiſhermen, and weſtern ports, who beare the greateſt loſſe, they deferr to take the burthen vpon themſelues. I am aſſured, your honors will not thinke itt fitt, that I ſhould beare itt, who rather expect a reward. The diſburſments paſt, are about 600 *l.* and if I make a good end, it may coſt, in the concluſion, 3 or 400 more : for this I proteſt, I ſitt at intereſt of the cuntry, 18 *per cent.* and it will undoe mee, who by this imployment only eat and drinke. What charge I haue beene at for other publique

1622. buſineſſes, commanded mee by his majeſtie, I forbeare to mention, though I feele it; and haue no releife from the merchant, but will rely vpon his majeſties goodneſs, and your honors fauour. But for this ſumme, which I cannot beare, I humbly beſeech your lordſhips, to ſend for the Spaniſh merchants, and others interreſſed, and in your wiſedomes ſet downe ſome courſe to eaſe and diſcharge mee; or els I ſhall want my bread, while I trauaile to feed others.

To Mr. Secretary CALUERT.

Right Honorable,

MY laſt letters to your honor, of the $\frac{14}{24}$ December, haue (I hope) excuſed mee, to that date: ſince, I haue forborne to interupt (beeing not preſſed by vrgent buſineſs) your too iuſt cauſe of ſorrowe; and your honour will pardon mee for renewing it, ſeeing wee owe this confeſſion to her memory, that wee ſhould enuy any houſe but yours, that would bee thought to haue borne a greater part therof then wee; but now your owne wiſdome wilbe your beſt comforter.

I HAUE longingly waited ſome new order from his majeſtie, vpon the changes rumored here, of the ſucceſs of the treaties at Bruxells. I know your honor will not miſinterpret mee, nor may I conceale the practizes and offers in this port. I hope I haue a good and baptized heart, as iealous of euery foot of Chriſtian ground, as any honeſt man; yett you will giue mee leaue, and defend mee in it, to make a bare relation; out of which you may collect how eaſy for mee it had beene to haue prepared a great diuerſion, if his majeſtie be enforced by falſhood to a iuſt warre: the oportunity is not wholy loſt, though now interrupted by a breach likely to enſue with the Poles; and might haue beene ſoe guided, that neither danger nor ſcandall could haue beene ymputed.

YOUR honor wilbe pleaſed to remember, that my laſt aduice left the duke of Zbarawsky in ſome trouble and diſcontent with the vizier, who had deferred him in expectance of the arriuall of the baſſa of Caniſia, a man that beſt vnderſtands the borders of that ſide of this empire, in company of another ambaſſadour of Bethlem Gabor, now both come to the port. I will not look back to the cauſes of this delay, but inſiſt upon the preſent condition. The vizier, about 10 dayes ſince, deputed this baſſa to treat with the duke; but they were ſoe farre from agreement, by the obſtinacy of the Turks, who, in confidence of the good pledge they haue in him, and his trayne, vtterly diſauowed the articles made at Chotyn, and would begin anew with inſolent demands; in which the duke hauing noe authority, but only to build vpon that foundation, abſolutely refuzinge, all treaty was broken betweene them, and noe hope of peace; inſomuch as he was reſolued to renounce his legation, and take his leaue. In this extreamity, the Turke hauing another deſſigne in contemplation, to aid the prince of Tranſyluania for the recouery of Hungary, loath to haue ſoe dangerous an enemy vpon their backs, and foreſeeinge that that peace would ſecure both their borders, and aduance their other ends, becauſe in the concluſion they would comprehend Gabor; the baſſa ſent for mee, and gaue the occaſion to renew the treaty, and accommodate the differences. After many diſcourſes he agreed, that I ſhould mediate betweene them. To prepare the way, betweene our ſelues we reconciled many things; and he promiſed to make relation thereof to the vizier, and gaue his word, that he would labour to bring it to a good iſſue. The next day I was ſent for, and deſired to meet the duke at the baſſa's houſe (hauing till then not ſeene him); and there the reſolution of the great vizier and councell was publiſhed, with many complements very reſpectiue to his majeſtie, that for his ſake the treaty ſhould proceed, and, in all diſagreements, that I ſhould haue the concluding voice. Hauinge there diſcuſſed their many controverſies, wee drew them to a few heads: the principall were; That there ſhould bee the ſame aſſurance reciprocally giuen, on the one part, for the Tartars, as the other ſhould giue for the Coſſacques: the ſecond, To interpret the words, Frend to Frend, and Enemy to Enemy, which the Turks would haue explained, for mutuall and actuall aid in any warre begunne by either: but wee moderated it to another ſenſe, That neither ſhould aſſiſt the enemies of the other. This againe the baſſa would haue enlarged, by naming the king of Spaine, emperour, &c. excluſiue. But wee ſhowed them, That were to ſeperate the kingdome of Poland from the community of Chriſtendome, and to expoſe it to enuy and reproach, perhaps into a warre, in which the grand ſignior muſt by the ſame article bee engaged; and to bee preſent, or conſent to ſuch a ſcandall, I utterly refuzed. Wee then tempered, and concluded this point in the generality of words, without mention of particulars; which conduced well enough to the intention of the Turks, beeing only ſtood vpon for the ſecurity of Tranſiluania, to binde the Poles from moleſtinge the prince, or aſſiſtinge the emperour. Thirdly, Concerninge preſents, and an ambaſſadour reſident att the port, for aſſurance of the peace; which (the duke hauing noe power to promiſe) wee ſmoothed, and agreed, That there could bee noe bond more honorable on both parts, then the oathes of kings. In concluſion wee thought all was accorded, and the next day the vizier ſent mee thanks in the name of the ſtate, with aſſurance that it was done; and that on the morrowe, at ſultan Solymans church, all the great officers of the kingdome ſhould meet, where the articles ſhould be written, and in the front of them it ſhould be inſerted, That in the honor of his majeſtie, that peace was made, and there publiſhed. To this aſſembly the heads of the ſouldier alſo came (nothinge now being done without them); and in the inſtant of the concluſion, a captaine of the Spahees interpoſed, and, in the name of that fraternity, demanded that the duke of Zbarawsky ſhould be kept as a pledge, vntill a chiaus were ſent, and retorned from Poland with the kings, and republiques confirmation: this interrupted all, and muſt be obeyed; and ſo the councell brake vpp. What certenty can be expected, where a multitude is conſulted? This meſſage ſent the ambaſſador, putt him into deſperation: they require his letters, which he refuſeth to giue, proteſtinge that he hath ample authority, offering to ſhow his inſtructions, and if they will nott creditt him, to renounce his ambaſſage, and to depart. Hee hath to day ſent twice to mee, and I cannot perſwade him from his reſolution to diſclayme, and hazard all. Thus, in few howers, by the blaſt of a bladder, all our labours are come to nothinge, and I feare it wilbe very difficult to reconcile them againe; notwithſtanding, I will not deſiſt in a good worke, though I know not where to begin, if this really proceed from the ſoldiour; but I ſometyme ſuſpect, the old vizier, enemy to Poland, hath plotted this way of breach, and caſt itt vpon them, that are beſt able to beare the good or ill ſucceſſe. I know not, in theſe intricacies, what to aduiſe: I thinke God hath infatuated this people ſo, as they will giue themſelues noe leiſure to cure their inward wounds; and, I am afraid, all will fall in peeces, and that the Coſſacques will, vpon this bruit, enter the Black-ſea; and then both parts wilbe engaged in a warre, for which they are vnfitt. 1622.

If this treaty had ſucceeded, or ſhalbe renewed to good effect, Bethlem Gabor would haue obteyned good ſuccours; the baſſa profeſſing to mee, that he ſhould not relinquiſh his clayme to Hungary, for which he hath in readines 30 thouſand men; and if this trouble him not, he will attempt it in Aprill, and put all thoſe parts into combuſtion. His miniſters ſtirr now apace, fearing the interruption of that deſſigne (which hath many fauorites); and haue publiſhed an apologie for him, to purge him of the imputation raiſed, That hee would aduance the greatneſs of this empire; which I haue ſeene, but as yett cannot get a copy; and I beleeue by ſome circumſtance in this treaty, that hee only filleth the eares of this ſtate with flatteries and vanities; and if he might bee aſſured of any other freinds, he would firſt ſerue his turne vpon theſe, and then betray them. Hee treats a marriage in Poland, and affects any alliance that may protect him. Whatſoeuer the iſſue wilbe, your honour will pardon mee to ſpeake my opinion: That if his majeſtie be enforced to a warre, hee is as much to be reſpected as any prince in Germany; for he will finde meanes to trouble the greateſt enemy. The Turks will mainteyne him, becauſe they feare he may reuolt to the emperour, and hee ſeekes any refuge, becauſe hee ſtands betweene two factions, an enemy to one, neglected of the other; but it is eaſy to aſſure him, if his majeſtie affect it. I muſt confeſſe, that many offers haue beene made vnto mee, eſpecially by the baſſa at this laſt conference, preſſinge mee to write to his majeſtie to maynteyne the prince electour in his pretenſions, for which they would ſend an army; proteſtinge, that if it were refuſed, they would find another Frederick that ſhould accept it. To which end they haue ſent one Becher chiaus into Holland, who paſſinge by Venice, did not neglect to inuite that ſtate. To theſe I haue giuen noe eare, nor any conſent; reſeruing my ſelfe to a better

1622. warrant, or my firſt inſtructions: but haue euer done good offices to thoſe that (it ſeemes) will not deſerue it.

The emperour hath ſent a nuntio to this port, 4 dayes ſince arriued, with letters proteſtinge, that there is noe meaninge on his part to breake the league; deſiringe the grand ſignor not to giue an eaſy eare to his enemyes, that loue to fiſh in troubled waters; but to reſpitt all ſuſpitions, and præcipitat councells, vntill the cominge of an ambaſſadour deſſigned to congratulate, and with ample power to confirme the amity, who is promiſed to bee at the port by Eaſter. Hee hath yett noe anſwear; but the troubles with Polonia will ſweeten it.

I haue viſited the duke of Zbarawsky, two dayes after our firſt meeting at the baſſa's; which hee hath requited, to the deſpight of the French ambaſſador; who contending with mee for the firſt audience, which he might haue had freely in my ſickneſſe; but noe time would ſerue him but the day before mee, hoping therby to ſteale a ſhow of precedence, which hee chalengeth as his due, by meſſages to the duke: butt it pleaſed him to doe mee the honour to receiue mee firſt; ſoe as yett the French and hee haue not mett. In all other circumſtances hee hath ſtriued to ſhow a gratitude to his majeſtie.

I haue ſent your honor a peece of a letter of the prince of Tranſyluania, whereby you may ſee part of his deſſignes and hopes. Petendius, therin mentioned, is a ſeruant of his, newly retorned from his legation in Holland to the prince electour, for whom he pretends all his vndertakings, though Hungary haue the beſt ſhare. But I will not lengthen this diſcourſe, becauſe I hope by the next poſt to ſee a reſolution; and doe determine to ſend your honour a true relation of the whole negotiation, that you may make your owne judgment.

I haue giuen a particular account to the lords of his majeſties councell, of the ſucceſs of my meſſengers to Tunes and Algier, ſoe that I ſhall not neede to repeat it. But of the Dutch treaty with them, I haue beene ſilent, becauſe I haue no other certenty then their report. Two of their ſhips were in the harbour of Algier, and brought thither a kind of an ambaſſador, in the name of the States, and his excellence, whoſe letters were publiquely read; and as theſe informe, they haue agreed to joyne their fleets yearely to attempt the coaſts of Spaine, or Italy, or the iſlands in the Leuant, ſubiect to that crowne; the ſlaues, and halfe the pilladge, to bee the ſhares of the Moores; the other halfe, with the place, if the Dutch thinke fitt to hold it, to remaine to them.

Your honour will pardon mee this confuſion: I haue ſpent this weeke in action, and loſt my time to write. I put my ſelfe into your hands, to communicat to his majeſtie what you thinke will conduce to his ſeruice; and to ſmother the reſt, as the fumes of this place; beſeeching you to preſerue mee, not only from any miſinterpretation, but to vouchſafe mee a ſpeedy anſweare to direct mee in this darkneſs, as one that euer will reſt

Conſtantinople,
25 Jan. 1622.

Your Honours humble ſeruant.

To Sir Dudley Carleton.

My Lorde,

I haue with much ioy receiued two letters from you, of the dates $\frac{19}{29}$ Auguſt, $\frac{14}{24}$ October, with other relations, that haue more inſtructed and enlightened mee in this darkneſs where I liue, then all the waſt papers that haue come to giue me an edge and appetite, but brought nothing to fill an hungry ſtomack. I haue trauailed farre enough; but neuer had ſuch cauſe to beleeue there is a place where the ſunne ſhines not, as here: for though I am ſtill in the world, I liue as if I were not concerned, or that this place is not worth the conſideration; ſo litle aduiſe I haue, or any inſtruction, in theſe great chaunges. Yours were the firſt I ſawe from any miniſter of his majeſties abroad; yett your lordſhip will finde, by the ſubſequent diſcourſes, that if the fault, or want of ability, bee not in mee, I might haue had as good a part to play as any; not to introduce a common enemy, but to diuert one much to bee ſuſpected; and to balance the treatyes, that haue proued ſo light on one part.

My laſt to your lordſhip, as I remember, were relations of the chaunges here; 1622 and a litle later, of the arriuall of an ambaſſador from the prince of Tranſiluania, in company of the count of Torne: thither then I muſt looke backe. Att their firſt comming, they both hauing order to communicate all their inſtructions and affaires with mee, and bringing a letter of creditt to that end, had great hope that I would haue ioined and countenanced all their informations and demaunds: butt the firſt face was ſo foule, and his majeſtie, out of a chriſtian affection to the publique peace, had ſo limitted mee, that myne eares were ſtopped to all. And though the great vizier called mee, and preſſed mee to a declaration; yett I could neither auerre things I knew not by the ambaſſador pretended, nor conniue in the motions of breaking the peace in Germany, while I heard that his majeſtie treated at Bruxells with good hope; leaſt thoſe, who euer meant deceipt, could find no better back dore, then to accuſe mee, vnableſt to beare the burthen: ſo that I diſauowed euery thing, and retarded the reſolutions of this port; though I did withall endeauor to preſerue Bethleem Gabor in his owne eſtate, not hauing commiſſion to ſeeke his ruyne, nor thinking it fitt therby to aduance his enemyes. So hitherto I haue directly followed my orders, and haue pulled a thorne out of the lyons foote, into whoſe denne I dare not enter in hope of gratitude: and this ſyncerity of his majeſtie in my ſeruice hath merited ſome correſpondence. But now, the affaires and hopes chaunged, I know not what to doe, nor what to leaue vndone, nothing beeing referred to diſcretion; and I may looſe a faire oportunity, it beeing as eaſy to ſett fire in the neſt of an eagle as of a crowe, where they both build of combuſtible matters: yett it is tyme enough; butt I haue my hands and tongue tyed, or elſe, (my lord) beleeue yt, I could work a ſtraunge diuerſion, without the hazard of one foote of chriſtian ground, to which my baptized heart will neuer conſent. I firſt muſt take away one obiection of myne owne; That the Turks are ſo poore and weakened with theſe diſſentions, that I haue giuen ſentence, they are vnfitt for warre. It is true, vnfitt for ſuch a warre as they were wont, in their glory, to threaten their neighbours with: butt yett they are not ſo lowe, butt that they can ſend ſome aydes, to abate the encreaſe of thoſe enemyes they moſt feare; and rather now affect ſafety by counterpoiſing theirs, then conqueſt. Beſides, euen this mutiny will require ſome ſmall waſt to vent yt, as diſtempered bodyes by a litle *fontinella*, and therby to drawe from hence thoſe they cannott rule.

I WILL beginne with the count of Torne: Though he may ſtand accuſed and ſuſpected, for accompanyeng the meſſages of Gabor; yett ſo ſoone as he felt his honor ſuffer, as he alway profeſſed that he had no intereſt in them, to the preiudice of Chriſtendome, nor vnderſtood them ſoe; ſoe, the better to cleare himſelfe, he retyred from publique negotiation; and now at laſt, vpon the arriuall of a ſecond ambaſſador, went not to the court with them: yett is not daynty to profeſſe himſelfe an enemy to thoſe that haue forced him into the dirt: and ſo, I thinke, will continue reſolued to ſerve any prince or ſtate that will make warre vpon them. If he can find a cleane way, either by the reſtitution of the king of Bohemia, to whom, in the firſt place, he profeſſeth his fidelity; or by the Venetians, if the interuiewe at Lyons or Marſeilles produce any thing, he will, I am perſwaded, chooſe yt: if none of theſe, then he will not leaue that prince that firſt receiued him, but follow his fortunes, who will not be ſcrupulous what help he ſeekes to aduance his eſtate: briefly, he is a braue and courteous gentleman, and yett *verè bellicoſus*. This leades mee into a conſideration of him, I meane Bethlem Gabor, whom I haue diligently traced in all his wayes in this court; and I muſt confeſſe, I cannott make a judgment: only I ſay, hee is a man whoſe witt and courage is not knowne; and he will proue a notable inſtrument either of much good or euil. His firſt ambaſſage to the port made a cleare proteſtation, that he would not hold peace with the emperour; and thereuppon opened great pretences of ſeruice, intimating a ſtraunge league, in which he refuzed to haue a part, though offered; his owne cuntry, and the addition of Boſna, after conqueſt, in inheritance, and theſe to be erected into a kingdome: Polonia did not ſcape him. Briefly; hee made all ſhowe of affection and obſeruance to draw ayd from hence, for the recouery of Hungary; and then promiſed (you will not doubt) wonders. All theſe ouertures he maketh to this ſtate, as a vaſſall: what his heart is, Hee knowes that is *ſcrutator cordium*. Butt, as farre as I can judge, he meanes not ſo well to them; but, to aduance his owne ends,

1622. flatters and fills their eares with vanityes. I leaue his further apology to thoſe that are intereſſed, and will barely tell you what is done.

HIS firſt deſire was a commiſſion *plenæ potentiæ*, to be ioyned with the baſſaes of Buda and Caniſia, to make the warre in Hungaria and Auſtria at their diſcretion; and thoſe two were his aſſured frends. This reſolution (beeing my conſent and aduiſe was required) I retarded; ſo that the viziers would firſt conſult thoſe vpon the border, and ſtay untill concluſion of peace with Poland (the duke of Zbarawsky not yet arriued, and that buſineſs vncerteyne). Then his miniſters, knowing their maſters purpoſe, ſought to be comprehended in that treaty; and finding that they could not obteyne all, and fearing the diſtaſt of the Polacks might hinder their deſſignes, they procured another expreſſly to be ſent with the preſent, and ordinary tribute, who is now arriued with the baſſa of Caniſia, and whoſe long ſtay hath hindered the expedition of the duke, to his great trouble. Nowe, they treate at this port apart; Beth. not truſting any one with all his inſtructions, nor either of them with the moſt ſecrett, hauing ſent a gentleman of his chamber in *plena confidentia*. Hee followes the ſuit for this commiſſion anewe, and is ſeconded by the baſſa. As yett it is not reſolued; but my opinion is, that he ſhall haue ayde, and will enter into Hungary in Aprill; where all the garriſons being of that nation, and the Germans ſent out, yt is very likely he will ſoone reduce all there to his obedience; the port beeing reſolued to maynteyne him in that quarrell, and to iuſtify his election, not ſuffering him to giue ouer the purſuit of the full poſſeſſion. To this I haue bene called agayne, and offers made to mee in the behalfe of the king of Bohemia; yea, ſo farre preſſed, That if I would declare, in his majeſties name, that he would not conſent and aſſiſt to his reſtauration, that they would find another ſhould accept an offered crowne. To this end, they haue ſent one Becker-chiaus into Holland long before this arriued with you; and others to other parts, whom I cannott mannerly name without a cyphar, leaſt they fall into enuy, if this miſcarry. Nor can I write you what I would: but by theſe litle ſparkles, your lordſhip may ſee I could doe ſomewhat, which I dare not; and would doe more, were I warranted. If a good fire were kindled neare their home, they muſt retyre thoſe to quench yt, that now blowe yt abroad: butt I will hope of peace; and though I will reſt vntill I haue order, yett I will keepe ſome power to doe ſeruice, if not ſoe much as I could, the oportunity beeing once ſlipped away. I cannot preſage; but I think the king of Spayne will not aduenture to haue ſo many enemyes; for Hungary and Auſtria will want his ſuccours, and Voltaline may bee in great queſtion. The States haue loſt nothing this ſommer; and if his majeſtie be enforced to ſeeke his way into the Palatinate, Flaunders may bee in trouble; and all this for a duke of Bauare without yſſue; for one that ſold his ayd before hand; rather, when I conſider the juſtice of God, who is moſt guilty; he that had no intereſt but ambition, and ambition againſt his owne bloud; I may ſuppoſe, that both the emperour and king of Spaine will retyre from maynteyning a quarrell that ſhall not proffitt them: and the good duke is allready paid; he hath poſſeſſion; the conditions are performed, and lett him keepe it as hee can. Theſe are contemplations; but ſuch as will not giue mee leaue to think other then that he ſhalbee the ſacrifice of the publique peace; *Expedit ut unus moriatur pro populo:* if not, I will ſell my gowne, and buy a ſword.

THE duke of Zbarawsky hath bene here 13 weekes, and, beginning too eagerly, diſcontented the vizier; which hath hindered his expedition, ſo as yett he can gett no diſpatch, nor, till of late, any entrance into the treaty. Not that the Turks would there haue a warre; but partly, out of froward yrreſolutneſs; partly, at the ſuit of the miniſters of Gabor, who knowing that they had iuſtly offended Poland in their firſt ouerture here, and in ſome practice there, did therefore deſire to be comprehended in the concluſion, that their maſter, with the more ſecurity, might proſecute his deſſigne in Hungary; to which end, their laſt ambaſſador, now arriued, was lately expected; partlye, becauſe the duke depended vpon Daout baſſa, and vnder-meanes, which occaſioned his ſodaine death, as your lordſhip ſhall heare at laſt; but eſpecially, for want of ſome good mediator. Moſt of this tyme I haue bene ſick in my bedd (which hath interrupted my correſpondence with your lordſhip, and muſt bee my excuſe); and though I haue done many good offices, yet the beſt I could nott ſtirre in, till all was allmoſt in pieces; and the duke, in deſperation, ready to renounce his legation. The king of Poland had honored mee with his letter, and referred much to my direction: ſo that, as ſoone as I could walke, I vndertooke the buſineſs: and now, in ſix dayes, all the viziers hauing conſented that I ſhould bee vmpire, I haue concluded yt, the articles drawne, and to morrow to be publiſhed; and, I hope, on Sunday he ſhall haue his deſired leaue. In this I haue found many difficultyes, both with the port, the miniſters of Gabor, and the Muſcouites, who vnſeaſonably ſent an ambaſſage hither to hinder yt, and to make vnworthy offers, while they treated peace with Poland: ſo that you ſee other duller people can treate *alla Bruxella*. Butt God hath herein bleſſed my labour; and I hope his majeſtie will take it well, beeing his commaund; and in the articles, his name ſtanding in the front, as the cauſe and procurer, acknowledged by both. Hereby I haue not only engaged, but in ſome ſort obliged that nation not to doe diſſeruice to his majeſtie, if he haue occaſion of warre. I haue reconciled Bethlem Gabor, and ſecured him from that perill, without any preiudice to any, that wilbe his maieſties frends, with much to his foes. I dare ſay no more: thus much I thought fitt to communicate, that your lordſhip may know howe thoſe affaires ſtand, and may be conuerted to vſe. 1622.

I WILL trouble your lordſhip with a litle of our Turkiſh eſtate: I doubt not you know from the practicque Holland ambaſſador here, the continuance of our troubles. The mutined ſoldiour ſtill reignes, and is growne to that height of inſolency, that they vſurpe all places of commodity; exact money in the ſtreets to pay for that wyne, whoſe name was formerly odious to them; and beeing refuzed, ſtabb and kill *impunè*. The magiſtrate dares take no knowledge, nor any man complayne. They ask who are kings and viziers but they?

THERE are three rebellions in Aſia; one at Babilon, the other at Arzerum, the laſt at Damaſcus. The firſt two haue ſlayne and ſent away their prætorian bands, the corrupt Janizaries. They pretend that all theſe here are traitors, for murthering their true king. I am perſwaded their confidence hath ſome ground of ayd from Perſia, or elſe they are aſſured that the ſouldiours will not moue hence from their chymneyes. If theſe outward breaches may be ſtoppt, (of which I ſee no poſſibility; for theſe here are growne blynder, and haue redeemed the Chalcedonians from the oracles ieſt, and cannott or dare not ſee their daunger, leaſt they encreaſe yt) yet the fire is kindled in ſtrawe, and yt will breake out. Though there be no great choice betweene this emperour and a child, for theſe are competitors; yet while twoe woemen ſtriue for maſtery, the mothers of theſe, both ſubtill, ambitious, and *regnandi avidæ*, at the coſt of the commonwealth, and publique ſtock, both purchaceing frends, and practizing parties; what can be expected but ruyne? When the treaſure is conſumed, which the queene mother hath brought to the bottome, *ubi peſſimum remanet*, the ordinary reuenewe not beeing enough for the pay of the ſoldiours, and they will neither be abated nor retrenched, then wee ſhall ſee them fall to ſharing for themſelues, *et actum erit de imperio*. I haue giuen your lordſhip a generall taſt; but could make it euident, that the fatall day is at hand; euery action is a prediction, if there be the ſame courſe in great affaires, (as there is the ſame God) which our forefathers haue lefte us to contemplate. And now, though you may be weary enough, yett I will trouble your lordſhip with our laſt tragœdy; not as a matter of ſo publique vſe, as an excellent glaſſe for contemplation of the juſtice of God in his waies, wherby he will bring his owne councells to perfection. Daout baſſa, brother in lawe to this emperor, and the beloued ſonne of the queene mother, the firſt vizier after the chaunge, (as I enformed your lordſhip) was both the inſtrument and the counſellor to murther Oſman. The preſent vizier, enuyeng his authority within, though depoſed; ſcorning that hee ſhould vndertake to gouerne in his raigne, eſpecially becauſe he countenanced, in oppoſition, the buſineſs of the duke of Zbarawsky, practized his death: but not daring to doe yt by his owne authority, and in vayne to procure it from the court, he ſtirred vpp the Spahees to demaund juſtice of him, for the death of the laſt king. This looked further then the firſt aſſent: the ſoldiour ſoone raiſed, mutined in the ſerraglio, and demaund him. Daout flyes. Now it is on foot, if hee be not found, the vizier himſelfe is in daunger: but the poore man was taken, and brought to the diuan; there, if he be called to publique juſtice, hee muſt excuſe himſelfe vpon ſome greater. Here the emperour and his mother ranne a new hazard: therfore both forſake him;

1622. and, without any tryall, he is brought before the ſoldiours, ſtripped, his turbant taken off, and on his knees, ready to receiue the ſtroake of death; ſodainly the Janizaries come to his reſcue, and carry him away to their chambers. The Spahees, who beganne this, take it in ill part, and follow with great cryes; they will haue him dye: the others demaund, That he may be heard in publique juſtice. Thus theſe two mutined factions are ready to come to blowes; but it is not yet ripe; God hath ſomwhat to doe remarkable: Daout baſſa, now in hope of life, bribes the Janizaries, and that day diſtributes 40000 checq. gold, and they promiſe to protect him. Who would not now thinke, but that he was taken away for ſafety? Butt the Spahees follow their firſt reſolution, and to appeaſe the feare of this diſſention, yt is agreed that he ſhall dye. They that meant to ſaue him, could not, but preſerued him for a greater example of juſtice. Hee ſhall not now looſe his head in the court; that death was too honorable for the murtherer of his prince: God repriu'd him, and mock'd him with falſe hopes. So that now the ſame Janizaries putt him ſecretly into the ſame coach wherein he had ſent Oſman. Twice in the way, dry with ſorrow, he dranke at the ſame conduits, where his laſt maſter begged drink; and ſo is conueyed into the ſame chamber where he had ſtrangled him. The executioners now beginning to tye him, himſelfe ſhowes the very corner where he had committed that foule fact; and deſires, that there he may, if poſſible, expiat it; and ſo hee is at laſt miſerably ſtranguled. Thus he hath his reward, and God is iuſt to and for the wicked. Some others haue ſuffered for the ſame cauſe iuſtly, though not by way of juſtice; for the fooliſh ſoldiours, that were the firſt and moſt forceable cauſe, think they thus acquitt themſelues, by raging againſt thoſe who were wicked only by their occaſion and power: what will ſucceed, wee leaue to prouidence. Though all ſeeme thus quietted, I looke for no ſure weather, while the citty is neare, and, like the ſea, moued with euery winde.

THUS your lordſhip may behold in a dymme glaſſe, our motions; fitt matter for Ben Johnſon. And if I durſt augure, I would, by theſe beaſtes entralls, that are daily butchered, pronounce the imminent ruyne of this great monarchy, now, I think, yrrecouerably ſick. I could wiſh I were further off, to ſitt and ſee it ſafely, and without feare of the contagion; but God hath thus diſpoſed mee, and I will ſtriue with a pious meaning, *dijs iratis frui*.

I HAUE, by your lordſhips fauour, receiued a letter from her majeſtie, and daily nowe expect to ſee her picture, which I haue long ſollicited, and will, with a popiſh diſtinction, worſhipp: there is no place in my houſe worthy two ſuch ornaments and jewells; but by them euery one wilbee dignified. Monſieur de Haga, our ambaſſador here, is ſett on fire with expectations; and I am very gladd that he ſhall haue ſuch a companyon, to auoyd worſe. Hee makes preparation for her, as if ſome princeſs Dulcibella were to be brought to the emperours ſonne of an unknowne land. Hee hath bought his houſe in fee, trymmed yt, adorned yt, and planted it about, as if he meant to make it his manſion and tombe, and had no feare of a remoue.

WEE agree very well, and he is not ſo fitt for any place as this, becauſe he loues it, and all the faſhions and manners here are to him moſt agreeable, and could paſſe, if he had no allowance by another trade; his aduiſes, I know, are frequent, and applyed to his owne deſires and humour, ſometymes taken vpon truſt.

THE French ſtands vpon great puntoes, and hath loſt by it, with mee. The bailo is a diſcreet gentleman, and a true Venetian; cloſe euen to his kitchen and buttery.

THUS your lordſhip hath an epitome of our affaires, in retorne of your hiſtory; and if I haue any other ſtore, I haue the ſame want which your lordſhip mentions, a cyphar, which you may ſupply, becauſe I liue ſubiect to the more daunger and miſinterpretation. Your lordſhip will accept my thanks, for compenſation of other wants; and with the deliuery of this my duty to her majeſtie, you wilbe pleaſed to enforme them both, of what you think may conduce to their ſeruice, and his majeſties ends, of which I am yet ignoraunt.

AND if you find yt not ill manners, I beſeech you preſent my humble deuotion to his excellence, and prince Henry, to whom, when I haue your encouragement, I will write, that they may not forgett they haue ſuch a ſeruaunt. I doe honor extreamely the noble duke of Brunſwick, and admire the count of Manſfield, who, like another Eumenes, hath maynteyned himſelfe in the diuiſion and ruyne of ſo many great ones; and I may liue to keepe and collect the notes, that may make his ſtory as famous, though Plutarch could hardly find for him a paralell.

SIR Horace Vere, I hope, is long ſince arriued with you, to whom I would offer myne owne ſeruice by myne owne hand, if my ſickneſs had not caſt mee ſo farre behinde in my neceſſary diſpatches, and your lordſhip will conceiue I am now full of buſineſſes; and ſince I haue made a breach into ciuility, I will craue leaue to remember my noble frends, Sir John Bulace, Sir John Banwugh, capteyne Courtney, capteyne Aſhley, capteyne Carey, capteyne Killigrewe, capteyne Roe, and all thoſe who haue ſo honored themſelues, that they neede no other.

THE proceedings of and with Spaine, I will not meddle; they are like Terra del Fuoge, as vnknowne as daungerous: the very mapps of the world, of their making, are falſe, *ex induſtria.* I only conclude with this wiſh, That I had liberty to requite them, which I would doe as a good Chriſtian.

MY wife thanks your lordſhip for your remembrance, and deſires to retorne the ſame affection to you and your lady; and beeing aſſured you are weary of all this ſtuffe, except of the concluſion, which aſſures your lordſhip, that I am

Conſtantinople,
22 Jan. 1622.

the ſame affectionat frend and ſeruaunt.

HERE is arriued a nuntio from the emperour, who taking notice of the practice of Gabor in the port, hath written a moſt earneſt letter, feruently deſiring the continuance of the peace; proteſting that whatſoeuer hath beene deliuered by the miniſters of his enemies, of any leauge or confederacy made agaynſt this ſtate, is utterly falſe; that he deſires and determines to maynteyne the articles made at the laſt treaty, and to giue no cauſe of offence to the grand ſignor; and for farther confirmation, promiſeth about Eaſter to ſend a ſolemne ambaſſadour, to congratulate and renew the frendſhip with the port, deſiring that all reſolution of any breach on this ſyde, or any attempt that may occaſion it, may bee deferred vntill his arriuall, who ſhall haue *plenam potentiam* in all pretended differences: he is but new come, his letters only ſeene by the vizier, but no anſwere giuen; for which ther ſhalbe a counſultation; but I thincke the miniſters of Gabor, and their owne deſire to reul their cytty, will ouerway him: I am ſure it were in my power to turne the ſcale eyther way.

[The remainder of this poſtſcript, being effectually comprehended in ſeveral of the preceding letters, is here omitted.]

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

THIS dead ſeaſon of the yeare ſuggeſts ſo little ſubject of advertiſement, that I cannot eaſily avoyde the danger of being ſuſpected to fayle in my accuſtomed reſpect to your lordſhip; but I may truely aſſure your lordſhip, that nothing hath or ſhall eſcape my penne, that can import but ſo much as to deſerve knowledge; and yet theſe parts, for the preſent, afford ſo little, that I can promiſe your lordſhip little of that nature.

WEE have advertiſement here of two millions and a halfe of ducatts, made over from Genoa to Antwerp for ſeaven monthes proviſion, beginning with this preſent of February, for the Spaniſh army; and that the marquis Spinola hath already given out commiſſions for 12 new companies of horſe. On this ſide there is no apparence of new leavyes, all conſultation tending how to have moneyes ſtill to content the old troopes, for which a ſufficiency wilbe found; and yf any thing can be advanced eyther at home by rayſing new impoſts, or abroade by imploring the aſſiſtance of other princes, count Mansfelt is like to have his part for maintenance of his army.

HERE is preſent the baron Groisbeck, employed by thoſe of Liege to the States, to ſave that countrey from a pecuniary mulct of 50 thouſand rixdalers, impoſed becauſe of certayne troopes of the elector of Collens, which vnder command of baron Anholt came downe to the ſiege of Berghen-op-zoom; which though the elector

1622. laboured to excuſe, as being onely tranſported a little too farre in the purſuite of count Mansfelts army; yet no excuſe could prevayle ſo much, but that the States were firmely purpoſed to ſend their horſe to doe execution vpon his countryes, vntill his majeſties interceſſion, at the inſtance of the infanta, ſtruck in betwixt both, and mollifyed ſomewhat the ſeverity of the States reſolution, in procuring the buſines to be held in ſuſpence; wherby on the one ſide, not to drive thoſe people into deſpaire, and, on the other, to keepe them in awe, till it bee ſeene what will become of the baron Anholts troopes, which lodge ſtill in Munſterland, neare the frontiers of this ſtate, and are ready to ioyne with the ennemy vpon any attempt, (were it not for this bridle) as they ſhewed themſelves in Brabant; and in this ſtate the buſines is like to remayne, vnles ſome new accident drive the States to new impatience.

COUNT Mansfelt having hetherto wintered in the county of Eaſtfrizeland with the groſſe of his army, encreaſed now with diverſe new troopes, is riſen with part thereof, and hath taken in Cloppenburgh, and ſome other ſmall places in Weſtphalia, whilſt the duke of Brunſwick with other troopes is gone towards Minden; both indeavoring, as much as in them lyes, to aſſure themſelves of the command of the river Weſer, they having impatroniſed already divers of the paſſages thereof.

MY lord generall Vere ſhipped himſelf the firſt of this preſent at the Brill, for England; and Monſ. Burlamachy, who arrived here opportunely two or three dayes before, is gone with him; both of them carying a relation of the preſent condition of Franckendale, ſtill ſtraightly blocked vp, but in ſtate to hold out yet two monthes.

THE troopes come downe out of the Palatinat with my lord generall Vere, having bene embarqued in Frizeland for England, in conformity to his majeſties expreſſe commaund, and once out at ſea, were driven back agayne by contrary wind, which entertayned them in theſe parts ſo long, till a new order of his majeſty arrived, bearing, that they ſhould be licenſed on this ſide the ſea; the newes whereof coming to the troopes iuſt at the tyme when the wind turned faire, their long ſufferance on ſhipboard drave them into ſome impatience, and conſequently into diſorder, ſome of them going about to force their paſſage for England, as was firſt intended; but all was well quieted at laſt by the officers, though my lord generall had ſuch an apprehenſion of the matter, that vpon the firſt notice thereof he went hence in perſon with all poſſible diligence, to Medenblick (where the troopes lay); but at his arrivall there, he found the troopes departed orderly towards the place appointed for their licenſing; which was performed at Harlem the 29th of the laſt, every officer and ſoldier having a proportion of money delivered them ſufficient to defray them home to their countrey; but two ſhipps of them lying at a haven further diſtant from hence then the reſt, took the opportunity of the wind before his majeſties command could come vnto them, and are gone for England. All putt together did not exceed the number of 500; and thoſe licenſed in theſe parts were betwixt 3 and 400, moſt of which take entertaynement vnder the Engliſh commaunders in ſervice of the States.

THE prince of Orange hath of late, for a good ſpace, bene confyned within doores by a long and languiſhing ſicknes; but is now well recovered, and abroade agayne.

I HAUE not heard from your lordſhip ſince your arriual at Conſtantinople; but haue written often, and ſhall continue according to occaſions, aſſuring my ſelf that when your letters begin once to rowle this way, they will in like manner holde on theyr courſe. So I wiſh your lordſhip all happines, reſting

Hagh, this 6th of January
1622, ſtylo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

To Mr. Secretary CALUERT.

Right Honorable,

THE originall of my laſt, of which the former is a copye, brought a poſtſcript inſerted iuſt at the ſealing, of another mutation and trouble heere; the ſoldiers mutining at the vizier, and procuring his change, ſetting vp in his roome my old enemy Huſſein baſſa. My laſt diſcourſe left then the duke of Sbarawsky in deſperation, the vizier hauing driuen him of, and hoped to weare him out; but being able noe longer to follow that reſolution publickly, was content with my mediation, and therevppon colourably concluded all difference, but with an intent to break agayne, by his owne plott with a Spahee, as your honor will remember. Now ſodainly depoſed, perhaps for that, though the ſoldiers were the inſtruments; this new vizier not only perſecutes and eates vp him, but, as yf there were noe other wiſedome but contrariety, runnes oppoſite to all his deſſignes. Thereby the Poliſh buſines is now called vppon, and in tenne dayes wholy concluded, according to the laſt articles agreed; and to morrow (yf noe alteration interrupt it) the duke takes his leaue, and receaues the emperours ſeale for confirmation of the peace, to the great ioy of the ambaſſador, and his trayne; who therby take themſelves deliuered from captiuity. The three great and noble priſoners are ſett free, and will make a publick acknowledgment of his majeſtyes fauour, to whome both the ambaſſadour and they attribute the beſt part of theyr good ſucceſſe. And I may now with modeſty aſſume, not only to haue finiſhed that buſineſſe, but obliged the ſtate of Poland to his majeſtyes ſeruice. I will leaue theyr profeſſion to themſelues, which they will ſolemnly make vppon theyr returne. Theſe horſe-leeches haue ſoe ſucked them all, that I am afrayd my curteſy is not at an end; but that I muſt ſupply them and the duke with money, which yf I refuſe, I leaue them in extremity, and in feare of another change; for the next vizier may recant all, while they are in theyr power: but I hope I ſhall doe it ſafely, and my nature will not ſuffer mee to ſee them want: they haue ſuffered enough already.

I MENTIONED in my laſt an Nuuatenrec arriued from 102. There is come in his company a Nunutrcenunsurtu and a Nauenunrnucanenununr nauecatuue, that hath bene cenauetutu censurtune in the like uutenecanrtune employed. Hee keepes himſelf in Netunutenrnunt nanuuucace, except among thoſe of his owne coate. Hee hath brought hither nenrnutetune and other truetunetunrcene in name from the uauenunrcu cutenunutunene, mother of 202, and hath inſtructions to treate ſomewhat ſecretly: hee pretends ſome ouerture of a commerce betweene that ſtate and this port; but wee know that the foundation of the cruecutuue of nenrce necetutrnanrer will, nor can admitt it; therefore that, wee are aſſured, is a colour. The 179 and 180 are very ielous, that hee treates a peace for 88. The vizier told mee, That an offer was made priuatly; but named not the inſtruments. I am ſure I know as much thereof as any, and can as yet aſſure nothing but this; hee hath buſines to treate, and bringes not truetunetunrcens, for noe end: my opinion is, That hee is ſent from Nrnutrnrtuns, and paſſed by 210, and mett 183 vppon the way. His negotiation is for 102, yf it goe noe further; and that 88 haue noe intereſt therein. Yf they who vpbrayd all others for any correſpondence with 151, doe now ſecretly practiſe worſe matters, wee are well requited for our charity and care of them. I will yett affirme nothing, though I haue great ſuſpition; but will ſoe attend his wayes, that yf I diſcouer him, as I will ſpeedily informe his majeſtye, ſoe I will requite him heere, while I haue opportunity.

PETENDIUS, mentioned in my laſt letter, ſeruant to 119, and by him employed into 213, and returned from thence with anſwer from 50, is heere arriued poſt; and brought mee a letter from his maſter, ſoliciting mee to ſome aſſiſtance. I haue ſeene the copye of the letters of 50 ſent to him, and aſſurance therein, that his majeſtye would vndertake the warre; but I haue refuſed to giue any anſwer, eyther by writing, or by mouing, vntill I haue order. In the meane time, hee hath ſoe many agents heere, that I am confident they will procure licence; which is now all they ſeek, to trouble 116.

THE buſines of Tunis and Algier hath taken vp all my time this weeke, and I enforced to anſwer to all theyr clamourous obiections. By the laſt, I ſent to the lords as much as was then done, whereof now I ſend a coppy; but becauſe wee are yett in agitation, I haue forborne to mention it; only I deſire your honor to enforme his majeſtye and theyr lordſhips, that I ſhall make an honorable and ſafe end thereof, vppon ſuch grounds as, I hope, may ſecure the marchant in the ſeas from them, and ſett free all the captiues in both thoſe places. Thus farre wee are come; but becauſe the writing is not yett ſealed, and deliuered by the commiſſioners,

1622. though agreed vnto, I will not aſſure any thing, where euery day breedes ſome change, and wee howrely expect the greateſt that can bee in this empire. Heerein I beſeech your honor to bee a ſutor for mee to his majeſtye, and his councell, that ſome order may bee ſpeedily taken to pay mee my expence, which, in the end, wilbee neere 1000 l. eyther by a contribution from all the companies and marchants intereſſed in theſe and the ſotherne trades and fiſhings, or els by an allowance from the collectours of the one *per centum*, raiſed only for this occaſion. I am confident to finiſh it to your honors and the marchants content: but yf they leaue it vppon mee, that pay 18 *per cent.* for the money diſburſed, it will vndoe mee.

SOE ſoone as I ſee the duke of Sbarawſky two dayes gone, I will begin to giue his majeſtye and your honor a larger reaſon of all theſe; beſeeching you to bee my excuſe, and to continue my ſuerty, that noe aſperſion or calumnye take impreſſion, vntill I giue mine owne account, as his majeſtyes faithfull ſubiect, and

Conſtantinople,
$\frac{10}{20}$ Feb. 1622.

Your Honors humble ſeruant.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

I ADVERTISED your lordſhip by the laſt ordinary, on Munday laſt, of all which was at that tyme worth the knowledge in theſe parts. That very day a notable treaſon againſt the perſon of the prince of Orange was happily diſcovered after this manner. The prince being then at Riſewick, (his accuſtomed place of recreation, to ſee his breede of horſes) two meane perſons, matroſſes, as they call them here, ſeafaring men, deſired to ſpeake with him: which he refuſing, as not willing there to be troubled, they ſtayd notwithſtanding, till he tooke his coche to returne; and then preſſing forward with importunity, they delivered him a writing, which contayned, That they two, with two other theyr companions they left at their lodging here at the Hagh, were hyred with good ſummes of money payd them downe in gold, to doe a peece of ſervice for the good of the countrey; and yf this ſervice were knowne to his excellency, they deſired to receave his commandements; yf it were not knowne, they doubted the intention, and therfore thought fitt to acquaint his excellency with it. Thervpon one of them pulled out of his pockett a handfull of gold, which he ſhewed his excellency, to confirme theyr information. His excellency returning immediatly to this place, cauſed garde to be ſett vpon theſe two men, with theyr two fellowes, who were found at theyr inne; and they conducting theyr garde, with the fiſcall, to another inne, where the partye was who delivered them theyr moneyes, (a certayne joyner of Rotterdam) he was there apprehended, with three more in his company, all ſeafaring men; and a cheſt was there found, by diſcovery of the other fower, wherin were ſome piſtolls, and long daggers; and in the bedſtrawe, where theſe men lay, were hidden certayne poignards: which being ſhewed them, and they asked to what purpoſe they had thoſe armes, they agreed all in one tale, That they had a deſſigne to have broken vp a priſon at Harlem, wherin lye two Arminian preachers, Popius and Born, and to have ſett them at liberty: to which they pretended all to be perſuaded by one Berkle, late ſecretary of Blaſwick, from which place he was deported in the late generall reformation, and hath ever ſince lived at Roterdam. This Berkle was mett going out of that inne as the fiſcall entred, who ſpake with him, he being of his acquaintance, but lett him goe vnarreſted; and he is ſince eſcaped, for which the fiſcall is much blamed. Since theſe mens apprehenſion, they having bene more ſtrictly examined, and the chiefe of them ſhewed the torture, they confeſſe this delivery of the Arminian preachers to be onely a pretence agreed amongſt them, in caſe theyr plott ſhould be diſcovered; which was, to have aſſayled the prince of Orange, and murdered him in his coche in his uſuall walke betwixt this and Riſewick; for which, beſides this money already diſtributed, which was to the valew of 300 florins a man: larger ſummes were promiſed, with aſſurance of maintenance for theyr wives and children that ſhould miſcarry in the attempt, which ſhould have bene exploicted by theſe eight here taken, (of which fower onely knew the whole matter) the ſecretary Berkle, who is fled, and eight more were to come from Leyden. The chiefe contriver of this treaſon, and he that undertooke to give the blow to his excellency, whilſt the other ſhould have ſtayed his coche, and aſſayled thoſe about him, was one Slatius, an Arminian baniſhed preacher, who hath lived cloſely ſince his baniſhment at Rotterdam, and hath drawne into it Barnevelts two ſonnes, Grondeuil and Craningpolder, (both which are fled away from hence vpon this diſcovery); and Vandermyle, Barneuelts ſonne in lawe, is brought hether priſoner from Beuerwick, (a place betwixt Alkmar and Harlem, where he was confyned) accuſed to be acquainted therwith by Slatius, who was lately with him at Beuerwick, in his way from Amſterdam. Proclamation is made for the apprehenſion of Slatius, with Geſteranus and Velſius, (two Arminian miniſters likewiſe) accuſed to be of the conſpiracye; and Berkle, vnder another name he goeth by, Adrian Vandyke, with 4000 florins vpon every one of theyr heads; 600 being promiſed to the diſcoverer of any one of the eight Leyden men, or other complices, and impunity to ſuch as willingly appeare. One Siluius, a doctour of law, and late profeſſour of Leyden, is priſoner upon this occaſion, by whoſe hand ſome of the moneyes were likewiſe diſtributed. Theyr purpoſe was, having done theyr exploict, to have eſcaped, by benefitt of the froſt, over the yce, through the mariſh grounds, towards Tergow; which had bene no hard matter, eyther for the execution, (his excellency going alwayes vnaccompanyed, ſave onely with ſuch as he hath in his coche, and one page on horſeback) or the eſcape, by meanes of their ſwift ſlyding vpon the yce, vnder much covert, which is the nature of that drowned land. The ſummes of money delivered to theſe men, as *pretium ſanguinis*, in all to the valew of 5000 florins, and the ſeaſon of the yeare ſo proper for invaſion by meanes of the froſt, makes it ſuſpected the ennemy had a hand in this treaſon, but as yet appeares no further evidence then ſuſpition onely: howſoever, they would have reaped the fruict thereof by the death of this worthy prince, whome God doth vndoubtedly protect; he having within theſe few days eſcaped two great dangers, this of treaſon, and another of ſicknes, wherewith, notwithſtanding, he is much broken.

THE treatie in England, touching our Eaſt Indian differences with this ſtate, is ended, after thirteene months diſpute, to the mutual contentment of the commiſſioners on both ſides; though our marchants complaine, as being looſers vppon the whole bargaine. This night the returne of the States ambaſſadors is expected; and I reſt

Hagh, this 13th of
February, 1623.
ſtylo nou.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionatly, to doe you ſeruice,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My verygood Lord,

I CONCEAVE your lordſhip wilbe deſirous to vnderſtand the proceedings here with the conſpirators againſt the prince of Orange, of whoſe treaſon, and the diſcovery thereof, I advertiſed your lordſhip at large the 13th of the laſt; and therfore would not fayle to advertiſe your lordſhip what is ſince hapned in that ſubject, though here be little elſe worth the writing.

THE 20th of the laſt, *ſtylo novo*, Grondeuille (Barneuelts eldeſt ſonne) was brought priſoner to this towne; who was followed from Scheueling, (a village a myle diſtant from hence, where he was diſcovered to haue bene) from place to place by the ſea-ſide, till he was taken in one of the iſlands by Texel, the 18th late at night, ſome few howers before he ſhould have ſhipt himſelf for Bremen; for which he had a ſhip prepared, and onely attended the tyde. Since, an other of the proclamed men, Dauid Coorenwinder, ſecretary of Berkel, hath bene brought in, being taken at Ouerſchee, betweene Delph and Roterdam, in a boors houſe, where he had layne cloſe ſome dayes; and they are both with the reſt of the priſoners in the common jayle. Vpon promiſe of impunity made to any participants in this treaſon, that ſhall diſcloſe more thereof then is yet knowne, many of the Arminian faction doe ſecretly preſent themſelues; and by ſome of them is diſcovered, that Vorſtius, who for more then theſe two yeares ſpace hath bene eſteemed to be dead in a village, to which he was retired, neare Hamburgh, hath bene all the laſt ſummer in Vtrecht;

and

1622. and the like report being made about 3 monthes ſince, of Vtenbogard to be dead at Rouen, here is information, That he was about that tyme ſeene in this towne: ſo as thoſe two men are generally ſuſpected; but I know not how far accuſed, to be chiefe inſtruments in this conſpiracy.

HERE they have already begun with executions of ſome of the conſpiratours, of which 4 were beheadded, and one of them quartered on Munday laſt here, in the common place of execution; which was the carpenter of Roterdam, brother in law to Slatius; and the three matroſſes taken with him in this towne, by the diſcovery of the firſt fower, which revealed the matter to his excellency: they were all men of limmes and countenance fitt for ſuch a ſervice, and having their ſwords and poiniards, which were expreſly prepared for the exploict, broken before theyr faces, dyed ſtoutly and quietly without commotion of the people, notwithſtanding that there were no more then the ordinary gards, which attend common executions. Within an hower after their execution were brought in two more of the proclamed men, (the Blanceerts of Leyden, of which one is a miniſter, by orders ſent him in writing from Vtenbogard ſince his baniſhment) and one Pertye, who fled with them, and were all taken together at Embden vpon the guilt which was there diſcovered in theyr countenance, when the proclamation was there publiſhed againſt them. It was thought that, on Friday laſt the two ſecretaryes, Vandycke and Coorenwinder, ſhould have dyed (one of which hath freely, and the other vpon torture, confeſſed the whole matter); but theyr execution was deferred, to confront them with Grondeuille, who ſtands vpon his innocency; but is accuſed (though he was not to have bene preſent at the exploict, nor is not altogether ſo culpable as his yonger brother) of theſe three points: 1. That the money with which theſe aſſaſins were hyred was, for the moſt part, borrowed vpon his creditt. 2. That he and his brother had ſpoken, in this towne, to certayne chiefe perſons, whome they knew to be diſcontented for being putt out of theyr offices, to be ready, when the blow was given, to putt the people into commotion. 3. That he reſolved ioinctly with his brother, to rayſe the boores and fiſhers in the Venes (which is the drowned land here adioyning) to enter this towne, which lyes open on all ſides, and aſſiſt them in theyr enterpriſe for a new alteration of the ſtate. Vandermyle is ſtill in reſtraint, but not in the common priſon, there being no more layd vnto his charge, then ſpeach with Slatius at Beuerwick; which he freely confeſſeth, but ſayth, It tended to no other effect then that miniſters expreſſing of diſcontentment in generall termes, for the overthrow of theyr cauſe and fortunes. It appeares by the ſentences of the fower which are executed, that Slatius was the chiefe inſtrument of practiſing thoſe 8 of Roterdam. The 8 of Leyden are now all taken, by the accuſation of one of the complices, vpon promiſe of impunity.

THE laſt letters from Embden ſay, That Mansfelts army is in little better ſtate then in a generall mutiny, the ſoldiers refuſing obedience vnto him, (who keepes himſelf cloſe in Stichuyſen) and ſpoyling all the Embdenners lands neare that towne, which hetherto haue bene ſpared; ſo as now thoſe burghers crye out and complayne more then the count of Eaſtfrizeland, who hath ſtill a gard vpon him by Mansfelts men at Ezes. But here is a ſpeach, that Mansfelt hath a mind to match himſelf with one of that counts daughters, who is there preſent with her father; and it is the rather believed, becauſe of this proceeding againſt the Embdenners; wherwith theyr count, conſidering all that is paſt, cannot be diſpleaſed. The duke of Brunſwick, in the meane tyme, doth poſſeſſe himſelf of paſſages vpon the Weſer, where he hath taken a towne called Rentelen, in the countye of Schomburgh; which gives him free entrance into the biſhoprick of Heyldiſheym, and there he lodgeth his men in ſuch lands as belong to the biſhop of Collen, ſparing the reſt, which belong to the duke his brother. In the taking of Rentelen, a count Rhyngraue was hurt; ſo was coronel Knyphauſen; but neyther of them with danger of lyfe.

IT is advertiſed hether, from Hamburgh, That the king of Denmarke is come thether with a ſmall trayne, with purpoſe to goe from thence to Bremen, to inſtalle his ſecond ſonne into that biſhoprick; in the tranſaction whereof the preſent biſhops conſent is haſtened by feare of the armyes, with which on all ſides that biſhoprick is environed.

THE States of Holland are newly aſſembled, chiefly about buſines of finances. The 17 directours of the Eaſt Indian company are now mett in this towne, about accompliſhment of their conditions with our men reſolved of in this laſt treaty.

A FLEETE of 9 ſhipps ſetting out the laſt yeare, and layd aſide for this winter, is now in hand agayne at Goré, where they were vnladen vpon the alarum of the Spaniſh armada. They have the ſame admirall as before, and the ſame equippage; but the deſſigne is ſtill kept ſecret; onely, by proportion of theyr victuall, and choiſe of theyr ſeamen, it is plainly ſeene they are bound for the Weſt Indyes.

I HAVE not yet had the happines of hearing from your lordſhip ſince your ſettling in that charge; but when you are once in a trayne of writing, I make no doubt but your lordſhip will doe as I have done vpon all occaſions, and will not fayle to continue: ſo I committ your lordſhip to Gods bleſſed protection.

From the Hagh, the
6th of March, 1623.
ſtylo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

To the Archbiſhop of CANTERBURY.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

SINCE my laſt letters of September paſt, a grieuous and long ſickneſs hath enforced mee to an vnwilling ſilence; my excuſe hauing bene ſo painful and iuſt, I hope your grace will nott expect another. Betweene theſe dates, ſo many affaires and changes haue filled vpp the tyme, that I cannott look back at ſoe great a diſtance, but as vpon an vnlimitted proſpect at uncerteynty. Some things of moſt eminency I will remember, that your grace may viewe the generalityes; and your wiſedome, by thoſe arch-lynes, will conceiue more then I can expreſſe.

THE ſtate of this empire continues labouring vnder the diſeaſe of mutiny, the ſoldiours remouing all officers, and vſurping to themſelues whateuer they pleaſe; they haue latly made twoe viziers, who at their firſt comming exact and proſcribe, as in the factions of Scylla and Marius, all their enemyes; and tell their frends they muſt fine alſo, to prouide newe donatiues, to maynteyne them in their honor. I haue ſeene now 6 in nine moneths, and doe daily expect another, when the preſent is fitt for the ſtall. They ſpeake the ſame of the king, and wee cannott hope that hee will laſt, butt becauſe hee cannott gouerne. So there is none that is intereſſed in the ſtate, that will aduenture a reformation.

IN Aſia are 3 open rebellions, one at Arzerum, another in Meſopotamia, the laſt and moſt dangerous at Babilon; becauſe an emir, or pretending prince, hath diſmiſſed the baſſa and his ſoldiours with ſcorne and bloud. Here they dare not talke of it, becauſe they knowe not how to amend it: to ſend an army, they are not ſure that the ſoldiour will obey in the field, that is rebelled in the citty, *gnari, civilibus bellis plùs militibus quàm ducibus licère*; reſoluing rather to diſſemble yt, then to take any courſe of puniſhment, which may blowe the fire the greater; butt hope to accommodate it by faire meanes; which I doe not beleeue, becauſe *imperium cupientibus, nihil medium, inter ſumma, aut præcipitia.*

WITH Poland the peace is at laſt concluded, and the duke of Zbarawsky departed as content as from a captiuity; for 12 weekes hee was here deteyned with falſhood. Butt becauſe I intend to make a large diſcourſe of that buſineſs for the variety, I will not trouble your grace with any other circumſtance then the concluſion; which was huddled vpp by a new vizier, rather in contrariety to the old, then vppon any ground. There is no article of conſequence but the generality of frend to frend, and enemy to enemy; by which the Turks hope to ſecure Bethlem Gabor from any interruption, and the emperour from any ayd from that kingdome. The mediation of this peace was referred to mee, and the honor, I hope, wilbee acknowledged to his majeſtie.

FROM Tranſiluania, ſince the firſt, are come other ambaſſadours, and ſince them a meſſenger; all to ſollicite ſome ayd, at leaſt, licence for the recouery of Hungary. That prince will not giue ouer his pretenſions; and the Turks, though they will not openly breake with the emperour, will maynteyne him in the quarrell *alla Eſpagniola*. They pretend that the king of Bohemia will retorne, and all thoſe prouinces reuolt. They haue ſo filled the eares of this ſtate with hopes of keeping the houſe

1622. of Auſtria in action, and recouering ſomwhat from them, that they haue procured letters to the king of Bohemia, to encourage him; and, with conſent of the Holland ambaſſador, to that ſtate: the contents yett I know not, butt I ſhall in few dayes gett the copy. My opinion is, that they only haue procured theſe to inſinuate an aſſiſtance and league from them, that therby they may more eaſily gett ſuccours here; butt whether they will ſend them, or no, as yett I doubt. I haue bene called to ſay ſomwhat in his majeſties name, but I durſt not; butt rather haue done good offices to thoſe, who (as I feare) will not deſerue it. If it had bene lawfull to haue repaid the treaty of Bruxells with the like, I could haue turned the ſcales: butt ſeeing in ſixe moneths I haue had no aduiſe, I haue kept myſelfe ſtrictly to my orders: here might haue bene wrought a braue diuerſion, without diſhonor, if his majeſtie had affected it. Theſe ambaſſadours haue ſo farre at laſt preuailed, as a generall is named with 20000 Turks to aſſiſt Gabor; and the baſſa of Boſna in chiefe; vnder him the Baſſaes of Buda, Caniſia and Temiſuar, to bee in readineſs with their forces on the border, to ſerue occaſion. The vizier proteſted to mee, That they would not enter into the emperours hereditary dominions; but I feare they watch opportunity to doe more then they pretend, though theſe miniſters of Tranſiluania make all chriſtian apologies and proteſtations; and I doubt not but good vſe might be made of this action, without endangering one foot of ground to the enemy. As yett they cannott gett their perſonall diſpatch, though the order for this ayd bee gone before them. The count of Torne will runne that fortune, becauſe he can find no better; otherwiſe, as he withdrawes to meddle in the negotiation, ſo I think hee is weary of that ſeruice, where he ſhall make but a Tartarian warre, and gett no fortune. I ſhall be larger the next poſt, when I ſhall haue tyme and certenty to write to his majeſtie.

THE emperour hath ſent a currier to counterwork with letters, and promiſſes of an ambaſſador, deſiring to reſpitt all reſolution vntill his arriuall about Eaſter. Mee thinks hee ſhould make more haſt, if hee hoped not in their old plott, to wynne tyme. Here is ſecretly arriued a fryar, with preſents from the dutcheſs-mother of Florence: he pretends releaſe of ſlaues, and trade for that ſtate; butt that couering is a figg-leafe; wee ſuſpect a beginning of a worſe treaty, ſuch as hath formerly come from Naples. I dare not yett bee too bold in ſuſpitions, but will attend it warily.

I THOUGHT not to haue drawne your grace into this length; but the matter is ſo abundant, that it confuſeth mee: my purpoſe only was, to enforme you of the jeſuiticall conſtancy, that, whereſoeuer they liue, they muſt, like themſelues, (for no minerall is ſo buſy and ſubtill) bee working ſubuerſion.

THE preſent patriarch, a man ſober, learned, peacefull, not hauing ſought their, nor their patrons familiarity, and in profeſſion of his religion oppoſite, hath ſo farre offended their greatneſs, that beeing but ſeauen, they plotted with a Greeke biſhopp, countenanced by the F. A. to remoue him from his ſea, and to aduance that other their proſelite to his dignity; who ſhould by litle and litle ſowe the Romiſh doctrine, and priuatly ſubſcribe the popes vniuerſality, and in tyme ſubiect the Eaſterne church wholy to his holyneſs. This diſcouered, the patriarch came to mee for counſell and aſſiſtance, which I could not deny him; beſides the vniuſtice of the act, I forſawe it would bee very dangerous for vs to ſuffer that faction to be ſtrengthened with a patriarch; and for the generall, though this bee remote, to ſee that religion gett more diſciples. I ſhowed him how eaſy it were to roote out them that would roote out him; for if the vizier ſhould know, that they crept hither to make any alteration in that church, in liberty vnder them, and to ſteale away, as it were, ſo many ſubiects, to add to the popes monarchy, I am aſſured, as not long ſince they were baniſhed, now they would be whippt away: butt this courſe, for reuerence to the chriſtian name, and for ſome reſpect to one of them, I was not willing to aduance, before admonition. The reuerend good man, in all myldneſs, then reſolued, on the firſt Sunday of Lent, to make a publique ſermon, and to call all the clergy and beſt members of his church, and there to open this honeſt plott, without naming the Jeſuits, as not within his juriſdiction; but to excommunicate and depriue the biſhopp: which he hath, the laſt Sunday, very ſolemnly performed, in his miter and pontificalibus, aſſiſted with 4 archbiſhopps, and all his presbitry. In his lerned ſermon hee gaue modeſt exhortations, and comming to the act of excommunication, hee denounced it againſt him and certeyne other organs and inſtruments, anathematiſing them, and all that ſhould aſſociate or communicate with them. Thus as yett all is quieted; but how my fiery maſters take this bold and ſecrett blowe, I yett know nott: if they proceed, hee will make a proteſt againſt them publiquely, and ſett forth their practize and doctrine, and perhapps, in playne termes, excommunicat them; which may breed ſome buſineſs. If theſe ſpirituall weapons preuaile not, wee are reſolued they ſhall not triumph ouer him.

I BESEECH your grace, vouchſafe mee ſome of your counſell in all theſe: I walk in blyndneſs, without any rule butt myne owne diſcretion, which by too much zeale may erre *errore amoris*.

YOUR grace, I doubt not, by my generall letters to the lords, hath heard that I haue endeauored a peace with Tunis and Algier, as ſubiects to this port. I am confident to make it perfect by the next poſt, vpon conditions honorable, if there be any honor to haue trade here: neceſſity is now the beſt defence. In this peace I ſhall free 800 ſlaues, but by redemption of ſome fewe Turks ſold by ours; which charitable work, I knowe, your grace will advance by ſome way, if not by that which I was bold to propound formerly, and now would bee of excellent vſe; of which I daily expect your graces aſſiſtance and opinion; and, in concluſion, that you will ſtill affoord mee your wonted fauour, as

Conſtantinople, $\frac{8}{18}$ March, 1622. *Your Graces deuoted humble ſeruaunt.*

To the QUEEN *of* BOHEMIA.

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

INTO what hopes and feares the treaties for your Majeſtie hath putt mee, and the long expectance of ſome good newes, my laſt, of the 25th of January, haue, I hope, enformed you. What might haue bene done from hence, I am loath to mention, ſeeing no vſe hath bene made of it: and now, hauing receiued your Majeſties letter of December, I am equally amazed with wonder and griefe. All that I can doe, is, to pray to that mercifull God, who will doe more for your Majeſtie, when you are at the loweſt, then the arme of man is able to doe: then is his tyme to ſhew himſelfe a God, and to reiect Gedeons 30000, and with three hundred to effect his owne counſailes. I haue, under this beleefe, an aſſured confidence in his majeſtie, both as a father, and the wiſeſt of kings: I am perſwaded he giues place to the tymes, not to the cauſe; there is ſomwhat for him to doe, which wee inferior creatures ſhall enioy and admire, though wee are not worthy to foreknow the counſell.

Moſt excellent Lady, be your owne queene; baniſh all deſpaires and feares: be aſſured, the cauſe in which you ſuffer, cannot periſh: if God had not planted it, it had long ſince bene rooted out. Vouchſafe to remember the motto of our laſt eternally glorious Elizabeth; This is done of the Lord, and it is wonderful in our eyes: ſo ſhall the day of your retorne bee, to thoſe honors, which you, aboue all princes, meritt.

I HAUE heard of the ſucceſs of the treaties, though very late; and yet I heare thoſe hopes are renewed. I haue no further liberty, though I haue written largely, if nott too boldly, of all the aduantages might bee made from hence.

THE count of Torne is yett here, as weary as of a gaile: I ſhall not need to write you the ſucceſs of the negotiations of the miniſters of the prince of Tranſiluania, ſeeing from him your Majeſtie will haue moſt particular information, and there bee ſome things vnfitt for mee to know; as there is an ouer-buſy knowledge, ſo there is a diſcreet ignorance. Thus much only as publique; if it may bee any comfort to you, I will not omitt, That Bethlem Gabor will not leaue his pretence, and your Majeſties enemies, to enioy their tryumph; hee pretends this only to doe you ſeruice, otherwiſe hee might liue in peace; hee hath procured ſome ayd, not to make a breach with (   ), but vnder couler of aſſiſting Hungary, as in league with the port, to repay them in their owne mettall. The count of Torne is reſolued to runne the fortune of this warre. I dare ſay no more; but if his majeſtie would not be offended, much more might bee done; but ſo great is the ſyncerity

1622. of his chriſtian heart, and the care of his roiall honor, that hee will not vſe ſcorpions to heale with. I beſeech Almighty God ripen and direct his councells to his glory, and the benefitt of your Majeſtie, in whoſe ſuffering all honeſt men are tortured. How ſoone this attempt will bee begunne, I cannott ſay; for this court is ſick of miſgouerment, and nothing is done but for lucre, and according to the humour of the viziers, of which I haue ſeene 6 in 9 moneths, and this the worſt; for though he be content with the action, yett he deferres the diſpatch, and courſely handleth the ambaſſadours.

I WOULD faine leaue this ſceane, and change to a merrier; and am extreamely gladd that your Majeſtie can yett think of the golartiſme of our emperour: now he is fallen ſo lowe, that all my relations of him will ſmell; there is no more hope of his wiſdome, it is now enough to keepe him cleanely: but becauſe my letters ſhall not leaue your Majeſtie melancholy, you ſhall heare the ſtory of the entry of the Dutch lady ſent hither.

BUT before I mention ſuch things, I humbly beſeech your Majeſtie to accept my thanks for the greateſt jewells and honors I poſſeſs, in yours and his Majeſties pictures, which all nations haue come to ſee. Among others, the emperours agent beeing with mee, I forced the ſight vpon him: when he had well beheld them, hee asked mee, Whoſe they were? I replyed, The king and queene of Bohemia; and are not theſe worthy to haue a kingdome? Hee anſwered mee, *Par que nom?* and ſo roſe and departed, as if hee had broken a tooth. I will not flatter your Majeſtie; your picture here doth conquer hearts; and I am infinitly ſatisfied, that no aduerſity hath power to baniſh thoſe ſmiles which yet ſmile vpon vs; euery day wee honor them; they make my houſe a court, and my chamber a preſence.

TO retorne to our hiſtory: The Dutch ambaſſadors lady, which ſhalbee, when hee may eat fleſh, for yett it is Lent, beeing arriued within 2 miles of this citty, hee ſuffered her not to come priuatly, which her diſcretion did affect; butt firſt ſent her two ſlaues, that had often kept him warm, damoſeills about the age of 16; which the good woman was ſorry to receiue as her firſt preſent. The next day he procured a Turks gally, with all their barbarous muſicque; and ſo brought her, not the next way, in tryumph through Perſepolis, butt about, by the face of the whole citty, thence 4 miles about, accompanied with ſome Francks, and 1000 Greeks, merry Greeks indeed! Att his dore hee made an arch, with leaues of paper and copper, ſo vpp the ſtayers; the hall carpetted with cloth of gold, the houſe ſett all about with garlands, like a pageant; briefly, my lady maioreſs, at the ſpittle, neuer made ſuch a ſhowe. Hee hath prouided jewells for euery member, diamonds like pibbles, pearles like St. Martins ware. The mariage is not yett ſolempnized for want of a chapleyne, which myne may haue the honor to ſupply; ſo as yet one houſe hath Hero and Leander; the ſea is only a great hall that devides them. The lady, as I heare, is as modeſt, as the lord is vayne. The l'enuoy is, he hath made a rumour, that gott her nothing but curſes of Turks, and an enquyry of the Chriſtians, what princes daughter ſhee was, and no man could tell. Wee are here good frends, and though I partake to your Majeſtie our houſhold mirth, you will vſe it ſoe, that it ſhall not hinder the reſt wee expect here. I conclude; the loue betwene them is like a ſtory in Amadis: I wiſh there may be no Gall in the end. Now I haue leaſure againe, to pray for your Majeſtie; alas! I can doe litle elſe; but that ſo feruently, that I hope fire will come downe from heauen to conſume your enemyes: ſoe prayeth

20 March, 1622. *Your Majeſties moſt humbly deuoted.*

My poore wife weepes at your Majeſties letter, and proteſts her teares ſhall ſerue for weapons: if both of vs could dye for your Majeſties aduantage, it would be an eternall life of fame.

From

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON: *Giving Sir* THOMAS, *at* Coſtantinople, *an Account of the Tranſactions in* Chriſtendom.

My very good Lord,

I SHALL begin this letter with that I conceave your lordſhip knoweth already from ſome other hand; yet I had rather give your lordſhip that trouble, then leave any thing vnadvertiſed.

HERE have bene certaine agents, long expected out of France, to treate with count Mansfelt, who arrived here the 12th of this preſent, and went towards the count the day following; one of them being Montero, cornet to the duke of the Neuers, who was employed by that duke to treate with Mansfelt the laſt ſummer, when he lay with his army neare Mouſſon in the frontiers of France; the other is de Beauſſe, a gentleman belonging to the duke of Sauoy, in whome that prince hath much confidence, a man formerly acquainted with Mansfelt. They were accompanyed with Tournon, who had fetcht a new poſting iorney into France, employed thether by Mansfelt: and they have commiſſion (as they here gave out) ioinctly to treate with Mansfelt to take him and his army into the ſervice of the league, for the recovery of the Valtoline; but vpon what conditions, they did not diſcover here in theyr paſſage: and though they pretended to have abſolute power to conclude with Mansfelt, I have reaſon to believe they goe onely to hold him in devotion, till it be ſeene whether that warre of the league goe on or not; for ſure I am they cary him no money, which is the onely engagement on both ſides; and his army is in that diſcontent for want of pay, that it will hardly be entertayned by fair words.

THE Embdenners have drawne vp theyr ſluces, and therby drowned the whole countrey of Eaſt-frizeland as high as Aureck, wherby to ſave theyr poſſeſſions, which lye, for the moſt part, in a higher land betwixt theyr towne and Griet, from the ſpoyle of Mansfelts cavalry, which wilbe forced to ſeeke new paſture; and having the ennemy ſo neare at hand maſter of all Munſterland, will have no place to retire into but frends countreyes; which makes all arme againſt him, as againſt a common ennemy; the princes of the Neyther Saxes countreys having declared theyr intention to ſtand vpon theyr garde; and the elector of Brandenburgh newly returned from Dreſden, putting his whole countrey into armes, to reſiſt the paſſage of that army, which he apprehends it will take that way into Sileſia.

WEE vnderſtand from Ratisbone, that the emperor, notwithſtanding the direct oppoſition of the ambaſſadors of the temporall electors, and the perſwaſion of the eccleſiaſtiques, to delay the tranſlation of the Palatine electorat, went through with that worke the $\frac{15}{25}$ of February, and, with much ſolemnity, conferred that dignity vpon the duke of Bauier: which being foreſeene by the two electors, Saxe and Brandenburgh, when they were together at Dreſden, they expreſt, *inter pocula*, much diſcontentment, determining not to aſſiſt after that tranſlation ſhould ſucceede in the electorall colledge, and threatning ſomtymes to joyne with Mansfelt, but without reſolution or concluſion: ſo as Tilly being now vpon his march towards Weſtphalia, (for which the laſt letters from Franckford ſay he had there provided horſe for his canon, and demanded paſſage of the landgrave of Heſſen through his countrey) and the emperor leavying men in all parts for the increaſe of his army, though they ſhould hereafter bethincke themſelves better of the neceſſity of their affaires, there wilbe no reſource for them; vnles the king of Denmarke, who is now hovering about Hamburgh, to ſettle his ſonne in the biſhoprick of Bremen, ſeeing the common danger, ſhould make himſelf head of a party; which is not to be promiſed of a prince ſo cautious in his proceedings, though he hath of late dayes ſent and written curteouſly to Mansfelt, and preſented him with a faire jewell of diamonds, and helped forward a treaty concluded with the duke Chriſtian of Brunſwick, for a tranſmiſſion of his troopes into his elder brothers charge and pay; which are arguments of ſome matter of moment he hath in haud.

MANSFELT hath converted his making love to the count of Eaſt-frizelands daughter into counſell to the father, whome he wiſheth to putt himſelf and his countrey into the protection of the king of Denmarke; of which kings proceedings I find the States are jealous, who believe his drawing dependence upon him, is onely for the pur-

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THE drummes doe now beate in this towne, as in the reſt of Holland, to take vp men for the States fleete, I have formerly advertiſed your lordſhip, is now ſetting out hereby, at Goré.

THEY haue here an unwelcome newes of the fayling of a voyage of theſe countrey ſhipps, to the number of 60 ſayle made lately, as they vſually have done of late yeares, to Porto del Rey in the Weſt Indyes, to fetch ſalt; many of which are returned empty, in regard they found forts caſt vp by the Spaniards with artillery planted vpon theyr places of landing and lading; but 35 ſayle, which were all that had ordinance in them, (the reſt belonging to the Anabaptiſts of Northolland, being, as theyr vſe is, vnarmed) remayne in thoſe ſeas vpon adventure to repaire the loſſe of theyr voyage.

HERE is a whiſpering of ſome ſecret handling, about renewing the truce betwixt the Spaniards and the States; which is ſayd to be conducted by the baron of Groiſbeck, who was lately here for the affaires of the biſhop of Collen, and being returned to Liege, went immediately from thence to Bruxells, where he writes hether to the agent of Collen, he will make no long ſtay without returning to this place; but withall adds, there is no apparence that the truce can be renewed upon the wonted termes, without ſome alterations for the Spaniards contentment; but it is apparent in three great buſineſſes now on foote, that is, the reſtitution of the Palatinat and the Valtoline, and the truce of theſe countreyes, the houſe of Auſtria having peace and warre in theyr hands, playes vpon the advantage; and the iſſue is like to be, (as wee ſee by the actuall tranſpoſing of the electorat) that the weakeſt muſt goe to the wall, and the beſt armed wilbe leaſt harmed. Theſe men therfore, doubting of the ſucceſſe, vſe all poſſible meanes of rayſing money for theyr army, which was never ſo ill payd, in opinion, that yf the buſineſs of the Valtolina (which already they heare is like to be putt *in depoſito* into the hands of the pope) be no better ſuſtayned then that of the palatinat, they ſhall have, before this next ſummer ends, the whole force of the king of Spayne, the emperour, and catholique league, vpon their backs.

THEY are putt in hope out of France, by their ambaſſadour Langrac, of an ayd of 400 thouſand crownes by way of payment of arrerages for the entertaynement of theſe French troopes; but withall he advertiſeth the conſtables loſſe of creditt and authority with that king, on which they chiefly relyed. They are here in diſcourſe of ſending an extraordinary ambaſſage thether; but cannot agree about the perſons, in regard they will not employ Arminians; and their oppoſites are obnoxious in that court.

Slatius, the Arminian miniſter, one of the chiefe contrivers of the conſpiracy againſt the prince of Orange, was brought in priſoner hether, the 12th of this preſent, being taken in a ſmall village neare Coevoerden, the vtmoſt frontiers of Overyſſel; where being in the ordinary inne in the diſguiſe of a poore ſhipper, with a boy he had hyred for his guide, a ſmall partye of the States ſoldiers comming caſually into the ſame houſe, he tooke a fright, and departed ſodainly, leaving a pott full of drinck by the fire vntouched; which the ſoldiers ſeeing, being all Duch, ſuſpected immediatly, that no man would leave his drinck ſo ſlightly, vnleſs he had ſomewhat in his head extraordinary; and therfore purſued him as one of the ennemyes ſpyes, and brought him to Coevoerden, where by letters he wrote ſecretly to his wife and his ſiſter, widow to the joyner of Roterdam, who was here lately executed, he was diſcovered and conducted to this place; but would not confeſſe his name or condition, vntill, being here in priſon, he was confronted by ſome of his familiar acquaintance. The 16th, was likewiſe brought in a ſervant to Barnevelts yonger ſonne, who was taken in a bote on Cleueſide, neare to Skinckſconce, where he had landed his maſter in company of Vanderduſſen of Roterdam, who are both eſcaped to Goch in Cleueland, where the ennemy hath garriſon, but ran a great hazard in being ſearched for by the ſoldiers of Skinckſconce, in a ſmall houſe at the foote of a wind-mill, whilſt they were gott vp into the mill, and there remayned a whole day, till, having the miller for their guide, they gott to Goch by night. Thoſe two onely excepted, it is thought they have here all the principall of this conſpiracye in hold, with thoſe that are already executed; and they are none of them ſparing in their confeſſions, though at firſt ſome of them were ſilent, till they were brought to the torture; yet, to have cleare evidence, their execution is deferred, till all may be had out of them, which belongs to this buſines: in which, though they are all free in condemning themſelves, they are very cloſe in accuſing of others; which, according to the vſe of this countrey, cannot be wrong from them by torture.

I GOE on like a blinde man with your lordſhip, not yet ſeeing what becomes of my many letters; and ſo will continue in hope they come well to your handes: and when you are once in the way of writing hether, you will purſue it as conſtantly. Of our princes hazardous jorney with ſmall companie into Spain, I ſay nothing, knowing your lordſhip hath all our domeſtique affaires from the fountaine. So, with my beſt wiſhes, I reſt,

Hagh, this 27th of March
1623, ſtylo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON: *Relating to the Executions in* Holland *of the Conſpirators againſt the Prince of* Orange.

My very good Lord,

ON Wedneſday laſt, here was another execution in the publique place of juſtice, of three more of the conſpirators againſt the prince of Orange; the firſt of which was the heere van Grondeuelt, Barneuelts eldeſt ſonne, who much deceaved the world, in that being knowne to be *meticuloſus*, heard his ſentence pronounced, and tooke his death with good aſſurance, ſaying, That deſire of revenge, and ill counſell, had brought him to his end; which were all the words he vſed. He had the favour to haue his head and body buryed in the French church, and in the ſame vault with his father: the other two, ſecretaryes of Berkel and Bleyſwick, dyed boldly likewiſe, and vſed more ſpeach, both to the ſame effect, asking forgivenes of the people for the ruyne they had brought vpon them, yf their enterpriſe had taken effect, for which they confeſſed well to have deſerved death. They were both beheadded as the former, and after quartered, their heads and their right hands being ſett and hung vp on gibetts betwixt this and Riſewick, and the reſt of their limmes in the three chiefe auenues of this towne. This execution was garded by two companyes of ſoldiers more then the former, by reaſon of the multitude of people come to be ſpectators from all parts. The next weeke Slatius, the two Blancerts of Leyden, and Pertye, are like to goe the ſame way as the two ſecretaryes, for being chiefe perſons both in the conſpiracy, and for the execution; which will give me new ſubject of ſaluting your lordſhip. Meane while I reſt

Hagh, this 3d of April.
1623. ſtylo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

To the Lords of his MAJESTY's *Council.*

Right honorable, my very good Lordes,

WHAT hath bene the ſucceſs of the commands ſent to Tunes and Algier, procured by your lordſhipps order, my laſt of the 25th January hath fully informed; your lordſhipps will then bee pleaſed to remember, that I aduiſed of the arriuall of tenn commiſſioners from Algier, and two aſſiſtants from Tunes, deputed to declare and diſpute their owne cauſe at this port: wee haue had many meetings, and many controuerſies, vnfitt to recite; the ſubſtance your lordſhipps will collect by the encloſed papers, which, I hope, haue finiſhed that buſineſs, and will ſettle both a trade in thoſe parts conuenient for the merchant, and peace in the ſeas, if his majeſtie accept thereof, and your lordſhipps vouchſafe your helpe and countenance, before theſe good inclynations coole, and leaſt, by any delay on our parts they may find occaſion to auoyd the commands which nowe oblige them. Your lordſhipps wilbe pleaſed, in your fauour, to conſider with what people I here treate, that eſteeme themſelues without equality; and yett, I hope, you will finde, that I haue made no condition diſhonourable to his majeſtie, nor really any thing

newe,

1623. newe, butt with reference, on our part, to the antient capitulations; nor that I haue treated any thing with them as a free people, but with the commiſſioners of this ſtate, appointed by the grand ſignor; nor haue ſigned any thing, butt, in generall, promiſed to liue in peace with them, as with ſubiects of this empire. Two things only may raiſe ſome ſcruple, vntill they bee explayned; the firſt, about the ſettling a conſull and commerce there, which is not contracted on our part, butt conditionally, that wee may haue priuiledge to doe it, without which they will neuer keepe their words, butt lay the breach on vs, as if wee intended not to hold with them. The trade wilbee very beneficiall to thoſe that ſhall vndertake it, the retornes all money, the vent of our commodities in good proportion, and it wilbee the only ſeale and aſſurance of peace, becauſe wee ſhall haue good ground to demand juſtice, when wee ſhall engage our people and goods vpon the faith of the grand ſignor, and his miniſters. Therfore, when I deſired order from this port, I could not auoyd to make ſhowe of a reſolution in vs, of reciprocallity and trade, as with other the vaſſalls of this empire. Wee ſhall haue this in hand, that vpon the arriuall of the conſull, and a ſhipp, from England, hee ſhall haue deliuered 800 of our poore cuntrimen now in ſlauery, and the ſtrength of their ſhipping. The condition on our part is, That the conſull ſhall receiue a liſt of ſuch as haue bene taken by our ſhipps, which ſhalbee ſent to his majeſtie, that by his authority their freedome may bee procured: their nomber cannott exceed 40; they muſt proue their taking, and finde where they are; and then it will not bee difficult to redeeme them by his majeſties letters, or by money, the greateſt part whereof will bee raiſed from the frends of thoſe that ſhalbee ſett free by the conſull, who muſt haue inſtructions to draw it from them, according to their ability; and the exchange is of great aduantage, if only the nombers bee conſidered, 800 for 40, beſides the weakening of the fleet which now raigneth in the ſea. If I had receiued any encouragement or authority, I had ſent from hence; butt now I muſt humbly referre it to your lordſhipps directions and order, beſeeching you not to lett this beginning periſh; which, I hope, may redound to the great eaſe of the poore fiſhermen and merchants, and to the generall good of the common-weale. The ſecond is, That wee ſhall not lade the armes and goods, nor protect their enemyes. Your lordſhipps will in favour waigh, with what difficulty I haue beaten it to the tearmes agreed on, conſidering our fleete, the laſt yeare, did countenance their aſſertion; yett it is only concluded, That if any doe tranſporte ſuch goods, it ſhall bee at their owne perill, without prohibition abſolute, or breach of peace: and this is incident, and included in all treaties, That enemyes goods are lawfull priſe. Neither could I refuſe to agree to that which is right in it ſelfe, neither demand to bridle them; if I did not promiſe, that wee would liue with them as ſubiects to a prince with whom his majeſtie hath peace. It was as much as could bee expected, that I auoided an abſolute contract, and left it to the aduenture of thoſe, who, for their owne gayne, would hazard it; and haue giuen no other aſſurance butt according and with reference to our old capitulations, which bynd vs to more then theſe, if they, as ſubiects, obey the command of their emperour. And if his majeſtie and your lordſhipps think fitt to maynteyne theſe Leuant trades, the peace with them, and perhapps the trade, is of neceſſity; and to make warre vpon them, is an vtter breach and diſſolution of all, if they conforme themſelves to order.

THE obiections they haue made againſt vs for ſelling their ſubiects and paſſengers, are not wholly to bee denyed, though they augment them; butt I haue anſwered all, and haue wrought out the effect, which I here preſent to his majeſtie, and your lordſhipps, with hope of yonr good acceptation, and that you wilbee pleaſed to ſettle it, ſeeing in all the diſputes publiſhed of the decay of trade, this of piracy makes ſo great a part: and I am of opinion, there is no remedy for the preſent, butt a treaty; and, I preſume, no treaty could haue leſſe diſhonor, and more equality, then this.

I WILL not boaſt of my paynes; but, with your lordſhipps fauour, I will preſume to ſay, that the iſſue hath bene beyond myne owne hopes, God directing it. And though I dare not become ſuerty, I am confident it wilbee maynteyned, at leaſt my tyme, if your lordſhipps order a confirmation from England. Such directions for the ſettling whereof, as I am able to giue, I will ſend, for your lordſhipps eaſe, to the Leuant company, who muſt bee the inſtruments of your honors reſolution.

I MUST now bee an humble ſuter to your lordſhips for myſelfe, that I may bee reimburſed my expence. From the Leuant company I haue not receiued a penny; nor doe they ſeeme to vndertake it alone, beeing the benefitt is common to the weſterne ports, and all ſoutherne trades. It hath coſt mee neare 1000 *l.* the account made by the factors here, and the charge allowed by publique conſent. I would not gett by reckonings, nor falſe bills: butt if your lordſhipps conſider, that I ſent an officer of this port, with tenne ſeruants, and an Engliſhman, a gally on purpoſe, nyne moneths on their voiadge; that I releaſed there diuers maſters of ſhipping, and about 20 others; that I haue bene forced to procure at leaſt 12 commands, and 20 letters, and their ſtile is not ſhort; laſtly, to preſent the capten of the gally, and the generall of the ſea, who hath vndertaken this buſineſs with ſo much affection, that I could not bee vngratfull; I hope you will not think mee waſtfull, nor leaue the burthen vpon my pouerty; ſeeing there is an eaſy way out of the pirat money, proper to this, that may diſcharge it: which I propound with reſeruation and dependance vpon his majeſties and your lordſhipps fauour; proteſting it is more money then this imployment will euer affoord mee, and for which I now ryde at high intereſt; referring myſelfe to your honorable protection, in all humility,

Conſtantinople,
4th Apr. 1623.

Your Lordſhipps, at your Lordſhips command.

To Mr. Secretary CALUERT.

Right Honorable,

I HAUE receiued your honors, with double copies of the 29th Nouember, with another of grace from his majeſtie, and a note encloſed of the arriuall of myne to the 7th September. I muſt acknowledge to your honor, and to your good relations made of mee, this fauour and acceptance of my ſeruices from his majeſtie, aboue my meritt; which I will owe you, without hope of any retribution butt of a gratefull heart. I haue this weeke bene preuented to write my humble thanks to his majeſtie; the Venetian bailo hauing warned us two dayes before the ordinary, vpon ſpeciall occaſion to diſpatch to the ſtate, aduice of a ſecretary of theirs and his, taken, and ympriſoned, at his requeſt, in the Black towers: his offence was, a practize to make himſelfe a prince of Walachia, and reuealing ſome ſecretts, and affronting his maſter. I think hee ſhall dye for it, either there in ſecrett, or elſe by the juſtice of his owne cuntry, if they ſend him home. This haſt, and the many tranſlations and copies concerning Tunes and Algier, haue forced vpon mee to beſeech your honor to make my excuſe, and to preſent this preſent relation of our affaires, vntill the next poſt.

I FINDE by your liſt ſent, all myne are ſafely arriued to that date; ſince what I haue directed to your honor, are here encloſed; with thoſe alſo receiued from your honor, and the lords of his majeſties counſell: for which large aduiſe and relation I haue no matter of countervalue; butt your honor will accept of ſuch as this place affoords.

CONCERNING the conſpiracy formerly mentioned, the ambaſſadors of 119 haue giuen ſatisfaction to the duke of Zbarawsky, that hee did reiect it; and that it proceeded only from thoſe mutined troopes, which, your honor hath heard, refuſed to depoſe armes, and foraged the proper lands of 136.

SINCE the change of the laſt vizier, this preſent beeing the frend of 119, his miniſters haue preuailed to procure aſſiſtance, in couler to recouer 116. What their ſecrett intent is, I cannott iudge, for the variety of report; and they haue endeauoured to make it a ſecrett to mee: butt that his majeſtie may know the reſolution, I haue ſent the copy of 151 his commiſſion to his generall the uununeneuu of nuuauecanu; and whatſoeuer it ſhowes, the force cannott exceed 20000. I heare of no canon, nor foote; ſo that I beleeue it will proue but a warre of ſpoile. They pretend to ſettle 119 in his election; and after to aſſiſt, if he pleaſe, 50, for the recouery of all loſt: and though theſe here profeſs no other end, nor no aduance of the eſtates of 151, yett it is much doubted, that ſome townes are promiſed; which beeing giuen, hee wilbee lord, in effect, of all 116,

1623. and the other ſhall only have the name. Theſe miniſters of 119 forſweare it, and make all chriſtian profeſſions: butt it is very ſuſpitious, that ſuch aſſiſtance is not giuen for loue. 119 is remoued to Caſſouia, where hee hath in readineſs 30000 attending the comming of theſe aydes, appointed to meet him about the end of this moneth. 181 haue their diſpatch, and haue taken their leaue of 151; butt 152 doth yett deteyne them, and deferre their licence. About 8 dayes ſince, they procured the vizier to ſend for mee, who demanded what his majeſties intentions were: recommending to mee the affaires of 119; offering mee to write to his majeſtie, and to moue him to ioyne in aſſiſtance of 50; profeſſing great matters, with ſome words ſharp, and of too much preſſure. To which I replyed only in generall termes, That my maſter had peace with 102, and 88; and that I had no commiſſion to meddle in that buſineſs, nor to giue any promiſe; but was aſſured his majeſtie would be offended, hauing ſent mee hither to mayntеyne the publique quiett of all Chriſtendome, and his frends. I will not write your honor what anſwere I receiued, ſuch as wee muſt beare; butt hee declared a reſolution to maynteyne 119, and the prouinces in league with the grand ſignor, againſt their greateſt enemy. I durſt not declare too farre, leaſt I putt our owne affaires in hazard; butt directly, in his majeſties name, diſauowed it. I muſt confeſs, that vntill the receipt of your laſt, for three monethes, I ſtood neutrall, and did nothing, beeing neither called, nor that buſineſs in queſtion, untill the peace made with Poland. Beſides, I ſawe no cauſe, in diſcretion, to take too much care for them, that ſoe abuſed his majeſties goodneſs and ſyncerity; butt now I perceiue God hath directed mee to auoid temptations, that I haue done nothing contrary to the conſtancy of his majeſties reſolution: neither had I creditt to preuaile to reſiſt, as in former tymes, beeing this vizier my enemy, a man willfull and ſingular in his opinion, and hath vndertaken this, contrary to the judgment of all the wiſeſt men of this empire, who know they are not in caſe to prouoke an enemy, when all is on fire in their owne bowells; in Aſia the rebellions at Babilon and Arzerum encreaſing and proceeding, ſo that all the army on that ſide is diſpeeded with no great hope: neither is there any certenty of the conſtancy of this reſolution; for the next vizier (and this cannott laſt) may, and is like to reuoke all; ſo vncerteyne is this gouerment, and all that depends vpon it. This is the ſumme of all that I knowe; and I beleeue there is ſomwhat kept from my knowledge, becauſe there are letters ſent from 151 to 50, and to 214, the contents whereof their miniſters hyde from mee: butt I doubt not his majeſtie ſhall haue knowledge from themſelues; and if theſe were departed, I could procure the copies. I will performe by the next poſt my laſt promiſe, to ſend your honor the whole relation of the Poliſh treaty, and the mixture with this, which yett I cannot finiſh. In the meane tyme, I haue ſent you the copy of the duke of Zbarawsky's laſt letter to the vizier ſince his departure, wherby you may iudge of the proceedings of this ſtate. Your honor will call to mynd, that my laſt aduiſed, that the peace was huddled vpp in the firſt twenty dayes of this vizier; the articles, before agreed on, accepted without examination, and promiſed to be ſealed. The duke, haſty to gett free, ſent firſt his coaches and baggage before; and himſelfe reſting tenne myles from this citty, ſtayed for the receipt of his capitulations concluded and promiſed. So ſoone as they came, hee tooke horſe; and, whether hee had no man that could read and enterprett them, or loath to looſe ſo much tyme, made ſuch expedition, as it ſeemed rather a flight, then a retraict: it appeares hee neuer opened them vntill hee came to Tergouiſta in Wallachia, where hee found hee was deceiued, and that the vizier had ſent him others cleane wyde, and contrary to the agreement, as you may perceiue by his letters; the copy of theſe alſo I haue gotten, butt as yett I cannott gett them tranſlated. I haue diſputed this for him, but I ſee no intention of remedy; and I beleeue the king and ſtate of Poland will not accept them, nor thank the duke for his truſt and haſt. At Tergouiſta hee heard that the Tartars had taken his coaches, and ſlayne his ſeruants, and lay in wayt for him: wherevpon he changed his courſe, and with the like haſt recouered Kronſtatt in Tranſiluania, of whom ſince wee haue not heard. But this inſolence of the Tartar was prouoked by the laſt vizier, his enemy, as I informed, who is ſince baniſhed; not for that cauſe, but as obnoxious to this, and one likely to retorne; *opes, omiſſi geſtique honores pro crimine.* In reuenge of this, the Coſſacks are entered the

Black-ſea, and haue taken prizes, and aſſailed a towne; and this day the councell 1623. brake vpp in rage and haſt, to ſend out to preuent their further inuaſions: and I may iuſtly feare, either that peace will wholly breake; or, if neither ſide fitt, as they are not, for open warre, they will winke at their two freebooting vaſſalls, to ſpoile one another; which, in tyme, will engage both to more trouble.

YOUR honor will then iudge in what vncertenty wee liue, and in what danger: for my ſelfe, I haue loſt part of my creditt, in retyring from the miniſters of 119; and by the vizier am taken for a ſpy, and a pentioner of 102. If any change, I ſhall haue the retorne of tide on my ſide.

I BESEECH you communicate theſe briefes to his majeſtie: the next weeke I will pay a full debt; and in my name giue humble thanks and aſſurance, that I haue no vnderſtanding nor will, butt in obedience to his commands. And ſo, in confidence of your continued protection, I committ your honor to the keeping of the Diuine Majeſtie.

Conſtantinople,
5th Aprill, 1623.

Your Honors humble and faithfull ſeruant and frend.

CONCERNING Tunes and Algier, becauſe I haue written in generall to the lords, I will bee bold to referr your honor to your part therein; only beſeeching you, that ſo good a work, now allmoſt perfect, may not periſh for want on our parts, who complayne, and yett doe nothing; leaſt I ſay to the merchants, (whoſe ſlowneſs I know) *I have piped, but yee danced not.*

From my Lord CAREW.

My Lord,

I MUST acknowledge ſome errour of overmuch ſilence: but by that tyme this ſhall come vnto your handes, I haue retourned as many as I haue receaved from you, which in all are but two; my firſt, I perceive by Mr. Brainthwaite, you have received; your laſt bare date the $\frac{10}{20}$ of February, which came to me the 16th of Aprill followinge.

YOUR lordſhip may not expect other then vulgar newes from me; for letters (to remote places) runne many hazards in the paſſadge; and in this tyme wiſe men ought to be wary, wherein matters of conſequence are carried with more privacy, then in former times. Sir John Bennett, whoe, in the laſt convention of parliament, ſtoode accuſed of many briberies, was, ſince my laſt vnto you, *fined* in the 20000 *l.* Starr-chamber in November, committed to priſon, where he remayneth, and cenſured for evermore vncapable to beare any office. The next moneth enſuinge the lord of Abergeny died. The 19th of January, Sir Edward Conway was ſworne ſecretary, in the place of Sir Robert Nanton. The next enſuinge moneth, the carle of Exceſter died, whoſe greate eſtate he devided into ſo many parts, betweene his younger ſonnes and his widdowe, as that the now earle is not advanced in his eſtate 4000 *l. per annum.* Within twoe dayes after his death, the marques of Hamilton was elected knight of the order. A little before which tyme, your wifes vnckle, the vicount Grandeſſon, and the lord Chicheſter, were ſworne Councellors. Sir Horace Vere is retourned from the Palatinatt, and ſitts in a cloude. The towne of Frankendale (by his majeſties order) is to be delivered *in depoſito* to the archduches; in the defence whereof, captaine Bourroughe hath worthely deſerved extraordinary reputation, haveing defended it beyonde all hope; and would ſo haue done, vntill the beſeedgers had beene wearyed. The archdutches is to hould it for a yeare and halfe; and then to reſtore it *in ſtatu quo prius,* if our ſoveraigne and the emperour doe not accord, for the reſtitution of the kinge of Bohemia to his territories and electoratt: in the meane tyme, both he and the queene remayne at the Haghe. The duke of Bouillon is deade. France is quiett; no rumour of armes: but the contynewance of this bleſſed peace is much feared, vnleſſe the league betweene the French kinge, the duke of Savoy, and the ſtate of Venice, do proceede according to theire articles of agreement, for the reſtoringe of the Griſons to theire ancient libertye. Then the proteſtants of France may ſleepe ſecurelye; otherwiſe, it is to be feared, that this active kinge, by the inſtigation

1623. tion of the Jeſuits, will purſue the extirpation of the reformed religion within his dominions. From Venice I receaved this encloſed paper; whereby it appeares, that the two monarchs of France and Spayne have accorded to render the Valtellina into the popes hands *in depoſito*, vntill farther order be taken: ſince which tyme, it is ſayd, that this accorde will not hold, and that the league proceedes. What judgment to make of it, I knowe not; but leave it to tyme: but hereof I am ſure, that the French kinge hath made a ſtrickt amity with the Vnited Provinces; he contynewes 4000 French (as his father did) in theire ſervice, and hath of late ſent vnto them ether fower or 500000 crownes.

The kings of Denmark and Sweden, the electors of Saxe and Brandenbourgh, and moſt of the princes of the Lower Saxe, with ſondry of the Emperiall Townes, doe raiſe greate forces, proteſtinge againſt the diett at Regensbergh, wherein the duke of Bavaria had the electoratt of Rhyne conferred vppon him. What will be the yſſue of theſe greate leavies, a few monethes will diſcouer. Mansfields armie is ſayd never to be ſtronger then at this preſent; and withall, report goes, that he ſhall marry the daughter and heyre to the earle of Embden; and likewiſe it is thought, that the States of the Vnited Provinces will entertayne him in theire pay this ſommer. The younge duke of Brunſwicke is likewiſe very ſtronge both in horſe and foote; and reported, he is to be employed by the kings and princes of Germany aforeſayd. So you ſee how the ſtate of Germany ſtands, threatninge farther calamities to fall upon that diſtempered ſtate: but ſuch is the varieties of theſe tymes, as I am not confident of any thinge, vntill I ſee they be entred into action.

Of the affayres of Auſtria, Bohemia, and the provinces annexed vnto it, or of that little parte of Hungary which the emperour poſſeſſeth, I forbeare your trouble in readinge what is heere related; your lordſhip havinge better notice of them in the port, then London can afforde.

Now wee are come to Spayne, which would contayne a lardge relation, if all were ſpoken which might be diſcourſed of: but I will only acquaint your lordſhip with *rebus geſtis*. Your lordſhip is not ignorant of the long treatye, for many yeares paſt, of a match intended betweene our prince and the infanta Maria, ſiſter to the Spaniſh kinge that now is: this greate affayre was evermore ſo carefully and cloſely carried, as few or none were acquainted with the proceedings therein; and now at laſt it was concluded by his majeſtie, (whereof I knowe not any one had any notion of it, but the prince and the marques of Buckingham) of the prince his goeing into Spayne. At Dover the prince and the marques, diſguiſed, embarqued themſelves the 19th of February, and the ſame day they arrived at Bollogne. Mr. Francis Cottington, now Sir Francis Cottington, knight and baronett, and the prince his ſecreatary, went for the beſt man in the companye: the prince went vnder the name of John Smith; and the marques, of Thomas Smith, his brother: Endimion Porter attended the Prince, and Mr. Creame the marques: the whole conſiſting but of five perſons. At Parris they ſawe the kinge, the queenes, and the princes in that court, at a ball; came, and departed vnknowne. Two dayes after they left Parris, the king vnderſtoode that they were paſſed, which did much amuſe him; and theire poſt was ſo ſpeedye, as of theire comminge into Spayne, themſelves brought the firſt newes. Vppon the 7th of March they arrived at Madrid; the kings ambaſſadors, the earle of Briſtoll, (knowne to you by the name of the lord Digby) and Sir Walter Aſhton the ambaſſador leager, dreaminge of no ſuch thinge, much leſſe ſuſpected by that kinge, or any Spaniard. That your lordſhip may knowe at full the manner of the prince his reception, I ſend you heerewith a relation printed by his majeſties commaundment, brought hether by Mr. Greiſley, ſervant to the earle of Briſtoll. Some three or fower days after the prince his departure, the firſt that was diſpatched to followe him was the earle of Carlile, who went from hence the 22th of the ſame monthe; ſince which tyme there hath paſſed by land through France the vicounts of Rochford and Andever, with ſondry others. After them, the lord Cary, the lord Vaghan, with ſome 140 in theire company, were ſhipped for Spaine, of whoſe ſafe arrivall wee haue had intelligence. The laſt (who were ſent for by the prince) are Sir Henry Riche, lately created baron of Kenſington, and Sir George Goringe, who are yett ſcarcely arrived at the Spaniſh court. Two dayes paſt a poſt came from Spayne, and brought comfortable newes of the prince his health; and, God be thanked, wee heare the like of his attendants, and reports that his retourne will be very ſhortly; whereof there is good apparance, for he gave commaundment for the ſtay of his greate horſes, armours, pavilions, and other proviſions fitt for triumphes: and farther, he required, that the 10 greate ſhipps of his majeſties royall navy (which weare prepared to bring him home) ſhould be haſtened for Spayne, and they will be ready by the laſt of this monthe. The earle of Ruttland goes admirall of the fleete, the lord Windeſor vice-admirall, and the young lord Morley reare-admirall. What change may be before theire goeinge, I knowe not, nether yet have I heard the names of the captaynes. Vppon Mounday in the Eaſter weeke, *ſtilo novo*, the prince, the kinge of Spayne, and the infanta, were long in diſcourſe, beinge the firſt tyme that ever he and his miſtris had any conference; but what it was, I am as ignorant as your lordſhip. Wee likewiſe heare by the poſt aforeſayd, which was Peter Killigrew, that the diſpenſation is graunted by the pope, and dayly expected in Spayne. For a farther approbation of the prince his ſpeedy retourne, he hath given order, that all his houſhold ſervants belowe the ſtayres ſhould preſently retourne for England, he haveing (as it ſeemes) no vſe of them there.

THE earle of Oxford his releaſe out of the Tower is dayly expected, and is to marry the lady Diana Cecill, daughter vnto the earle of Exceſter that now is; the dowry is agreed on, which, in land and money, is very greate. Mr. Chriſtopher Villers, the marques his youngeſt brother, is lately created earle of Angleſey. Mr. Thomas Murrey, who ſometymes was ſecretary to the prince, and of late prouoſt of Eaton, in ſeekeing reamedy for the ſtone in the bladder, was cutt, and dyed vnder the chirurgions handes: many ſue to be his ſucceſſor; but it is thought it will not be diſpoſed of vntill the marques of Buckingham his retourne. I cannot ſend you a liſt of all the men of quallity that are now attendants vppon the prince in Spayne; but to give you ſatisfaction in parte, heere incloſed are the names of the titulados. God be thanked, his majeſtie is in perfect good health, and is now at Windeſor, where he holds St. Georges feaſt.

THERE is of late a great controverſie fallen out in the Virginian company, and that counſell is factiouſly diſturbed. The erle of Southampton the governour is oppoſed by the erle of Warrwicke; many ioyne with him: the differences have beene diſputed before the kinge; referred to the counſell board; complaynts on either ſide have beene heard at lardge: the lords, for theire better information, have confined certayne commiſſioners (authorized vnder the great ſeale) to enquire how the buſineſſes of the plantation have beene carried; what ſommes of money have beene leavyed; how diſpoſed of: and this accoumpt is to looke backe from the firſt of Sir Thomas Smiths goverment, vnto this preſent hower. It is ſuppoſed, that great faults will be found in ſome; and likewiſe feared, that the diſſention now on foote, will goe neere to overthrowe the plantation.

WHEN I was thus farr gone in my letter, and ready to ycloſe it, the newes of the Palatinatt is, That capten Borough, according to his directions, hath rendred Frankendale: the generall Tilly (in the behalfe of the archduches) receaved it, and placed therein ſome of his troopes.

MY packe is now emptied; nothing left for me to ſaye, but to preſent both vnto your ſelfe, and to your lady, the remembrance of my affectionate loue and ſervice; whereof I will make cleere and ample demonſtration, whenſoever you ſhall have occaſion to make vſe of

Savoy, this 22th
of Aprill, 1623.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionatt, trew, and humble ſervant,

G. CAREW.

YF your lordſhip would pleaſe to write oftener, your payne would haue no loſſe; for vntill I do heare thatt myne is comme to your handes, I purpoſe to be ſilent, but never to fayle to make anſwere to all thatt I ſhall receve. A little fyne Turkie dogge would be an acceptable preſent to my wife, who remembers her love and ſervice to your lordſhip, and my ladye.

POSTSCRIPT. My letter being fully finiſhed, That the Weſt India company in the Vnited Provinces is dayly advanced, and the adventurers (as they have ſubſcribed) bringe in theire adventures with much alacrity.

1623. THERE is alſo another fleete prepared, and ready to ſett ſayle; whether this voyadge is intended, is yet unknowne.

THE count Mansfields army is yett in Eaſt Frizeland, and the duke of Brunſwicks in his biſhopprick of Halberſtatt.

From the QUEENE *of* BOHEMIA.

My Lord,

LETT theſe few lines giue you thankes for diuers letters I haue receaued from you by the ambaſſadour heere; I am ſure you haue particular anſwere of all. Your laſt was, of the arriuall of Dulcinea del Toboſa; her reception was verie rare: I heere her beautie is but courſe. I pray lett me haue the end of her mariage, which dout is like beginning; for, though I haue cauſe inough to be ſad, yett I am ſtill of my wilde humour, to be as merrie as I can in ſpite of fortune. I can ſend you no newes but that which will make you ſadder, and I ſee you haue no need of it. All growes worſe and worſe, as I know you vnderſtand by honeſt Sir Dudley Carleton. My brother is ſtill in Spaine. The diſpenſation is come, but I know not yett vppon what conditions. My brother is ſtill louing to me: I would others had as good nature. He ſent Will. Crofts to ſee me, from Spaine, with a verie kinde letter and meſſage. But my father will neuer leaue treating, though with it he hath loſt vs all; for poore Frankendal he hath deliuered to the Spaniard, and now would make a truce for 15 months, till a peace be made; to giue our ennemies time to ſettle themſelf in our countrie. My yong couſen of Brunſwick is ſtill conſtant. He hath a faire armie of twentie thouſand men. He was forced to leaue Mansfeld by his euill vſage. Mansfeld is a braue man, but all is not gold that gliſters in him. I am glad you like our pictures. The king deſires me to tell you, that he wiſhes all were of your minde; and that he intreats you to be aſſured of his loue. I pray commend me to the count of Tour; I will anſwere his letters by the firſt. I would the Turkes payed the emperour ſoundley, for it is a hard choiſe which is the worſer diuell. I need not deſire you to doe all the good you can, for I ſee you doe it; which will make me euer to be conſtantlie,

The Hagh this
$\frac{19}{29}$ of May.

Your moſt aſſured frend,
ELIZABETH.

I pray recommend my loue to your wife: farewell, honeſt Thom.

Superſcribed,
To Sir THOMAS ROE, *his Majeſties Ambaſſadour, at* Conſtantinople.

Extract of a Letter to the Archbiſhop of CANTERBURY.

What precedes, being contain'd in the Diſpatches to Sir G. CALVERT, is omitted.

—NOW I haue runne ouer theſe theames, I ſhall returne to the jeſuiticall plott laſt mentioned, agaynſt our reverend patriarch: your grace will call to mynd, that I enformed, his mildnes tooke vp firſt the ſpirituall armes of excommunication; but thoſe are not weapons to bee oppoſed to the teeth of wolfes, and fires of Ignatius. The ſame anathematized ſciſmaticque, with the help of his organes, haue, by the force of 40000 dollars, ſuddenly ſurpriſed the good man, impriſoned and depoſed him, without a ſynod, by the authoryty of this vizier, agaynſt whom no man dares open his mouth. They haue ſlandered him with crymes not to bee named; but when his good life gaue them the lye, they inuented, That he would haue giuen vp an iſland in the Arches to the Florentine. Euery man knowes the falſhood of theſe accuſations, but they ſerue to couer the corruption of this vizier. He hath ſcaped narrowly with his life, but as yet he is ſafe in the keeping of a guard. The Greeke church for feare haue accepted, at leaſt dare not refuſe, this excommunicated Machiuell; nor yet doe they acknowledge him well made, nor capeable of the place; for if the church haue any power, he is no member, then he cannot bee the head; and I am ſure a Turke cannot abſolue him: our hope is, that he will not bee able to performe the mony promiſed; if he doe, it comes from Rome; for his inſtruments haue beene the Jeſuitts, his patron the French ambaſſadour,

dour, a jeſuited man. This wee know, and may haue our turne to make uſe of yt, 1623. that the pope nouriſheth a Greeke church in Rome, who are his emiſſaries into theſe parts, as his Jeſuits are into Europe. This man hath promiſed ſubmiſſion, or at leaſt good correſpondence with yt; and the whole plott is, that by his meanes the metropolitan ſeates ſhalbe, in few yeares, filled with thoſe of the Romiſh faction, and by degrees, that doctrine ſowed in the church, and finall obedience in the end. Your grace may now ſee the vniuerſal practice of thoſe engines; no church ſhalbe ſafe, that is not theirs; Germany, France, Bohemia, hath lately felt it; Greece is now in project, and God defend thy little flock in England. Who is ſo blynd as not to diſcerne theſe miners? Here it may bee my happines to repay them; for if any change, and this vizier cannot laſt in good tymes, much leſs in theſe, I am confident to reſtore him; and may then dare to tell truth of them that haue belyed the truth. It is happy for the Greeke your grace hath bred in Oxford, that he came not in this vnſeaſonable tyme; yet I would haue receiued him, though I beleeue he would haue beene a ſadd gueſt to ſee his church and her gouerment bought and ſold. I beſeech your grace, acquaynt his majeſtie with this ſtorye, that he may ſee the generall working; it is not one kyngdome, but an vniuerſall monarchy, that is the ayme of Antichriſt. I haue not mentioned it in my letter, as more proper to your relation. It may bee, this generall perſecution is good phiſicque for the church; for which a wiſe heathen gaue thancks, *Benignitati deum gratiam referendam, ne ritus ſacrorum inter ambigua culti per proſpera obliterarentur.* Yet I may haue leaue to pray for the peace and proſperitye of Syon; becauſe *tranquilli ſint amantes tui.* As ſoone as I can obteyne ſpeech with this good perſecuted man, I will comfort him with your graces good wiſhes; and, I doubt not, he will beſt write you his owne ſtorye.

I KNOW no more that is fitt to trouble your grace withall; nor preſume I on the woorthines of matter, but of your fauorable acceptance of the vowes and affections of

Conſtantinople,
$\frac{2}{12}$ Maij, 1623.

Your Graces humble ſeruant,

R.

To Sir GEORGE CALVERT, *with Advices.*

Right Honorable,

I HAUE preſumed to write to his majeſtie ſomewhat largely, of our affaires in this court, which I beſeech you to preſent with your wonted fauour; and if I haue bene defectiue in any particulars, you wilbe pleaſed to ſupply it from the encloſed. And becauſe, in that letter, I haue mentioned two letters written from the grand ſignor to the prince elector, I will not omitt, if his majeſtie ſhould bee curious to know the contents, to enforme you, and to explayne myſelfe in that I ſaid, I hoped his majeſtie ſhould ſee the copies; that I haue gotten the tranſlate of one of them from the count of Torne, with this condition, not to ſend it, to preuent the prince, whom he hath promiſed ſhall communicat both with his majeſtie; which I thought very neceſſary, aſwell to ſhowe his reſpect and dependance vpon his majeſtie, as to iuſtify himſelfe, that there is nothing conteyned in them, that can accuſe him of any practize, on his part, againſt the publique peace. The contents are, to encourage and perſwade him to come vp into Bohemia with the armies of Mansfield and his allies, and ſuch helps as are pretended here to be giuen him from Holland; which, I think, are but ſhowes, to draw the grand ſignor to the aid of Gabor. Butt there is no intimation, nor collection to be made, that his highnes had mooved any thing; but theſe letters were procured by the miniſters of Tranſiluania, to prouoke, or at leaſt to countenance, his owne deſignes: I write you nothing in apology of either ſide, but relate *res geſtas,* which I could not hinder, nor diſcreetly meddle in. I will referr your honor for larger diſcourſe of this, and all other our occurrents, to the encloſed; and direct this only to one buſineſs betweene mee and the French ambaſſador, which I deſire your honor to enforme his majeſtie, and procure ſome letter to Monſ. Bizieuze, ſuperintendent or ſecretary for the affaires of ambaſſadors abroad, that there may bee ſome rule alſo giuen to this here, that wee fall not into foule termes, or actions that may diſgrace vs. The caſe is this: Vpon his complaynt to Monſ. Bizieuze, that I refuſed to ſeale an arz

1623. with him to auoyd any confeſſion of precedency, of which I haue written you the truth at large; it ſeemes he hath receiued order to conteſt, and ſeeke occaſion; for ſo he doth, vpon this pretence, That Monſ. Bizieuze hath anſwered, That there is command giuen mee from his majeſtie not to innouate any thing, butt that I ſhould conforme myſelfe to the example of others his majeſties ambaſſadors in the courts of other princes, where he pretends that precedence hath bene yielded; and that he found himſelfe in poſſeſſion here, of ſuch vſe. I haue hitherto auoyded all occaſion of the queſtion; butt it ſeemes that he is netled at the viſitt of the duke of Zbarawsky; and vpon beleefe that I haue order to yield to him, he troubles and confounds all our affaires. In theſe diſordered tymes, when all nations ſuffer many iniuries and oppreſſions, wee haue no refuge but to ioyne our ſelues, which is a litle bulwark; but that wee cannot doe, but either by going together, or by ſigning ſome writing, in both which he will haue a ſuperiority; butt can gett none of mee. There was a late occaſion, that hath renewed this controuerſy: A baſſa of Cyprus hauing taken at leaſt 50000 dollars from the Venetian and Dutch, vniuſtly, and to the vtter breach of their capitulations, they ioyntly made complaynt at the port to the vizier; who was ſo wide of doing them right, that hee hath giuen the ſame man the baſſa-licke of Aleppo, where is our greateſt trade: and not only by not puniſhing, but by words of more iniuſtice, hath encouraged him to doe as much there, ſaying, before their faces, That when he had eaten 100000 more at Aleppo vpon vs, hee ſhould pay the former reckoning. The bailo and the Dutch ambaſſador falling into conſideration of this anſwere, and fearing that this fellow would beginne where hee lefte, came to mee, and ſhowed mee the common intereſt; that if ſuch a man were ſuffered to goe to Aleppo with ſuch encouragement, it was very ſuſpitious he would lay ſome oppreſſion vpon vs all, and beeing once purſed, there is no hope of reſtitution. So miſerable is our caſe, that wee know euery gouernor goes as a wolfe, poore out, and retornes fatt vpon our ſpoiles; and therfore deſired mee to ioyne, at leaſt, in a proteſt with them and the French, againſt him. I could not refuſe, butt deſired them to conſider the way, that I might doe it without preiudice. Wee reſolued to meete at the French ambaſſadors, and to conſult of our courſe, promiſing, that if he would not cauill, and raiſe pretences, I would find ſome meane, without diſaduantage to either; and that I would not ſeeke any occaſion vpon him, if he conteyned himſelfe in the ſame modeſty. Wee mett, and it was propounded to goe together: I, to declyne the queſtion, ſhowed, that in this tumultuous tyme it might cauſe offence; and that a man of his quality was not worthy of ſo much honor, as to be viſited by 4 ambaſſadors; butt moued to make this proteſt in writing, and to ſend it by our Janizaries. To this wee agreed, and becauſe in the writing I would auoid all ſcruple, I offered to draw it, which was alſo conſented vnto. This I did, becauſe I would not name one before another; and therfore, hauing repeated the iniury done to the Venetian and Dutch, as a preface, I added, in their names, that beeing now ioyned with the two ambaſſadors of the moſt powrefull chriſtian kings reſident at the port, all wee fowre were reſolued not to beare ſo great iniuries, and therfore made that proteſt, &c. To this forme no man of temperance could taſte exception; for the ſealing, I was content that the French ſhould ſett his where he pleaſed; I could find a place that ſhould not offend him, nor wrong my ſelfe. This the other two were gladd to ſee, and hoped all would paſs currant; and ſo ſent the copy to the French, to take his allowance. At the firſt hee liked it very well, and conſented; but before it was engroſſed, the French humor poſſeſſed him, and hee recalled his agreement, inſiſting vpon it to haue his maſters name firſt, and his ſeale acknowledged in the firſt place. The Venice bailo, knowing my reſolution, and confeſſing I could offer no more reaſon, went vnto him, and diſputed the cauſe, preſſing him to know why hee, for a common good, would not conſent that the king of England ſhould be ioyned with his, in equality, ſeeing that I deſired to ſhunne any pretence? His anſwer was reſolute, That hee would haue his maſters name inſerted by the title of emperour of France, which is vſed in their capitulations. The bailo replyed, That neither I, nor hee, could acknowledge nor ſigne to ſuch a ſtyle; and though the Turks gaue it ignorantly, in Chriſtendome wee knew butt one; that rather, my maſter ſhould clayme that greatneſs, as king of many crownes; and that it would be abſurd to name him emperour of France, and, in the ſame lyne, his majeſtie king

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of France; which hee could not prohibitt mee to doe. Theſe and many other reaſons he vrged, butt none could preuaile, nor any other declynation accommodate the buſineſs, butt the title of emperour, and a declared precedency: ſo that he was forced alſo to diſauow ſuch a ſubſcription. The next day the bailo ſent to mee to conſult what now wee might doe to preuent our common oppreſſion, and deſired mee to make ſome offer, if it were poſſible, to doe our buſineſs. I replyed, I was ſorry; butt could not conſent to my maſters preiudice: butt I deſired him to tell the French, my order was, to auoyd the queſtion; which was manners enough: That this was no fitt theatre to decide it on; butt that I was willing to leaue the controuerſy to our maſters, in a fitter place. And therfore, becauſe I would not bee the occaſion of a publique breach, I moued, that the ſame writing might bee drawne ſeuerally, in our ſingle names, all to one effect, and ſo ſent together by 4 ſeruants; then hee might aſſume to his maſter what titles he fancied beſt, without offence: it ſhould be none to mee, if hee called him lord of Florida and Braſill. The bailo retorned againe with this medium, butt it was alſo reiected; becauſe, to write apart, was an innouation, (cleane contrary, for this ioint ſigning is not three yeares old, there beeing no occaſion in former tymes) which he pretended I was commanded not to bring in, nor hee to ſuffer. In concluſion, he inſiſted vpon it, That I had order, in effect, to yield; and hee would not declyne his firſt way; for euery declynation, on his part, might bee a weakening of his title. Hee pleaded, that hee was in poſſeſſion of the precedency yielded by Sir P. Pindar actually, and by Sir John Eyre, by ſigning a complaynt againſt the baſſa of Cairo, where the French king is firſt named, and Sir John Eyres ſeale in the ſecond place. This he produced as teſtimony of his poſſeſſion; and hee would not looſe it, nor change the forme: thus our buſineſs brake off, with much diſcontent. Your honor will now bee pleaſed to know, that wee cannott liue here thus diuided. I haue wittneſs of my ſide from both ambaſſadors, (who condemne the other) of my temperance. The French and I cannott auoyd to meet in the fields, or in the ſtreets, except I ſhould make myſelfe a priſoner, which I will not doe for a French army, nor yield him any tittle, except hee wynne yt: if wee meete, ſome inconuenience will happen, which I cannott auoyd, if hee ſeeke it. If wee continue thus, though wee neuer meete, yett all our affaires will ſuffer for it; and therfore I humbly deſire you to moue his majeſtie, that as hee hath complayned of mee, you may doe ſoe of him; and that, the truth of this faireneſs in mee being declared, there may bee ſome order ſent him to conforme himſelfe to ſuch a correſpondence, as wee may liue like diſcreet men; and that Monſ. Bizieuze will enterprett his Laconicall ſentence, that nothing bee innouated; and declare directly and playnly what hee intends; and accordingly, that your honor will ſend mee warrant how I ſhall behaue my ſelfe: if ſome courſe bee not taken herein, wee ſhall wrangle to our ſhame. In the meane tyme, we will doe our beſt not to meete, and lett our buſines ſuffer. This quarrell hauing filled the proportion of a letter, I will conclude it with this burthen, that you wilbe pleaſed to continue mee in your good opinion and protection, as one of

Conſtantinople,
$\frac{2}{12}$ Maij, 1623.

Your Honors affectionat and humble frends and ſeruants.

Advices ſent Mr. Secretary, Conſtantinople, $\frac{3}{13}$ May, 1623.

VPON the complaynt made by the duke of Sbarawsky, of the abuſe in altering the capitulations, and the entring in of the Coſſacques into the Black-ſea, as formerly aduiſed, the vizier and this ſtate (hauing nothing more in care then to ſhutt vp that back port, wherby they ſuffer much loſs and diſhonor, and cannot reuenge it vpon a fugitiue people; which deuides their nauall army, beeing forced to ſend a portion of gallyes to defend the trade, the beſt part of releeſe of the cytty comming from thoſe coaſts) reſolued to giue content to the Poles, and to aſſure the peace, that they might with more ſecuritye attend their affayres in Aſia and Hungarie, which action is fauored vehemently by the preſent vizier. To this end he ſent anſwere into Poland, with promiſes of fayth, and reparation for the injuries committed by the Tartars; laying the fault of miſwriting the treaty vpon the chancelor; which though they amend not, yet they explayne and enterprett yt; and for the better

1623. eſtabliſhment and ſecuritye, on their behalfs, of the peace, they haue reſolued to depoſe Jehan-Begh, prince of Tartaria, and haue ſent to take poſſeſſion of his dominion, Mehmett Gheray, his coſen-german, and firſt of the blood, lately priſoner in the Rhodes, who hath vndertaken to quiett and reſtrayne the people: he is departed, 8 dayes paſt, with 13 gallyes. The captain baſſa hath entreated mee to ſignifye into Poland, the cauſe of this change is only for the performance of the treaty on their parts (which may bee amongſt the cauſes, but the vizier hath another more ſecrett); and to require and councell the like prouiſion for the Coſſacks, for the full ſecuritye of the peace. If this new created prince bee quiettly received, it is out of doubt that all things are ſettled on that ſyde; but it is a great queſtion whether Jehan-Begh, that hath been in long poſſeſſion, and a ſouldier, will ſurrender and giue place for ſo little force, or for the threats of them whom he knowes haue not power to gouerne their owne citty: if he reſiſt, it may occaſion a ciuill war, whoſe contagion may reach to the gates of Conſtantinople; for after the Ottoman line, that race of the Tartars, by agreement, are to ſucceed in this empire: and it is not long ſince, that this ſame prince, whom this raſh vizier now attempteth to depoſe, was feared that he would ſett afoote a pretence for him ſelfe, the preſent emperor beeing a foole, and the nephewes children; and now ther is miniſtred to him iuſt occaſion.

THE inſolencyes of the ſouldier continew: this day, within the Seraglio, the buſtengies haue riſen agaynſt their cape, and depoſed him. The rebellions in Aſya proſper; the vizier maynteynes his authoritye by continuall donatiues to the Janizaries, and hath compounded twice with them in 14 dayes; which he gathers vp agayne by confiſcations and oppreſſions intollerable.

ABOUT 10 dayes paſt, he diſplaced Halil baſſa, the captayne of the ſea, a good and honeſt Turke; and putt into his roome Regit baſſa, for mony; who alſo aduanced 50000 doll. to make ready the fleete for the Leuant ſeaes. The gallyes of the port wilbe about 30, of the iſlands and out-ports neare as many more: the new captayne baſſa hath diſpeeded a ſeruant to Algier, to procure ſome of thoſe rouers to ioyne with him; and I am perſwaded he will make ſome attempt vpon the chriſtian coaſt, beeing his firſt tragedye, to gett him reputation with the ſtate and ſouldierye.

FOR the depoſing of Halil baſſa, the beſt beloued vizier, and the moſt ancient, the Spahies haue twice mutined in the cytty; but quieted with mony, and promiſe of offices, they now vndertake to farme all the reuenewes of the crowne and church; and yet there is not mony found to content them.

THE ſultana mother, with this vizier, fynding it impoſſible to prouide for the next pay by the ordinarie entrata, haue reſolued to chandge the mynt, and to remooue it into the Seraglio; wher they now giue out all the ſaddles, bridles, bitts, ſtirrups, chaynes, and ould plate of ſiluer and gould that can bee found, to make coyne. Thus they hope to patch vp their quiett for a tyme, without any care of the generall, or of the future.

THE ambaſſadors of Bethlem Gabor are returned, haueing obteyned their deſires; that is, a commiſſion to the baſſa of Agria as generall, to take the army of the border, in name 20000, in effect a third leſs, to aſſiſt the prince of Tranſiluanya, and to obey him.

THEY procured the vizier to preſs mee to write to his majeſtie, to vndertake the reſtoring of the prince elector into Bohemia; who vrdged this ſo far, as he declared a reſolution to maynteyne the leauge made with Hungarye and that kingdome, and the prouinces dependent, agaynſt the houſe of Auſtria. To this purpoſe, the grand ſignor hath written letters to the count Palatine, and others to the States of Holland; from whom they expect ſome ayd, promiſed here without any great ground, to countenance the deſſigne of Gabor, who is enterred into Hungarie, vpon aſſurance, that all the garriſons will reuolt, and open their ports to receiue him; and that the count Mansfield will attempt Sileſia. If he proſper in Hungarie, he will not ſtay there, but aduance his armyes into Bohemia, wher he hopes alſo to fynd a party ready to aſſiſt him, hauing ſome intelligence with thoſe of the religion oppreſſed: and this pretended for the reſtoring of the prince elector.

THE count of Torne is returned with them, with a reſolution to dye in the quarrell, or to recouer his inheritance: he hath a great confidence, that the Morauians will receiue him, and that his preſence will cauſe many to decline. I

am perſwaded, if he could haue found any honorable retrayct, he would haue 1623.
accepted it. To this end he treated with the Venetians, who gaue him good woords, and ſome hope; but the leauge of the Voltaline grew cold, and was like to be decided at Rome; therfore he reſolued, *omnia & ultima tentare.*

In this enterpriſe of Gabor, he hath ſought to giue ſatisfaction of his integritye to all the miniſters of the chriſtian princes in this port; that he will not giue one foote of ground to the Turkes; that he might liue in peace, and, hauing no iſſue, ambition were madnes; but that, in thanckfullnes to God, who hath aduanced him to this dignitye, he cannot but uſe his power for the reſtoring of their liberty and religion to thoſe prouinces, with whom he had made leauge, and for the ſeruice of the count Palatine, as his ally. They haue viſited the French and Venetian, and made ther this proteſtation.

The grand ſignor, notwithſtanding this ſuccours giuen to Gabor, declares not warr agaynſt the emperor; but as protector of the kyngdome, bound to maynteyne their priuiledge of free election; yet the iſſue wilbe no leſs, for wee heare no more of the ambaſſador expected from Vienna, who will not truſt thoſe as frends, nor eſteeme them as newtralls, that actually, though couertly, invade them.

My opinion is, that this fire will turne to ſmoke; for they march not with canon, nor many foote; they may doe much ſpoyle, but hold nothing; except ther ſucceed a generall reuolt in all the prouinces, which is much ſuſpected.

To the KING.

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

In this ocean of troubles and diſorders wherein I liue, I haue receiued your Majeſties gratious letter, as a cordiall and antidote, both againſt diſcontents and temptations. I euer vowed to your Majeſtie obedience and faithfullneſs, and you haue crowned my unworthy endeauours by your roial acceptance, which at once cheriſheth and rewardeth. I haue nott omitted to giue Sir George Caluert continuall account of the mutations in this court, where all things are ſo vncerteyne and vnſetled, that a wiſer man then I ſhall hazard his diſcretion to make any iudgment. I will nott preſume to trouble your Majeſtie with all particulars, referring to larger relations ſent Mr. ſecretary, who will abbreuiat and ſelect ſuch as wilbee moſt for your Majeſties ſeruice; ſome generalities your Majeſtie will accept, as occaſions to introduce the reſt, if your majeſtie uouchſafe to know them. Some moneths paſt I aduiſed your Majeſtie of the concluſion of the treaty, and peace made with Poland; which, after many difficulties, was ended, beeing aſſiſted with the authority of your roiall name, to the content of both, weary and unfitt for warre; which the duke of Zbarawsky hath, by his letters, acknowledged to your Majeſtie, and this ſtate daily promiſeth, as the only mediator and vmpire of all their differences. The priſoners vpon the concluſion ſett free, whoſe owne thanks, I hope, are long ſince preſented to your Majeſtie; the articles, as they were agreed, I diſpeeded the laſt poſt. Since, I haue ſeene a letter to the vizier, ſent to mee to tranſlate, complayning that the miniſters here haue changed many, and inſerted newe articles, contrary to the treaty, and preiudiciall to the ſtate of Poland; which made mee looke about for their copy; and I finde it true, hauing examined and compared them. The duke, while he was here, was uery reſolute and ſtiffe, and would yield to no diſhonor nor diſaduantage; butt gladd to eſcape out of the feares and dangers of this ungouerned ſtate, aſſoone as they were agreed, hee made ſo much haſt, that he truſted the vizier with the writing and ſigning; attending the deliuery about tenne miles from the citty. After three dayes he receiued them ſealed, and without further examination tooke horſe, and ſtaied not untill he arriued at Tergouiſta in Wallachia; where he had leiſure to find his error, and from thence wrott for reparation. I haue ſpoken with the vizier, who layes the fault uppon the chancellor; and though I perceiue not that they will alter, but rather expound thoſe additions, yett, I preſume, they are reſolued to keepe the peace for neceſſity. The Tartars, during the Treaty, and ſince, haue made ſome roades into Poland; and now the Coſſacks requite it in the Black-ſea, which both mutually ſeeke to preuent; and to that purpoſe the vizier hath ſent 13 gallies to change the prince of Tartaria, upon promiſe to deteyne that nation; and haue written and ſollicited mee

1623. to ſecond it, that the like prouiſion may be made to reſtrayne the Coſſacks; which beeing effected, there is no other occaſion of quarrell, the Turks affecting nothing more then to ſhutt upp this back-dore, that they may looke into Aſia and Hungary ſecurely. The doubt then only reſts in this, Whether either ſide haue authority ſufficient, beeing both thoſe nations liue upon ſpoile and robbery? And it is thought, that the former prince, now in poſſeſſion, *longa dominatione obſirmatus*, will not yield and ſurrender his dignity for feare of thoſe that are mutined at home, and cannott gouerne their owne ſoldioury. If this begett a ciuill warre in thoſe parts, it will ſecure the Poles, and perhaps infect theſe, who are apt to take any fire; and the Tartar hath a pretenſion upon this empire, for the murther of the laſt ſultan Oſman.

BETHLEM GABOR, ſince his firſt ambaſſadors, and upon the change of two viziers, hath ſent twice to the port other miniſters; they haue brought ſome offers and rumors from the States of Holland, and haue ſo farre preuailed with this, that they haue obteyned an ayd, in couler to recouer Hungary, contrary to the aduice of all the wiſeſt and antienteſt of the bench, who in this ſeaſon would not prouoke an enemy. The copy of the command to the baſſa of Agria, I ſent by the laſt poſt, wherby your Majeſtie may ſee the reſolution. Theſe miniſters are departed tenne dayes ſince, full of hope, that that kingdome will reuolt from the emperour upon the firſt alarum; and that all the prouinces united in that league, will follow the example. The motiues for this action were the danger of the encreaſe of the houſe of Auſtria, by their proſperity in Germany, the league made with thoſe cuntries which were taken into protection of the grand ſignor in the laſt Bohemian warres; the ruine of the count Palatine, and the prouocation of the States of Holland, and ſome promiſes vnable to be performed on their ſide, only giuen to kindle fire. To this reſolution and councell I was called, and urged to write, or receiue a letter, to your Majeſtie, to take part for the recouery of thoſe dominions loſt by the elector, preſſed thereto with ſo much ſharpneſs, that I dare not write it; concluding, that they would find another Frederick, that ſhould accept their offers. All theſe motions, though I had no power to diuert, yett I utterly diſauowed, and refuſed in your Majeſties name, to the loſſe of my creditt with this viſier, and the ſtate, who hold mee ſuſpected as a pentioner to their enemyes. The miniſters of Gabor endeauored to reconcile mee by all waies, with many apologies and proteſtations from their maſter, that hee would not ſubmitt one foot of chriſtian ground to the common enemy; as hauing no end butt the freedome and liberty of the religion, oppreſſed in thoſe parts; but I could not diſobey, nor rely uppon myne owne judgment, though their reaſons were forceable and probable, and the ill dealing with your Majeſties goodneſs and patience in your treaties might haue tempted mee, vntill I ſhould receiue your Majeſties further order, which now hath confirmed mee. God will recompence upon your roial head, your moſt chriſtian conſtancy, ſo much the rather, becauſe they who enioy the benefitt thereof, ſoe litle meritt it. I hope your Majeſtie will pardon mee this zeale to your ſeruice. I cannott obſerue, that the prince elector hath any knowledge or mixture in this treaty; butt his name is brought in, as an help to the deſignes of the other; yett there are two letters written to him from the grand ſignor, which rather prouoke him to retorne into Bohemia, then intimate any deſire, or motion from him. The count of Torne is gone back to Tranſiluania, beeing hopeleſs of any imployment from the Venetian, with whoſe ambaſſador hee treated heere, loath to looſe the opportunity to doe ſomwhat, upon the delayes of that ſtate. I perſwaded him to auoid any jealouſy or imputation eaſily caſt upon the prince, his profeſſed maſter, as priuy to theſe deſignes; to procure the copies of theſe letters to be ſent to your Majeſtie, which he hath counſelled, and I doubt not your Majeſtie ſhall receiue them. The ſubſtance only are encouragements and promiſes of ayd to reſettle him in Bohemia, if he will aduance with the pretended forces of the count Mansfield, and States of Holland, to whom are other letters written of the ſame tenor. This beeing the ſumme of what is done, your Majeſtie will giue mee leaue to deliuer my opinion of the true end of this enterprize: Bethlem Gabor feared, that the greatneſs and proſperity of the emperour would endanger his ſtate; and therfore tymely reſolued to procure ſuccours, and raiſe enemyes to trouble him: hee is aſſured of the reuolt of Hungary to his party. The grand ſignor is gladd to maynteyne him in the quarrell, for the election, that hee may break that chayne of ſucceſſion, now almoſt eſtabliſhed in the family of Auſtria: to this end, they would be gladd to bring back the elector, with his allies and frends. Butt if he appeare not, they will try their chance alone; and if Gabor proſper in Hungary, hee will aduance for himſelfe into Bohemia, and the prouinces dependent, who are as ready to ſhake off the yoake putt upon them by force, as euer: and I am perſwaded, the count of Torne, though concealed, was procurator for thoſe ſtates, to moue the Turk to relieue them, according to the league made with their commiſſioners, now two yeares paſt. I dare not giue my word, that Bethleem hath promiſed nothing to this ſtate, in preiudice of the common liberty; butt I know hee profeſſeth the contrary, ſo much, that I will not ſuſpect his faith, butt his neceſſity. The ayd of the Turk will bee of great uſe to him, though of no great danger, to ſubiect any part to themſelues, except by his owne default; for they haue no order to march with canon, nor yett with many foote; ſo that they expect not to enforce places unwilling to receiue them. But Bethlem hopes all will open to him, and ſhutt out the Turks, who haue order to obey him; and they ſeeme to affect nothing butt his eſtabliſhment, and acknowledgment by ſome tribute, which they pretend is due. All this is vndertaken on this ſide, without declaring to break with the emperour, as in protection of their allies: which yett hath ſtayed the ambaſſadors expected from Vienna; ſo that I iudge they will not eſteeme thoſe frends or neutralls, that actually offend them. What will enſue, I muſt referre to God, in whoſe hands are the hearts of princes; and to your Majeſtie, to make ſuch uſe thereof, as may beſt conduce to your owne moſt chriſtian reſolutions.

ACCORDING to command receiued from your Majeſtie, by letters from the lords of your Majeſties councell, I haue long ſince endeavored to reſtrayne the piratts of Tunes and Algier from the robberies on your ſubiects in theſe ſeas, as vaſſalls to this port; and to that end, procured commands and letters, the copies whereof I ſent your Majeſtie, and haue, from time to tyme, aduiſed of the ſucceſs; which now hauing brought to ſome concluſion, I humbly preſent to your Majeſtie, in a letter from Halil-baſſa, capteyne generall of the ſea, and in capitulations by him ſigned, as commiſſioner of the grand ſignor in this buſines: the originalls are ſent by the Roiall Exchange; the tranſlates and copies, by the laſt, and this poſt. And ſeeing I haue giuen a particular account hereof to the lords, I will not importune your Majeſtie with repetitions; only I will take the boldnes to beſeech your Majeſtie, for the common eaſe of your merchants and fiſhermen, that ſome preſent order may bee taken to confirme this peace on our parts; which if timely and really undertaken by ſuch as ſhallbee willing to aduenture, I am perſwaded it will bee held to the great aduancement of trafficque. And for myſelfe, that I may haue ſome order to pay my expence, by thoſe that ſhall receiue the benefitt, or otherwiſe, as your Majeſtie, in your wiſdome, ſhall allott it mee; my priuat fortune beeing too weake to beare the publicque charge.

THE generall ſtate of this empire rather declynes to utter ruyne, then riſeth to any hope of reparation. The rebellions in Aſia ioyne and proſper; the ſouldiour is ſtill mutined, and daily changeth the great officers; they ſhare the reuenue at their pleaſure; which not being enough to pay them, (and they will not be retrenched) exactions and confiſcations are neceſſary medicines to preuent a generall ſacke. There is no care of the publicque. The emperour is an innocent, or worſe; the nephewes, children: the viziers, at the deuotion of the janizaries, mainteyne themſelues by force of daily donatiues, which they exact againe of the ſubiect: ſo that there wants nothing butt ſome ſtrong hand to puſh this tottering wall. God, for his glory, turne the eyes of the ambitions of Chriſtendome, that ſtriue for acres, in compariſon of this great monarchy, this way, where there is fuell and matter enough, expoſed and eaſy.

I HAUE ſcarſe courage to ask your Majeſtie pardon, when I looke back upon myne owne tediouſnes: butt it was a fault not purpoſed, and therfore your Majeſties wonted grace will excuſe it. I beſeech Allmighty God bleſs and proſper your Majeſtie, and all your purpoſes, to his glory, and your eternall renowne.

Conſtantinople,
2do. Maij, 1623.

Your Majeſties moſt humble and faithful ſeruant.

1623.

Extract of a Letter to my Lord of ARUNDELL. Conſtant. $\frac{1}{10}$ Maij, 1623.

My Lord,

I HAVE receaued from your lordſhip two fauours, in that you pleaſe to command mee any ſeruice: and though theſe tumultuous tymes hinder mee from an exact performance, and ſuch as might giue your lordſhip full aſſurance of my readyneſs; yett I doubt not you will accept of what I can, and, in your wiſdome, conſider, that the diſtractions here breed feares, and needleſs jealouſies; and the daily mutations of officers giue vs ſome frends, ſome foes, all ſo full of trouble, that I ſcarce liue ſafely, much leſſe in power to doe your lordſhip, or the generall, ſeruice. To giue you accompt of ſomwhat: The command you required for the Greeke to be ſent into Morea, I haue ſollicited two viziers, one after the other; butt they both reiected mee, and gaue anſwere, That it was no tyme to graunt ſuch priuiledges: Nor, if I had obteyned them, would they haue bene of any vſe, where there is no obedience, nor eſtimation of their kinge; butt euery pety officer exacts, and makes vſe of his place, to gett money. The reaſons giuen mee, were grounded vpon needleſs ſuſpitions, that ſuch a command might bee vſed to view the ſea-coaſt, and to take ſome aduantage vpon the diſcouery. And I haue found they are very fearfull of ſome reuolt in theſe parts, or, at leaſt, of ſome enterpriſe from the Spaniards: ſo that, not without ſome offence, the motion was receiued.

NEARE to the port they haue not ſo great doubt, and therfore I haue preuailed for another, ſent Mr. Markham, aſſiſted with a letter from the capten baſſa, whoſe juriſdiction extends to all the iſlands and ſea-ports; the copy wherof I herewith ſend your lordſhip, that you may ſee it is ſufficient, though not ſo large as was mentioned by a copy ſent mee: but hee hath ſo good experience in this cuntry, that hee knowes how to make vſe of it; and that ſome things by him required, were impoſſible to obteyne, as beeing againſt their law and cuſtomes: ſuch as it is, I beſeech your lordſhip to take in good part; and to beleeue, that it was very difficult to procure ſo much; and I hope the effects therof will content you.

ANTIQUITIES in gold and ſiluer, of the antient Greeks, from Alexander downward, and many Romans more antient, are here to be gathered; butt ſo deare, by reaſon the laſt French ambaſſador made great ſearch, and ſome Italians are ready to buy, that I know not whether your lordſhip will eſteeme them at ſuch rates. The meddles of gold, or olde quoyne, if they bee faire, and the inſcriptions ledgible, are held at twice and thrice the waight. Some, for curioſity, I haue bought, with others pretended to be Ægiptian, Armenian, and Arabian: but my skill is not great, I iudge only by the eye; theſe ſhall ſerue your lordſhip, if you like them.

I MAY alſo light of ſome pieces of marble by ſtealth; as now I am offered a lyon to the waſt, of pure white, holding a bulls head in his clawes; butt the very noſe and mouth is defaced, the reſt very faire, and, they ſay, *a l'antiqua:* I haue not yett ſeene it, butt expect it howrely, if the ſhipp meet it not: it was taken vp at Lampſacum in Natolia. On Aſia ſide, about Troy, Zizicum, and all the way to Aleppo, are innumerable pillers, ſtatues, and tombſtones of marble, with inſcriptions in Greeke: theſe may be fetcht at charge and ſecrettly; butt yf wee ask leaue, it cannot be obteyned; therefore Mr. Markham will vſe diſcretion, rather then power, and ſo the Turks will bring them for their proffitt.

I KNOW the worth of Mr. Markham, now our conſull, ſoe well, that I ſhould wrong my ſelfe, if in all things I gaue him not his due: butt beeing recommended as one your lordſhip reſpects, it ſhall oblige mee to all particular offices of frendſhipp; and therof, I hope, hee ſhall in tyme giue teſtimony. ——

[The remainder of this Letter being more fully related in ſome preceding, is therefore here omitted.]

From

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON: *Relation of the Affairs of* Chriſtendom *continued to Sir* THOMAS ROE *at* Conſtantinople.

My very good Lord, Hagh, this 26th of May, 1623. ſtylo vet.

WHILST the depoſition of Franckendale, and ſurceance of armes for the Palatinat, have bene treating in England, wee haue had here a ſurceance of affaires, and haue ſpent part of this tyme of leyſure in two merry iorneyes: one, to ſee a fleete ready to putt to ſea in Gorreys Gatt, an haven on the other ſide of the Brill iſland; the other, to viſitt Breda in Brabant, the prince of Oranges chiefeſt ſeignorie; in whoſe caſtle the king and queene of Bohemia, with theyr whole trayne, were lodged and defrayed by his excellency for the ſpace of five dayes; which tyme they ſpent in viſitting the new fortifications, and places of pleaſure, within and without the towne, vpon which great coſt hath bene of late beſtowed; wherby it is made one of the ſtrongeſt and fayreſt townes of warre in Europe.

THE fleete, to which the king and queene were conducted likewiſe, and defrayed by his excellency, who lodged them one night at the Brill, was the ſame of which I aduertiſed your lordſhip long ſince to have bene prepared to have ſett out of the Texel the laſt yeare; but looſing the ſeaſon for want of fitt proviſions, hath wintered in the new haven at Helford-ſluce; and after many changes in the equippage, is finally putt out, and by this tyme, we thincke, as far as the coaſt of Spayne, conſiſting of ſeaven men of warre, three victuallers, and one pinnaſſe; in all which are 1500 men, ſoldiers and maryners, proper for both ſervices; the ſoldiers for ſea, and the mariners for land; and ſo are they conditioned with to be employed according to occaſions, being victualled for 30 monthes. Their deſſigne is not yet divulged; and becauſe the admirall l'Hermite and the vice-admirall have chiefly traded into the Eaſt Indyes, the common opinion is, their voyage lyes that way: but I have many reaſons to beleeve they are bound for the Weſt Indyes, there to ſeeke their adventure both by ſea and land; and by la Mers paſſage, yf they find nothing to ſettle vpon in the Weſt, to returne and take in lading at the Eaſt Indyes; from whence here are newly arrived two ſhipps, not over-richly laden, as will appeare to your lordſhip by the note I ſend herewith. The newes theſe ſhipps bring are of no great moment; onely wee heare of five ſmall frigatts the Duch have taken and burnt about Malacca; and have loſt a great ſhip going betwixt Banda and Amboyna, in which were 75 men, and thereof 43 were drowned. Our Engliſh company hath likewiſe loſt a fayre ſhip, called The Triall, vpon the coaſt of Jaua, ſent out of England with her full lading, and in her 97 men: in recompence whereof they have a ſhip from thence, which came in company of theſe two Duch, laden with peper, mace, and nutmegs. This Duch company doth now begin to performe the accord made lately in England, having payd to the Engliſh factor at Amſterdam 200 thouſand gylders, in part of that was agreed for reſtitution of our mens loſſes: the reſt will ſpeedily follow.

THE ennemy hath made an invaſion, theſe few dayes paſt, into our rivers of Zeeland, with 14 ſhalopps, in which were about 300 men, maryners and ſoldiers; which parting from Blackenburgh, paſt without impeachment on the outſide of the iſle of Walkeren, and by Serickſea returned through the Scheld to Antwerp; in which voyage they tooke divers fiſhers and paſſage botes, and out of all 36 priſoners.

WEE begin here to take the alarum of the ennemyes ſtirring, here being newes of theyr preparation for laying theyr bridge over the Rhyne, about Berck: yet want of money makes the States ſlow in taking on theyr garriſon holders, which is the firſt ſtep they make towards the field, though they have bene long in hand with that leavye, and augment it this year 2000 men above ordinary. Some helpe, notwithſtanding, is come out of France; from whence the States ambaſſador, Monſ. Langrac, hath exchanged hether 400 thouſand florins, as part of 200 thouſand crownes now to be furniſhed by that king; and Philip Calandrini, newly returned into theſe parts by Paris out of Italy, hath vndertaken the reſt of the 200 thouſand crownes: ſo as the whole ſumme wilbe payd to the States by the end of July next.

1623. HERE arrived out of France, the laſt weeke, de Beauſſe, the duke of Sauoyes agent; and Dolbier, the count Mansfelts marchant; who with Soiran, this reſident of Venice, did firſt addreſſe themſelves to du Maurier, this French ambaſſador; and together went afterwards to the prince of Orange, and the States, to declare the order they have to take the count Mansfelt, with his army, into ſervice of their league, with an entertaynement of 60 thouſand crownes a month, to be furniſhed by the three confederats *pro rata*; of which they have preſent order for two monthes advance: and thereof 20 thouſand florins are delivered in France for leavyes of 4000 foote, which are to be about this tyme at Bullen. And theyr concluſion with the States was a demand of ſhipping for tranſport; which the States refuſed to give, but left it free to them to hyre for money; which they are not to diſburſe till de Beauſſe hath bene with the count Mansfelt, to preſent certayne conditions vnto him; which he is to accept, before they can goe any further. And though he be not a man to refuſe any conditions, when there is queſtion of receaving money, and the money is ready; yet in ſuch diſtance of place, and difference of tyme, and diverſity of perſons, which have theyr hands in thoſe affaires, I doe not ſee how they can goe on without much confuſion.

COUNT Mansfelt, in the meane tyme, prepares for his departure out of Eaſt-frizeland, to which countrey he hath propoſed a payment of 500 thouſand florins for a farewell; otherwiſe he threatens to ſell the ſame, as his owne proprietye, *au plus offrant*, having already tendred it to the king of Denmarke for that ſumme after he was refuſed by the count of Eaſt-frizeland, and the countrey; who ſaying in paſſion, He was not to give money to one who vſed him like an ennemy; count Mansfelt thereupon declared, He would be his ennemy; and accordingly tooke his ſervants priſoners, and made priſe of his wagons, which he ſent for his proviſions out of Norden, whether the count of Eaſt-frizeland is retyred, and in protection of the States garriſon: but vpon a civill meſſage carryed by one of the States officers from the count of Eaſt-frizeland to the count of Mansfelt, That what he ſayd, proceeded onely out of ſenſe of his owne loſſes, not out of diſaffection to count Mansfelts perſon, he ſet his ſervants at liberty agayne, and ſent him word, He was his ſervant. And now the States ſend a deputy thether, to be preſent at Mansfelts remove, with inſtruction to aſſiſt the count of Eaſt-frizeland; but chiefly to have an eye, that the ennemy take no advantage of ſuch confuſions, as are like to happen in that countrey. Since the count Mansfelts ſodaine warre and peace with the count of Eaſt-frizeland, he hath a breach with the count of Oldenburgh, about the paſſage of a dyke in his countrey; in the diſpute whereof 17 of count Mansfelts men were ſlayne: whervpon he hath ſent 1000 horſe, and ſome foote, to take his revenge.

THERE hath bene much labour to reduce the duke Chriſtian of Brunſwick to the emperours obedience; for whome the king of Denmarke had procured the emperors pardon: and that being ſent by a herald to Wolfenbuttle, with condition, that the duke ſhould preſently diſarme, and licenſe his troops; and an addition vnder the emperors owne hand, that unles he did readily accept the pardon, with the conditions, he would never graunt it to him agayne; the herald, for feare, durſt not preſent the pardon himſelf, but he delivered the ſame to the dukes brother, and his mother the dowager; who ſending it to the duke the firſt of this preſent, he tare it in peeces, and ſtamped it in the dyrt; ſaying, That he would abyde all extremity before he would diſarme, till he ſaw the king and queene of Bohemia, for whome he firſt entred into armes, reſtored to theyr eſtates, and then he would be content to receave his pardon with theyrs. The duke of Brunſwick and ducheſſe-dowager are gone to the king of Denmarke, now in Holſteyn; whither they would have drawne with them the duke Chriſtian; but he excuſed himſelf, becauſe he would not be preſt by the king of Denmarke againſt his minde.

THE States ſhipps lying before Lyth in Scottland, to garde an Oſtender from comming out, have aſſayled and fyred the Oſtender, which was run on ſhore, attempting a new way to putt to ſea; which was done in that ill manner, that I am well aſſured, his majeſty wilbe much offended thereat: and, by way of proviſion for ſatiſfaction, I have moved the States with ſuch menaces as belong to the buſines; for which I am ſufficiently authoriſed to putt the captaynes of theyr ſhipps in priſon, who have committed the fact, and to withdraw the like garde they hold before Aberdene.

NOW I haue done with all affaires within my knowledge, worth your lordſhips, 1623.
I muſt beguin with my thancks for your lordſhips letters, (of which the laſt were of the 22 March / 2 April) which haue no whit deceaued my expectation of the returne I promiſed my ſelf of my aduenture into thoſe remote parts; and now your lordſhip may exſpect continually from hence, what theſe quarters afford, ſince we are ſo well in the way of a ſettled correſpondence. Herewith I ſend your lordſhip a letter from the queen of Bohemia, which was written for the laſt ordinarie, but came too late to my hands. The ſtorie of Hero and Leander drew it from her, the ſequele whereof ſhe much longues after; and, I hope, we ſhall haue it with your next. Your lordſhips remembrance of the prince of Orange, and count Henry, is kindly accepted by them both; and your other frends, mentioned in your former letters, are glad to finde your mindfulnes of them at ſuch diſtance. Courtney, with his fonde wife, liues here in towne. Burrows, hauing kept Frankendale with honor, and rendred it in obedience, is gon with his Engliſh troopes into England. Harwood ſhall be coronel of my lord Liſles regiment. Cooke is lately dead of ſicknes. We buried here, the laſt weeke, the old count Solms, chiefe counſellor to the king of Bohemia, and granmaiſtre of the Palatinat; whoſe faire daughter, Amely, is count Henries miſtres, and it is belieued he will marrie her, though ſhe hath nothing but herſelf; but he hath enough for both. Here hath bin lately Sir Will. Crofts, ſent expreſly out of Spain from the prince, to ſee the queen of Bohemia; which was no ſmall comfort vnto her. He is returned by England, and is like to finde the prince againe in Spaine, whoſe buſines drawes into more length then were to be wiſhed; the chiefe cauſe of his jorney being (as his highnes himſelf hath written vnto me) to cutt of delayes in his match: which God make proſperous vnto him. Theſe princes are well in health, (thancks be to God) and otherwiſe, as well contented, as ſo hard an eſtate as theyrs can ſuffer. Your lordſhips affection, which you expreſſe ſo fully, is not loſt; for I know none hath more intereſt in theyr fauours. Thus I kiſſe your ladies hands, and wiſh you both health with all happines.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

D. CARLETON.

To Sir DUDLEY CARLETON, Conſtantinople, May 30. 1623.

My very good Lorde,

I CANNOTT confeſſe the receipt of 5 late letters from your lordſhip, from the dates of Feb. 6. to the 3. Aprill, without accuſing myſelfe of too much lazineſs; for I cannott impute any omiſſion to want of matter, when this citty daily brings forth monſters, and ſo much ſubiect of contemplation. Yours haue filled mee with the knowledge of occurrents with you, and neare you; of conſpiracies, treaſons, frends, and enemyes, alike ſpoiling or threatening one another; ſo that, when I conſider the parts, and rotten members, I am enforced to change my prophecye of the ruyne of this ſtate, to beleeue the whole frame of this vniuerſall theatre is ready to diſſolue; for I ſhall retorne you nothing butt diſſeaſes, tyrannyes, defections, rumors of warre, and deſolation. Butt firſt I muſt cleare myſelfe from that accuſation, which all the poſtſcripts of your lordſhips letters lay vpon mee; that you haue not receiued any from mee, and that you ſowe ſtill in a barren ſoyle, in hope of ſome retribution. I acknowledge that your lordſhip ſhall looſe by mee in quality, and ſhall ſcarſe reape your ſeed againe; but ſuch as this ſoyle yields, I haue not bene ſparing of, either grayne
or weeds. I am confident, by this tyme, your ſelfe will acquitt mee; for I haue June 17.
written your lordſhip thoſe whoſe dates ſtand in the margent, and allwayes ſent July 1.
ſecond copies, for more ſecurity. Since my laſt, wee haue ſuffered great variety; Sept. 20. Jan. 25.
I will adventure with you, *res geſtas* barely, and omitt any cenſure or comment; Mar. 22.
becauſe wee liue vnder a vizier, whoſe conſcience and guiltineſs keepes him awake, ſo that hee hath a ſquint-eye vpon all wayes; and our letters of May were intercepted, and ſold in the citty to wrapp pepper. This hath made vs more wary, though Engliſh bee a kind of character: yett, becauſe I would not looſe the freedome of communication of thoughts, as well as of acts, and that it may fall out that ſome of them wilbee dangerous to aduiſe, I haue ſent your lordſhip one, to vſe as a ſpectacle, when I ſhall haue occaſion to write in darkneſs. I muſt looke backe

1623. then to the diſpatches of the ambaſſadours of Tranſiluania, who departed this court about the 20th Aprill, hauing receiued full content of their negociation, by the fauour of this vizier. The prince is in Caſſouia, the Turkiſh ayd gathered to the frontier; butt neither vſe to take the field, till the horſes haue eaten graſſe, and 20 dayes after enſeamed; which will finiſh June.

I DOE not heare that their force ioyned wilbee very greate, though diuerſly reported; nor that they intend to march with canon, to beſeege any place at firſt: but Bethleems hope depends vpon theſe two ſtrings; intelligence in Hungary, where he expecteth a generall reuolt, and that all the garriſons will open to him; and vpon the retorne of the king of Bohemia, or at leaſt of count Mansfield, into Sileſia, where hee hath alſo correſpondence, and is not in deſpaire, that vpon the firſt apparance of an army, Morauia, by the fauour of the count of Torne his frends, will follow the example. This is his true deſſigne, and if it proſper in Hungary, hee may offer his ayd to our frends; butt, if they refuze, I am perſwaded hee will vſe his firſt aduantage for himſelfe, euen as far as Prague. The count of Torne is retorned, reſolued to runne that fortune, and to dye in the quarrell (for his thoughts to Venice grewe deſperate, aſſoone as the Treaty of Voltaline made that rumor cold); and I haue ſtill collected from his confidence, that they had ſome great aſſurance from all the prouinces, to ſhake off their preſent yoake. To this end they haue procured diuers letters from the grand ſignor to the king of Bohemia, and to the States of Holland; and, which is moſt ſtrange, the Turks profeſſe the giuing of theſe aydes, for the releaſe and protection of the proteſtant princes and religion, oppreſſed by the houſe of (Auſt.). The Turks take vpp our quarrell! I know they haue other ends; butt what end God hath, who can foreſee? Butt this enterprize hath many weak foundations; for if this vizier bee changed, who is vniuerſally hated, thoſe ayds wilbee recalled. If the hopes of a reuolt, or chriſtian ſuccours expected, fayle, they wilbee diſcontent and weary; laſtly, if the emperour bee able to make any good ſhowe in the field, thoſe that now wauer wilbee afraid to declare. In the meane tyme, wee heare no more of the haſty comming of Cæſar Gallo, who houers about the border, butt dares not come in, while this tirant ſitts at the helme; butt vpon the firſt change hee will come poſt, with offers of peace, which will not bee refuſed.

THE duke of Zbarawsky arriuing at Tergouiſta in Walachia, had leiſure to read the articles of peace giuen him; for he truſted to the agreement, and tooke them ſealed: there hee found, that they had altered many points, and inſerted newe, to the preiudice of the honor and eſtate of Poland. Of this hee hath complayned by letter, butt as yett can procure no ſatiſfaction; and whether the king his maſter and the parlament will accept them, as they are, it is yett doubtful. The Coſſacques haue entered the Black-ſea, and giuen many alarums to the citty: whereupon letters were diſpatched into Poland, that this yeare they would make the beſt interpretation; butt if in the next, when they may haue tyme to ſuppreſſe and keepe them in, better order bee not taken, according to the treaty, they will take it for an actuall breach. And to giue both example and aſſurance of their parts, the grand ſignor hath ſent twelue gallies to eſtabliſh Mahomet Gheray prince of the Tartars, and to diſplace Gean Begh, who hath bene in long poſſeſſion. Many did thinke, that hee would not ſurrender his eſtate for a letter, and ſo ſmall force, nor for feare of thoſe that are mutined at home; butt that this would proue an occaſion of a warre, that would ſpread itſelfe to the gates of Conſtantinople: for thoſe princes of Tartary are, by agreement, to ſucceed the Ottoman lyne, of which the remnant is the preſent emperour, a (   ), and children diſeazed or young, and vncapable of gouerment; and it is not long ſince it was feared here, that hee that is now diſpoſſeſſed, and therfore had good occaſion, would pretend for himſelfe preſently; as the right beeing deuolued vpon him for the murther of Oſman, the true prince. Butt this man hath obeyed, and is come hither to liue vpon a penſion, which is as ſtrange as any thing in theſe confuſions. They pretend to haue made this alteration, to ſecure the treaty with Poland, by reſtrayning the incurſions of that vagabond nation; and haue entreated mee to aduiſe as much, and to counſell a reciprocality in care for the Coſſacques. I find really, that this ſtate (howſoeuer it juggleth) affects nothing more then to maynteyne that peace, to ſecure the back-dore of the Black-ſea; which doth them more affronts, and giues them more feares, then a greater enemy; for hereby the reliefe of the citty with victualls is much diſturbed, and their force of gallies diuided and the enemy a fugitiue, from whom they can neither reape honor nor benefitt: ſo that the Polacks may haue aſſured peace on that ſyde, if they giue not the occaſion. The gallyes are gone out, in nomber about 45, from all ſorts, yll armed, rather to maynteyne cuſtome, then in hope to attempt any thing with ſoldiours, that obey no command; for 14 dayes before their departure, they committed ſo many inſolencyes, that no ſhopp was open in the citty nor ſubburbs. They robbed in the ſtreets, brake open houſes, exacted moneyes euen of the magiſtrate; and no man durſt oppoſe them, for feare of a generall ſack. Beeing ariued at Gallipoly, a citty of Greece in the Helleſpont, they thought to continue the like outrages; but the inhabitants roſe, reſiſted them, and beate them out; and with the loſſe of 10 or 12, ſlewe 60 of the Janizaries. Thus they are proceeded into the Leuant, your lordſhip will judge with what probability of any action.

THE rebellions in Aſia continue, and a newe raiſed, at Van in the frontire of Perſia, where they haue refuſed the baſſa ſent from the port, and ſeazed the Carauan of ſilke paſſing for Aleppo. Wee heare of an army raiſed, rather to treat then to enforce them; butt as yett of none effect.

ABOUT 12 dayes paſt, the Spahees mutined in the ſeraglio againſt the aga of the Janizaries, for doing juſtice vpon one of their order, who was forced to fly into the diuan, or counſell chamber; where, the vizier hating the great treaſorer, layd the fault on him as the promouer; clapt him in priſon; confiſcated his eſtate, which was a great one, and all the fault hee had; and with this money, quieted the ſoldiours. Since, hee hath ſent the poore man, they ſay, into baniſhment; butt wee think, a fiſhing.

FOWER dayes ſince, the vizier raſhly beating a caddee, or judge, with blowes on the feete, from which puniſhment thoſe of his coate are priuiledged, as beeing all a kind of churchmen, all thoſe of his order roſe; and ioyning with the diſcontented Spahees, ranne to the churches, ſhutt vpp the dores, and prohibited canonicall howres, to cry to Mahomet, and demanded the viziers life, as a tranſgreſſor of the lawe, and a tyrant. This vprore putt us all into feare: it endured two dayes, and at leaſt 20000 on both ſides ready to come to blowes. The churchmen tooke their prophetts banner, and proclaymed, That all good Muſſelmen ſhould follow them. The vizier caſt himſelfe into the protection of the Janizaries, and procured his act to bee auowed by the emperour, made himſelfe a brother of their order, (whoſe fauour hee acquires by daily donatiues, which hee exacts from the innocent) and, in the night, ſetts vpon the mutineers, and with the ſlaughter of 12, diſbands them. The next morning they reaſſemble, and it was thought impoſſible to decide this controuerſy without more bloud; but mediators preuayled; peace is made; and the vizier new ſettled, and hardened in bold attempts. Since, hee hath catched many churchmen and Spahees, and ſent them to Charen, and followes the reſt ſo vehemently, that moſt of the caddees fly the citty, and the Spahees hang the head. This day, at leaſt 200 are departed into Aſia with mynds ſwollen with reuenge; and, I am perſwaded, wee ſhall heare of them againe with more noiſe then they departed. The vizier purpoſeth to augment the nomber of the Janizaries as his guard, and to ſuppreſſe the other; yett the reuenue allready will not pay the ordinary the treaſure exhauſted, and no man will forbeare his ſtipend a day; but exactions and confiſcations, as neceſſary euills and remedyes, to preuent a generall ſack, are now allmoſt iuſtified by cuſtome.

THIS (my lord) is our eſtate; the canker breeds within, that muſt eat this tree; and they that profeſs themſelues their greateſt enemyes are their beſt frends, by whoſe vnproffitable ambitions they have tyme to breath. To make vpp a heape of miſery, wee haue a generall dearth of corne and fodder, in which I ſhall haue my part.

[The reſt of this Letter is omitted, being inſerted in thoſe to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Pag. 123, and 146.]

1623.

From Sir GEORGE CALUERT.

My Lord,

AS often as your letters come into my hands, his majeſtie is made acquainted with them, who doth continually approoue well of your endeavours; and as often would I advertiſe your lordſhipp of the receipt of them, and of ſuch occurrences as happens heere, if I were not hindred by the multiplicity of other buſineſſes; but having not that leaſure nor occaſion, I muſt intreate you to excuſe my ſilence, and the rather, becauſe, I ſuppoſe, you receiue from the hands of your other friends, the paſſages of all things heere, wherein I hope my coſen Branthwayte is not wanting to furniſh your lordſhipp plentifully and frequently. There is the leſſe therefore remayning for mee to ſay, for matter of newes; and for buſineſſe, vnleſſe the occaſion proceeds from thence, there is as litle; in both which I ſhall not giue you much trouble at this time.

THE great loſſes our merchants haue lately receiued by the pirats of Argier and Tunis, whereof there hath beene ſo many complaints, haue made your ſervice the more acceptable vnto his majeſty, and the lords of his privie councell, in indeavoring by the meanes and power of the grand ſignior, to free our merchants from the future danger and ſpoyle of thoſe wicked people, and, to redeeme diverſe of his majeſties ſubjects taken priſoners by them. In the perfourmance whereof, as ſoone as I vnderſtood that you had diſburſed ſome moneys, I acquainted their lordſhipps with it, who haue giuen directions, that the Leuant merchants, and the reſt of the Engliſh traders into the South-ſeas, ſhall preſently take order amongſt themſelues for the rayſing of ſo much money as will ſatisfy your demaunds; and what power ſhalbee wanting in them to effect the ſame, their lordſhipps will ſupply; which I ſhall bee carefull to ſee perfourmed.

ALL the letters that are ſent by you to the ſtate and the merchants heere, are not only deteyned a long time in Venice, but alſo there cutt and mangled moſt diſgracefully by ſuch long inciſions made in the ſides of the pacquetts, as that all the looſe and vnſealed papers within thoſe pacquetts may bee eaſily taken forth and read. What vſe or advantage may bee made at Venice by this vnkind vſage of the letters, I knowe not; but I am ſure it is a greate diſcourtiſy, and vncivill part, ill beſeeming the amity and good reſpect that ſigniory would ſeeme to beare to his majeſty; whereof I haue lately complayned in his name to the Venetian ambaſſadour heere reſident, and to Sir Henry Wotton, telling them how ſenſible his majeſtie is of this, and deſiring a ſpeedy reformation; which the ambaſſadour heere tells mee, I ſhall heereafter find, ſo as there ſhalbee no further cauſe of complaint.

THE notice of the princes journey and ſafe arrivall in Spaine, in company of the lord admirall, together with the greate entertainment his highneſſe hath receiued from the king of Spaine, you haue heard long ſince: they are yet at Madrid, negotiating the concluſion of the marriage, whereof wee do expect the advertiſement every hower, by the comming of the lord viſcount Rochford, who (as I vnderſtand) is appointed the meſſenger of the day aſſigned there for the celebration of the marriage, as the erle of Denbigh is afterwards to followe, with notice of the conſommation thereof; and then the lord viſcount Andouer, to bring word of their departure from Spaine towards England; ſo that, it is hoped, the prince will ſafely returne hether with his faire princeſſe by the midſt of July next at the furtheſt; and for this purpoſe there are ten of his majeſties beſt ſhipps (whereof the prince royall is one) prepared, and now ready in the Downes attending the commodity of a winde, vnder the commaund of the erle of Rutland, whom his majeſty hath made admirall of theſe ſhipps, to tranſport from the Groyne his highneſſe with all his company, vnto Southampton; for there it is expected they will land: vnto which place his majeſty hath ſent, within theſe three dayes, diverſe of the lords; as the lord treaſorer, the lord ſteward, the lord marq. Hamilton, the lord marſhall, the lord chamberlain, the erle of Carliſle, and Mr. treſorer of the howſhold, to giue order for all things fitting for the reception of the prince, aſwell there, as in other places in his paſſage to London.

CONCERNING the affayres of Germany, they ſtand thus: His majeſty perceiving the emperours violent proceedings, by transferring the electorall dignity vpon the perſon of the duke of Bauaria in the late diett at Ratisbone, and ſeeing no meanes left to releeue the towne of Franquendal, blocqued vp on every ſide, did thinke fitting, about two monethes ſince, by a treaty betwixt commiſſioners appointed by himſelf, and the infanta, to depoſite and ſequeſter that towne in the infantaes hands for eighteen monethes, to bee then reſtored againe to his majeſtie. This being done, the ſame commiſſioners beganne a new treaty for the ſuſpenſion of armes in Germany, which is not long ſince agreed, to continue for fifteen monethes; and the citty of Collen appointed the place of treaty for the generall accommodation, where commiſſioners on all ſides are to meete on the fowrth of Auguſt next, to reconcile all thoſe vnhappy differences in Germany, which concerne the prince electour Palatine; the ſucceſſe whereof I ſhall heartily pray may be anſwerable to his majeſties juſt and peaceable intentions.

I CAN write of nothing elſe worthy your lordſhipps advertiſement, ſaving that it hath pleaſed his majeſty, a fortnight ſince, to conferre the dignities of erle of Newcaſtle, and duke of Richemond, on the lord ſteward; and of erle of Couentry, and duke of Buckingham, upon my lord admirall: And ſo wiſhing your lordſhipp much health and happineſſe, I committ you to Gods protection, and reſt

S. Martins-lane,
6 June, 1623.

Your Lordſhipps aſſured freind, to do you ſervice,

GEO. CALUERT.

I MAY not forgett to kiſſe my ladyes hands, whoſe ſervant I ſhall ever be, aſwell for her owne vertues and meritt, as for her ſake, that, whilſt ſhee lived, loved her dearely, I am ſure.

I RECEIVED your diſpatch yeſternight, of the 5 of Aprill, miſerably vſed at Venice, the cover quite torne open, and the letters opened; whereof I have made a freſh complaint to the Venetian ambaſſador, who acknowledgeth it to be a great iniury, but caſts it vpon the inferior officers of the *juncta*, and will write againe earneſtly to haue it reformed.

THE beginning of this next weeke my lords will meete, and not before; at which tyme I ſhall acquaynt them with your lordſhipps carefull proceeding in that buſyneſſe of Algier and Tunis, and his majeſty in the meane tyme.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

THE much buſines I have had of late with the prince elector, about his ſubſcribing a ſuſpenſion of armes for 15 monthes, concluded betwixt his majeſtie and the infanta, and ratifyed by them both, and with the States, touching the burning of an Oſtend ſhip at Leeth in Scottland, with other croſſe matters at ſea, hath forced me to make a new breach into our wonted correſpondency; which I beſeech your lordſhip to excuſe. In both theſe affaires, the ſmall ſatisfaction eyther his highneſs or the States give me in theyr doings, makes them addreſſe themſelves directly to his majeſty by theyr letters; the one requiring interpretation of ſome points of the treaty, which he thincks prejudiciall to himſelf, his frends, and cauſe in generall; and hopes that, vpon better conſideration, his majeſty will not preſſe him to ſubſcribing: the other diſavowing the action at Leeth, and other accidents, as done without their order, and intreating pardon, with due ſubmiſſion: but I believe neyther of theſe buſineſſes will ſo end.

THE emperor hath already made vſe of this ſuſpenſion of armes, having given notice thereof to the elector of Saxe, as a thing already done by the prince Palatin; wherby to divert him and Brandenburgh from entring into armes. And, no doubt, he will take the like courſe with Bethlem Gabor, to hinder his ſtirring anew; as he did further his laſt peace, by the newes of the prince electors ſubmitting himſelf to his majeſty for reſignation of his intereſt in Bohemia. He hath further required the elector of Saxe to ſend deputyes to the treaty, which is to be held during this ſuſpenſion: but the elector refuſeth to yeald thervnto, vntill he be made acquainted upon what points they ſhall treate, and what princes, or whoſe ambaſſadors and deputyes, ſhalbe preſent.

THE duke of Bauaria hath preſt the emperor very earneſtly by letters, to free themſelves of ſo troubleſome an ennemy as count Mansfelt is, by graunting vnto him his pardon. Wherupon the emperor hath written to the king of Denmarke, and the

1623. count of Oldenburgh, to preſent a pardon to Mansfelt, conditionally, that he will preſently diſarme: which he was never further from, he having accepted the conditions propoſed unto him by the French king, and the other confederats, for the warre of Valtoline; which are, That he muſt mayntayne 20 thouſand foote, with betwixt 4 or 5000 horſe, at the rate of 60 thouſand crownes a month; of which 30 thouſand are furniſhed by the French king, 20 thouſand by the Venetians, and 10 thouſand by the duke of Savoy: for which the two firſt monthes payments are here advanced, the payment having courſe from the day of his marching; which, after the two firſt monthes, is aſſigned to be receaved at Baſil: the duchy of Burgundy being the place appointed where he is to render himſelf, the way being left to his owne choiſe; about which he comes hether within a day or two, to conſult with the prince of Orange of his beſt meanes of marching, now his French troopes are come into theſe partes, to the number of 4000, in ſeverall companies, and already gone towardes Eaſt-frizeland, but in much diſorder, a great part of them being halfe famiſhed for want of victualls betwixt Bullen and Dort; in which paſſage they ſpent fower dayes with one meales proviſion onely: and two ſhipps full of ſoldiers, wee heare, are caſt away in theſe laſt tempeſts neare Encuſen; others run aſhore about Harlinghen: which is a rude welcome to thoſe ſtrangers, and will doubtles much diſcourage them; ſo as with the hard fare they will meete with in Eaſt-frizeland, where all, in effect, is conſumed, it is thought, few of them will ſtay by it.

THE duke Chriſtian of Brunſwick hath intercepted letters paſſing from Tilly to Anholt and Cordoua, wherin he advertiſeth them of the treaty betwixt his majeſty and the infanta, of ſuſpenſion of armes: but doubting that the duke Chriſtian will not ſubmitt himſelf thervnto, adviſeth them to draw vp towards him, that they may ioinctly give him battell. For which the duke will not be vnprepared, he being 20 thouſand foote, and 5000 horſe; for part of which he wanteth armes, but is now ſupplyed from Amſterdam, by helpe of the States, with armes for 5000 foote, and 2000 horſe, and ſome canon, with canoniers entertayned by this ſtate, and munition: ſo as it is expected wee ſhall heare of ſome encounter betwixt thoſe armyes before long; the duke Chriſtians tyme, during which he was in his brothers oath and pay, being expired the firſt of this monthe; and being free to himſelf, his nature is to ſeeke occaſions, and Tillyes not to refuſe them.

HERE is yet no ſtirring betweene theſe armyes, both being held in for want of proviſion of money: but now wee heare from Antwerp, that the Eaſt Indian fleete is arrived with nyne millions; wherby want will ſoone be ſupplyed on that ſide. Withall, here is advertiſement come from thence, that the ſame courrier who brought the newes from Spayne of the arrivall of the fleete, hath brought the infanta likewiſe power to treate with this ſtate, and conclude a renewing of the truce: one of which advertiſements ſeemeth to croſſe the other; becauſe peace betwixt ſuch ennemyes doth ſeldome or never procede but of neceſſity: but the Spaniard hath too many yrons in the fyre at once, and, it may be, wilbe contented to have this which burnes his fingers moſt, cooled for a tyme.

HERE they have finally removed all difficultyes touching the Weſt Indian company; the conditions whereof are here agreed betwixt the Bewinthebbers and the participants, and ratifyed by the States General the $\frac{11}{21}$th of this preſent: ſo as now they will ſpeedily goe on with equippage for that voyage, unles a truce prevent it; as it did when that buſineſſe was heretofore treated, but never till now concluded. The Spaniards themſelves have contributed much to this concluſion, by fortifying at Porto del Re, where the North-hollanders were wont to fetch ſalt; and would never, as long as that trade laſted, be induced to give theyr conſent to this company. Now the ſtopping thereof doth drive theſe men to the Weſt Indye, after the ſame manner as the forbidding the trade of Spayne heretofore, made them firſt ſeeke out the Eaſt.

THEYR late treatyes with the pyrats of Algier and Tunis are divulged in print, little to the reputation of this ſtate, for ſo ſcandalous a ſociety, and not much to the benefitt of theyr trade; becauſe, vnder ſearch for Italians goods, all theyr Leuant ſhipps are ſubject to ſpoyle; and the Venetians, theyr new confederates, will doubtles take it ill, that no diſtinction is made betwixt them and other Italians.

1623. THE laſt I have from your lordſhip, is a duplicat of your letters of the 22. of March, *ſtylo vet.* with an addition of the $\frac{3}{13}$ of Aprill. Other matter I haue none worth your lordſhips knowledge, ſaue onely that a French free-booter, with his excellencies commiſſion, hath lited on a marchant ſhip of the Weſt-Indian fleete ſtraggling from her fellowes, by reaſon of a broken rudder, and brought her into Vluſhing; which towne hath gotten the title of a yong Algier, by reaſon of the many ſhips it ſetts out vppon aduenture: but this is the firſt goode priſe I heare of ſince the warres; yet no gold or ſiluer is ſpoken of to be fownd in her, but ſugars and ſtag-skins, which are goode marchandiſe.

THE king and queene are well, (thancks be to God) with theyr three little ones, now going to his excellencies houſe at Leyden, (where they are to be vnder Monſ. du Pleſſen and his ladies gouerment) to make roome here for another comming into the world within theſe two months. God ſend her highneſs ſafe deliuerie; to whoſe holy protection I committ your lordſhip, and all yours; euer reſting

Hagh, this $\frac{16}{26}$ of
June, 1623.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

To Sir JOHN FYNNETT.

SIR,

I HAUE receiued yours of the 9th Aprill, and find in the very preface, that you are ready to quarrell with mee vpon euery miſcarriage, or perhapps idleneſs of myne: I enterprett it a zeale of loue, and conclude, wee muſt bee ſtill good frends, that ſome of my excuſes come in the very inſtant, not to requite, I confeſſe, butt to pacify you.

THE ſtable you haue graunted mee, diuers former [letters] haue accepted, and with my beſt heart thanked you: if all they miſcarry, both to Sir Henry Roe and you, yett this is as authenticall as any I can make, (for I haue no vſe of a lawyer here) to confirme that bargaine, vpon which you ſhall receiue your bond; and I am your tenant for the tyme, with thanks, thanks, thanks. I will not looſe my neighbourhood for Crosby-place. This is, I confeſſe, butt my 5th letter: the more I owe you, the more intereſt you haue in mee: if I pay you not in ſpecie, as they who pay money with lands, I will pay you treble in affection.

I HAUE followed your counſell; and becauſe you ſhalbe a a wittnes of my obſequiouſneſs thereunto, I haue troubled you with the deliuery of this to Sir Ed. Conway, that you may make my induction, as your loue to me ſhall enſtruct you: I truſt myſelfe willingly with you. What I ſhall write him now, is, and will appeare, fragments, and without dependency, vnleſs hee knewe all the former paſſages, of which I haue giuen Mr. ſecretary Caluert contiguous account, and to whom I will continue yt; for I haue found him fauorable and iuſt to mee: yett theſe, ſuch as they are, will point both backward and forward; as beeing, as it were, the medium of this long treaty and juggling of the port and Gabor.

THE ſtraung ebbing and flowing of the Thames, if it bee not a wonder, yt is yet a warning; for ſo are many of natures works. Security would not perhapps obſerue it. Our feares make rare things more remarkable: *Plura alia, rudibus ſæculis, etiam in pace obſervata, quæ nunc tantùm in metu audiuntur.* And haue wee not great cauſe to feare, our jewell, our only precious jewell, beeing expoſed to dangers? I would to God, the firſt newes of his voyage, and of his enterteynment abroad, had alſo told mee how he was mett at Black-heath by the maior and citty in chaynes of gold, to welcome him home: this had bene to mee better newes; for I loue not Spaniſh courteſies, nor guilt march-panes. I doubt not, the councell, that gaue him leaue, had as much good aſſurance as could bee giuen in humane affaires and reaſones; yett meethinks the tryalls are too great. Wee know a diamond is the hardeſt ſtone, and hardeſt thing in the world; yett it is too much proofe to bring it vnder the anuile. O my frend! many things depend vpon it; a ſoule, a multitude of ſoules, the proſperity of the church of God. I care not, if I erre, to whom I confeſs it; I am certen it is within; an error of abundance of zeale and loue both to his perſon, our kingdomes, and religion: but I ſhall ſhutt it vpp: *Fac, Domine, in ſapientia tua.* They haue releeued for vs. Frankendale from another enemy, and

1623. wee haue giuen vpp our ſtrongeſt fort to them. I hope yet, hee hath about him Jacobs army at Machinaijma.

I HAUE receiued your aduice vpon my quære; butt I am not therby ſatisfied in the particular, though I take my frends rule in the generall, not to wander vpon diſcretion any whitt, *a verbo ſcripto*; my meaning was not, how my proceeding in the treaty with the Turks and Poland would bee accepted; for in that I had ample warrant: butt ſeeing our treaties at Bruxells failed, and my poore witt, beſides aduiſes from abroad, ſaw no refuge butt a iuſt warre, my demand then was, how in this treaty it would bee taken, if I gott in Gabor, and ſtrengthened him on both ſides; who was then apt, and offered to make a diuerſion. In this I had no inſtruction; and I feared I might looſe a good opportunity of doing ſeruice, without any hazard of honor: butt I doubt it is now too late, though I haue done him good offices; and I did beleeue hee would haue ſett new fires in thoſe parts, and pretended all this for the king of Bohemia; yett I allwayes ſuſpected him for a man indulgent only to himſelfe, vpon ſpecious coulers, and ſo I ſhall now find him: for, whether he firſt ſtirred here for ſuccours, to counterpoiſe his feare of the emperor, which hauing now obteyned, hee neuer meant a warre; or whether the truces, and ſlackneſs of the German princes, haue altered his reſolutions, I cannott judge: butt ſure I am, hee now againe treates with the emperour, by his commiſſioners; and the emperor with him and his eſtates aſſembled, by the biſhopp of Vienna, receiued at Alba Julia; and in the meane tyme ſends another ambaſſador hither to procure ayds. By which I conclude hee will make peace, beeing better able to deceiue the Turks with ſhowes then the other ſide, who hath an army ready on the border to puniſh him, and the Turks very loath to riſe, and beginne a warre. Butt if I had had order in tyme, I could haue changed the proſperity of their affaires, who now, as wynners, ſmyle at vs.

Nitrien-ſis.

I MUST not conclude without ſomwhat from this diuiſion of the world: You remembre I haue long threatened, and prophecied of the fall of this empire; now perhapps it beginnes. The baſſa of Arzerum, whom I haue often mentioned, ioyned with diuers others, and a great army, is in his march towards Angria (the direct way to this citty, Babilon reſting in rebellion); his pretence is reformation, hee takes nothing by force, butt the treaſure of the emperour; profeſſeth that hee is no rebell; butt that hee holds, and moues, in defence of the ruyned Ottoman empire; that therfore hee will haue a generall counſell held in that citty, demanding the preſence of the mufti, caddees, baſſas, and antient beghs, to take knowledge, and to puniſh the traytors that murthered the laſt king; and to ſettle a newe, lawfully, that ſhalbee able to gouerne: to reduce the mutined citty ſoldiour to obedience and diſcipline, and to place about the king ſome great vizier, choſen by the ſtate, able to direct and apply remedies to the diſeaſes, now growne to chryſis, complayning, that euery three or 4 moneths, by the change of the vizier, the prouinces are deſtroyed; for they chaunge the gouernours according to their owne factions, and ſo contrary commands and orders are ſent abroad daily, inſomuch as no man knoweth who is king, nor vizier; nor whom to obey. Theſe are his pretences: if the preſent ſtate will not conſent to this aſſembly, hee then reſolues to come hither, and ſettle all things *ad libitum*, by the ſword.

THESE here, in poſſeſſion of the emperour and gouerment, are loath to bee called to an account by a ſoldiour, and therfore haue taken the worſe reſolution, to make a warre. A generall, Ciga la baſſa, is named; hee refuſeth it vpon the ſame pretence; that in his abſence, alterations are ſo frequent, that hee ſhall doe well or yll vncertenly, and according to enterpretation: therefore hee will haue an abſolute dictator-like power, *pro tempore*, equall to a great vizier, or elſe hee will not ſtirre. This is graunted him; and money giuen out, and order to paſſe the water ſpeedily. Hee hath enrolled for his army 15000 Janizaries, and 30000 Spahies; butt now theſe demurre, they ſay, it is a warre againſt their owne bretheren, and ſeeke any excuſes, rather then to come to blowes. Butt the ſecrett is; it is now Ramazan, or their holy Lent; at the end of which (now within 8 dayes) they are to receiue their pay; and therfore they are quiett, or diſſemble. Butt wee beleeue, the next day after, when they ſhould march, they will ſhowe themſelues; for they haue had many conſultations, and will not moue, vnleſſe the emperour, or great vizier; goe in perſon. Either way wee are like to bee ſubiect to troubles, and the empire to daunger. The bell is now tyed on the catts neck.

HERE is yeſterday arriued, from Poland, another nuntio, with letters to ſignify the acceptance of the peace, in behalfe of that kingdome, on condition of the reſtraynt of the Tartars, or elſe they will not aſſure the Coſſacques.

MORE I cannott tell you without danger; nor doe I think you take much pleaſure in theſe things, haueing ſo neare cares at home. Vpon them I direct my prayers, ſeeing I can doe no other ſeruice: *Concilium inierunt animis paribus, contra te fœdus pepigerunt. Fac ut Midianitis, ut Siſeræ: qui dicunt, hæreditario jure poſſideamus nobis habitacula Dei. Deus mi, pone eos velut rotam, ut ſtipulam coram vento.* And ſo I conclude, in all true affection,

Conſtantinople,
$\frac{11}{21}$ July, 1623.

Yonr faithfull frend and ſeruant.

MY wife, with due reſpects, ſalutes your noble lady, and honeſt Sir John.

From Sir THOMAS ROE, *to Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON, Conſtantinople, $\frac{12}{22}$ July, 1623.

My very good Lorde,

MY laſt letters of the 30th May, with tranſcripts, haue, I hope, both diſcharged mee, and informed your lordſhip of our occurrents to that day. Since, wee haue had no great changes; our expectations beeing bent vpon the actions of the prince of Tranſiluania, and the ſuccours giuen him. Wee haue heard, by good creditt, that hauing aſſembled his ſtates at Alba Julia, they haue refuzed to enter into a warre; and that thereuppon they haue diſpatched commiſſioners to treat with the emperour, who hath retorned to them the archbiſhop of Strigonium, with ample inſtructions to conclude a peace; the prince pretending, that hee will enter into league with him and the king of Poland; and to ſtrengthen himſelfe, doth ſollicitt the marriage of the daughter of the later, beeing neice of the firſt, to aſſure himſelfe of both, and ſo will forſake this party, and adhære wholly to the other. His brother is lately made an earle of the empire. Theſe aduiſes, and ſome other circumſtances of the affaires and truce in Germany, makes many thinke that hee neuer purpoſed a warre; butt by countenance of this port, to ballance his owne feares, and to promoue his other ends. While wee were diſcourſing of theſe things, here arriued another ambaſſador from him, generally giuen out, to haſten the aydes, with ſome other alteration of circumſtances; and this is beleeued fully of the States ambaſſador, as in confidence deliuered him, and by order from his maſter. Butt I haue had ſome ſuſpition raiſed to mee: firſt, it was vnneceſſary to renewe ſuch a command, which was abſolutly before graunted for winning tyme, though it bee true that the Turks are loath to ſtirre: beſides, hee hath treated apart, and ſecretly; and I haue bene informed by one who profeſſeth to haue ſeene his inſtructions, that his order is, to procure commiſſions, to recall the ſuccours, or at leaſt to haue power to ſtay them, that they proceed no further then hee pleaſeth; and that he intends not any breach, butt worketh on both ſides for his owne aduantage. I haue aduiſed thus much to the Dutch reſident: at firſt hee was much ſtarted at it, and cannott deny the treaty; butt yett will not beleeue but hee meanes to deceiue the emperour, and will proceed in his reſolution, though hee alſo feare, that if hee haue noe encouragement by a diuerſion, that he will ſaue himſelfe at another mans expence or hazard. What judgment to giue your lordſhip, much diſtracts mee: I will auerre nothing vntill the next poſt, when I ſhalbee enformed with more certeynty; butt I enclyne to beleeue, that hee will make peace, and bring on the Turkiſh forces, only to accommodate his owne concluſions. I thought fitt to aduiſe your lordſhip thus much in precaution, that the confidence of Monſieur van Haghen, who is ſometyme deceiued by the opinion of his experience, and a certeyne naturall outre-cuidance, doe not beguiſe our frends; nor would I haue this my aduiſe, vntill ſeconded, cauſe any declared jealouſy; but you may pleaſe to conferre that with your owne intelligences, and then ſo farre acquaint the kyng of Bohemia, as may conduce to his ſeruice.

Biſhop of Nitria.

ONE circumſtance I cannot omitt, that the duke of Sbaraſs, when hee was here, was a vehement enemy to the prince; which I mollified aſmuch as I could, and brought them to a good underſtanding. After his departure, and paſſing through his cuntry, Gabor made great preparation to receiue him; butt hee haſted away ſecretly, without conference; which was yll taken. Since, the duke hath written mee a ſollemne excuſe, which is againſt his nature, if there were not ſome alteration of intelligence.

HERE is newly arriued a nuntio from Poland with letters of confirmation, and acceptance of the treaty and peace concluded; only ſolliciting a rectification of thoſe articles that were changed by fraud, after the firſt agreement; and that expreſſe order may bee taken with the Tartars: which beeing done, the king and ſtate doe engage their faith for the Coſſacques, reciprocally; and for mayntenance of the peace; and no otherwiſe.——

[The remainder of this Letter, being fuller expreſſed in the preceding, is here omitted.]

To Mr. Secretary CALUERT.

Right Honorable,

THE laſt poſt, diſpeeded the 11th preſent, I aduiſed your honor of the occurrents to that day, the copy whereof I muſt deferre to the next ordinary, beeing ſurpriſed by a ſodaine warning from the bailo of Venice, with diſpatch of an expreſs with new aduertiſements. The morning knowes not here what the euening will bring forth, nor can any man warrant any thing butt the inſtant. My laſt left your honor in the contemplation of the new ambaſſage from Bethlem Gabor, whoſe miniſter is, 3 dayes ſince, diſpeeded with his content; that is, as hee pretends, with a command to the frontire, with all the Turkiſh forces, to march, and to attend their generall, the baſſa of Boſna, at Peſt, neare to Buda; whither by the ſubtilty of Gabor, or from ſome falſe alarum from the border, the vizier, euer conſtant to his owne raſhneſs, two dayes before the departure of the ambaſſador, made a publique proclamation in the citty, That all the ſoldiours deſſigned for Aſia, ſhould follow their generall within 3 dayes after the Biram, then at hand; and all thoſe of Greece and Hungary ſhould ſpeedily repaire to their rendeuous, and attend the command of their generall; becauſe the enemy was armed, and ready to make ſome inuaſion: ſome ſay, the emperour was named; butt moſt, the contrary. Howſoeuer, in effect, it was a publication of warr againſt him; for the next day, a chiaus was diſpatched for Poland, in playne termes to aduiſe the king, That the grand ſignor hauing reſolued warr with the emperor, hee ſhould obſerue the capitulations newly contracted, not to aſſiſt his enemyes, and to help his frends. This made mee almoſt amazed, becauſe I knewe there was a treaty, and that the biſhop of Niria (for the name was formerly miſtaken) had had audience with the prince, ſent from the emperour, and was diſpatched in two dayes. Beſides, the ambaſſadour of Poland, newly arriued, did conſtantly auerr to mee, That there was a ſtrict league made betweene them, wherein Poland was comprehended; and that either now Gabor muſt abuſe the Turks, or many chriſtian princes. But the confidence of the Dutch ambaſſador, and the proclamation, made mee miſtruſt myne owne reaſon; and feare, I was in my laſt miſtaken. Butt this morning is arriued a poſt from Buda, with letters; That the emperors ambaſſador is come to Comora with 250 attendants: That hee hath ſent before to the baſſa, to ſignify it, and hee to the port. And this meſſenger, for that good newes, was veſted and rewarded with a double pay. Soe gladd the vizier and this ſtate is, to haue occaſion to embrace a peace, that I doubt not they wilbee gladd that Bethlem hath couſened them, if hee doe no more. Upon this newes, the Dutch ambaſſador hath changed his ſtyle, and it was tyme; and all the others reſolued to giue this aduice to their maſters, as of a ſodayne alteration, which is the occaſion of this preſent diſpatch. I will giue ouer to make any coniectures, though I haue ſtood alone in this opinion, That all wilbee compounded, and the emperor ſett at liberty for a tyme; and that the prince of Tranſiluania will make the beſt bargaine, who hath drove all to his owne ends.

IF I err, or that the warre proceed, I ſhall allway giue a better reaſon of my error, then any man of his hitting a blynd marke.

YOUR honor wilbee pleaſed to acquaint his majeſtie, that if any thing may conduce to his ſeruice, I may bee diſcharged of my duty. Theſe buſineſſes haue many other concurrent circumſtances, which this opportunity giues mee no leiſure to enlarge. I haue aduiſed briefly into Holland, to his majeſties ledger, leaſt any of our frends there ſhould bee deceiued; and now am called vppon to conclude.

20/30 July, 1623. *Your Honors.*

To Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My Lord,

THER is no alteration ſince the date of the former; but all men ſay ther ſhalbe no warr with the emperour; that the vizier excuſeth now the proclamation to bee entended only defenſiue, vpon report of great preparations. If the prince of Tranſiluania haue any quarrell of his owne, he may purſue it; but wee beleeue a generall peace will for a tyme end all rumors here, the aduice of the comming of the emperors ambaſſador beeing ſeconded; but to bee direct, there is no certayntye of any thing.

YOUR lordſhip will then compare my matter with the place, beeing able to make that good excuſe, which one of the beſt hiſtorians did, that he wrote not of the woorthy tymes, nor the heroicque acts, of the flouriſhing eſtate of Rome: *Nobis in arcto & inglorius labor, mœſtæ urbis res.* Wher ther is no rule, and things, euen the greateſt affayres, are done by chance, and not by councell, no man can giue account, nor take pleaſure in the conſideration, and that your lordſhip ſhall know our owne eſtate. Beſides that, the ſouldiers, with extreame inſolence, doe putt us to fine, at all their ſports and feaſts, and take our mony by force in the ſtreetes. This day wee are commanded to keepe our houſes, not ſo much libertye left as to take the ayre, and that with threatening woords: but this is nothing; they haue broken open the priſons, and no magiſtrate dares puniſh them. I beſeech your lordſhip then to pray for the deliuerance of

All ambaſſadors.

Conſt. 26 July,
old ſtile.

Your Lordſhips, et cæt.

To my Coſen THO. ROE. 26 July, 1623.

Coſen,

I HAUE receiued your kind letter, and kinder offer to come a long iourney to eaſe your frends; and I ſhould very ill requite ſo much loue, if I did accept it, ſo much to your preiudice. There could not bee to mee a greater comfort then your company, if it concurred with your good: butt I muſt deale clearly; all things affarr off haue ſtraunge ſhapes, at leaſt not their owne. My tyme is concluding apace; halfe is allready ſpent; and before you could arriue here, I ſhalbee prepared, and at liberty to retorne: then, aſſure yourſelfe, no conſideration ſhalbee of force to keepe mee in a baniſhment. For others perhapps think that this imployment is honor and proffitt to mee: they know it not; and the world often miſcalls both good and badd things. I aſſure you, I eſteeme it a puniſhment for the vanity of my youth, for my prodigality, that now I muſt repaire myſelfe in continuall diſcontents, troubles, and feares. Therefore, if I had more tyme to ſtay, there is no way here that I can conſider, nor no end to bee propoſed, worth your paynes to goe to Graueſend: learning here is none; vſe of leſſe; leaſt of all, religion; yett ſo many, that Egipt nor Amſterdam neuer had more. What will you then doe here? waſt your thoughts? for you ſhall find no man fitt to vent and eaſe yourſelfe vpon. Notwithſtanding, I will not bee wanting to requite your loue with a litle of my councell. Yf I once perſwaded you to the miniſtery, and you confeſs it the beſt courſe, can you refuſe to follow it? *Video meliora, proboque, deteriora ſequar,* is not want of iudgment, butt of goodneſs. Now is the fitteſt tyme to prouide ſome very honeſt men of that function, ſuch as may ſtand in the day of triall. Preferrment will ſeeke good men in that courſe; and none that I know hath ſo good preferrment. Butt you haue diuers reaſons that diſwade you: beleeue them not; they are ſhadowes, and falſe ſhowes of reaſon. Doth any where appeare better arguments, then ſome of thoſe of Jobs bitter counſellors? yett they were all reproued. Moſes and Jeremiah made ſuch excuſes; yett what prophets in their kinds excelled them? Try only this: Giue yourſelfe to God in a full purpoſe: fall downe vpon your knees; deſire him to accept you vnfaynedly (that is a true vocation); and vndoubtedly you will heare a voice within;

1623. then ſay, Lord, here I am. If then you feele nothing, try it three tymes. If yett you gett no anſwere, then beleeue God hath another purpoſe in you, and committ yourſelfe to him therein. When you haue giuen him the firſt offer, if hee refuſe it, yett he doth not refuſe you: hee will ſhow you what hee would haue you doe; you ſhall not want many helps. And ſeeing you haue putt yourſelfe ſo farre into my boſome, as to bee myne, I will take care to aduiſe and aſſiſt you. I am now farr off; yett lett mee know which way you will bend, and you ſhall ſee mee ſtrayne all the intereſts of my frends for you. Law and phiſick you reiect with myne owne nature: I would not take phiſick, but to purge away corruptions; nor vſe lawe, butt to keep myne owne: butt to doe that for other men, is againſt my ſtomack. I know the profeſſions are honorable, butt they haue temptations on the right hand, and on the left. What then? Mee thinks you affect trauell, which is a preface to a ſtateſman. Worſt of all: they come indeed to the greateſt preferrments; butt they are butt fewe, and fewer ſtand. I will tell you a paradox: It is very hard to thriue, and bee an honeſt man, in that courſe; and though I know many doe both, yett tenne for one miſcarryes. I will then ſett you an example, and giue you an inſuperable argument; you ſhall not looke farr for it: Follow your owne fathers ſtepps; your meanes are not much leſs then his; hee thriued vpon his owne, and prouided, by the dewe of heauen, for many of you. Marry then, and liue at Tring; you know not how one grayne, well ſowen, will multiply: *Ad manum eſt quod ſufficit*; Wealth hath no other meaſure then enough. I knowe this counſaile will diſlike you, yett it is good to propoſe it; I am ſure it is a ſure and a good one. If your thoughts ſoare higher, bee ſure of good wings, and a good end. Into whatſoeuer God ſhall direct you, I will promiſe all my help, as I doe here my vnfeined affection.

Your truly louing kinſman.

MY wife commends her to you, and to honeſt Will. and his wife, and to all your brothers. I pray acquaint Robin, that I haue written him twice within two moneths, in anſwere of 4 of his. I know your eldeſt brother thinks hee is neglected: butt lett him not miſiudge mee; I will diuide my tyme with him, as I doe my true loue.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

WHILST the two armyes, of the king of Spaine and the States, in theſe countreys, remaine quiet in garriſon withowt attempt, for want of moneys to giue contentment to eithers ſouldiers; whilſt Cordoua and Anholt on the one ſide, and Mansfeld on the other, keepe ſtill in their wintering quarters, they in Munſterland, and he in Eaſt-friſeland; a great alteration is fallen owt in the affaires, aſwell of Germany as theſe parts, by reaſon that the princes of Nether Saxe Creys, haueing lately not onely diſclaimed all approbation of the proceedings of the duke Chriſtian of Brunſwick, but really and *de facto* ſubſtracted from him by ſeuere prohibitions, and otherwiſe, not onely part of his men, but likewiſe all meanes requiſite for the ſuſtaineing his army, the ſayd duke is conſtrained by neceſſity to leaue Germany, in the midſt of the great expectations rayſed of ſo powerfull an army, and to retire downe into theſe parts to ſeeke ſuſtenance and entertainement of the States. Of this we haue had aduertiſement here, firſt, by a gentleman of the duke Chriſtian, diſpatched in great diligence by his maſter, and now againe by the elder duke of Saxe-Weymar, come himſelf in perſon.

THE neceſſity of this retreate was, in regard that Tilly, being lodged with his army (inferiour in ſtrength to the duke Chriſtians) on very advantageous grounde in Eiſchfelt, a countrey bordering uppon Brunſwick and Heſſe, where behinde him he had a plentifull countrey open to bring in his prouiſions, and before him the defenſe of hills and ſtrong intrenchments, could not be brought, through the diuers checks and affronts giuen him by the duke Chriſtian, (at one of which the duke cutt of the wholle regiment of horſe of the duke of Saxe-Lawenbourg) to putt himſelf and his army to the hazard of a battayle. And the duke Chriſtian, not haueing any frend left to aſſiſt him with victualls, found no other recours but to the

States; who, according to computation made, do expect he will be on the $\frac{1}{11}$th 1623.
of this preſent at Reés; whither they haue allready ſent up a bridge for him, to the end he may the better accommodate his army, haueing both ſides of the Rhyne free to forrage: he commeth downe aboue 18 thouſand ſtrong, of which 4000 are horſe. Thoſe troopes which tooke their leaue of him in Eiſchfelt, were not very many in number: they retired to ſeuerall princes of the Nether Saxe Creys, who entertaine them, and ſtill keepe themſelues ſtrong, not diſmiſſing any of their forces as yet, but ſtanding ſeverally uppon their owne defence.

THE arriuall of this powerfull army of the duke Chriſtian into theſe parts, as it was very little expected by either ſide, ſo will it not be unwellcome to this; and, in all likelyhood will ſoone drawe more armyes into the field, and with other deſignes, then paraduenture haue hitherto been projected. What will become of Tilly, now the duke Chriſtian hath left him, a little time will ſhew.

I SUPPOSE I haue heretofore aduertiſed your lordſhip of the bringing in of 4 ſhips of the Braſil fleete well laden, which were taken by certaine free-booters of this countrey; at which time there were two of the ſame fleete carryed away by pyrates. Now here is aduertiſement, that Hermite, admirall of the States fleete which went to ſea in April laſt, hath likewiſe taken 4 ſhips of the Braſil fleete on the coaſt of Barbarie, laden with ſugars; of which he ſends two hither with 1200 cheſts of ſugar, and other marchandiſe, to the valew (as the common report goes) of 300 thouſand florins, by a man of warre of the States, whome he found in hard ſtate, the captaine thereof being impriſoned by his companie, which were in mutinie; of which Hermite hung up 4 of the cheif, tooke 4 more along with him to ſerue withowt wages in his voiage: uppon which he went forward from Saphia the 25th of June, taking with him the other two of the Spaniſh ſhips to ſerue him in place of his pinnace, which he hath returned backe, as ill of ſayle, and unſeruiceable; the reſt of the fleete being in good ſtate.

WE heare of a great buſines at Dantzick, betwixt the two kings of Poland and Swede; the former of which was receaued into that towne with much ceremony as prince protector, whilſt the other lay before it with a fleete of 23 ſhips of warre; of which he hath left 19 to command thoſe ſeas, being returned himſelf with other foure. I heare of two Engliſh ſhips ſtayde by thoſe of Swede to ſtrengthen that fleete; which ſo farre exceeds any the king of Poland can make, that he cannot appeare at ſea: ſo as unleſſe ſome peace or truce be treated betwixt thoſe princes, the towne of Dantzick, which conſiſteth cheifly of trade, will ſoon be ruined.

I AM now to render your lordſhip ſhort thancks for a large letter, accompanied with a cyfer; of which I cannot accuſe the date, becauſe it is in the queene of Bohemias hands, who hath at this preſent goode companie with her; the lady Hatton, and her daughter the lady Purbec, being come expreſly to ſee her. My lady of Arundel was as far as Gant, in her way owt of Italie, to the ſame purpoſe; but was there ſurpriſed with the ſicknes of her eldeſt ſonne, the lord Matreuers of the ſmall-pox, wherof he died; and herſelf is in ill ſtate of health, but hath, abowt this time, the comfort of my lord her husbands comming to her. I believe this accident will change her jorney, and carrie her directly home. Thus I reſt,

Hagh, this 7th of
Auguſt, 1623.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

To Sir GEORGE CALUERT.

Right Honorable,

BY 3 late letters, dated 11. 20. 27. of the laſt moneth, I cleared my debt; ſince which wee haue had no great alteration; the generall for the warres of Aſia beeing gone ouer the water, and part of the army: butt the lagge yet torments the citty and ſuburbs, no ſhopp hauing bene open in 20 dayes, nor ſcarce a markett kept. They haue allmoſt ſackked, at leaſt, no man hath walked without paying a ranſome, or all the money about him; murthers and rapes ordinary in the ſtreets, houſes broken, and no juſtice dares ask the reaſon.

THE baſſa of Arzerum growes ſtrong, and it is now doubted he hath ſome intelligence with the Perſian. The baſſa of Siliſtra, a prince of the Tartars bloud,

beeing,

1623. beeing, by a command, remoued from his gouerment, for making incurſions into Poland, contrary to the treaty, refuſeth to obey, proteſting hee will hold it with his ſword; inſomuch as the vizier is forced to yeeld to conſent, that the Coſſacques may aſſiſt to root him out by force, to ſecure the peace on that ſide: to which end, Stephen Tomſha, prince of Bugdania, is diſplaced, and Radula of Wallachia aduanced in his roome, whoſe ſonne ſucceeds the father in the later. This diſcontent breeding on the mayne, and neare the citty, is of much more daunger then all the reuolts of Aſia, as lyeing nearer the head and heart. Notwithſtanding, there is noe actuall reuocation of the order giuen to beginne the warre in Hungary, neither are wee able to make any iudgment for the contrariety of circumſtances. The vizier hath ſent a chiaus and a ſeruant to Buda, with a command to receiue the ambaſſador of the emperour: which ſhowes a deſire of peace; who, it is not likely will giue himſelfe to reſt as a pawne, vnleſſe armes may bee firſt depoſed, or at leaſt reſpited. On the other ſide, the agent of Gabor giues out, That if hee bring no tribute, hee ſhall find a cold enterteynment. Tribute is now demanded for Hungary, and intimated for Bohemia, and the prouinces; who, when they made league with the port, ſending a preſent, (which they miſcall) but once giuen, euer pretend the like; ſo daungerous it is to giue any aduantage in that kind; and therefore the ſtiffneſs of the Poles in that particular is well grounded and maynteyned.

THE ambaſſadour of Tranſiluania, beeing preſſed by mee concerning his princes purpoſe in this warre, how ſcandalous it would bee, and impoſſible, that the electors of Saxe and Brandeburgh (as hee pretended) ſhould fauour it: in concluſion, I drew from him a confeſſion, that at this tyme the emperour had ſent his maſter the picture of his daughter, (and that hee himſelfe had ſeene it) to offer her in marriage; but that hee had refuſed her, and that now hee treated alliance in Poland; and that I ſhould not miſdoubt, that hee would doe any thing to the preiudice of Chriſtendome, if a good peace could bee obteyned: comparing theſe with a warning lately, very ill, giuen by the duke of Szbaraſs to the vizier by letter, that hee ſhould beware, leaſt the mouer of theſe troubles did not deceiue him, and leaue him engaged, (which clauſe, with ſome other, I copied out of the originall) I ſhould reſolue Gabor doth abuſe the Turks; and though hee make all ſhowe to the contrary, becauſe hee dares not yett offend them, yett hee may fayrely enough come off, if hee be conſenting to the coming of the emperours ambaſſador, who may eaſily obteyne a peace; and then he will iuſtly diſcharge himſelfe vpon the port, as done without his conſent, and that hee cannott make the warre alone. Thus hee ſhall compaſſe his owne ends in Hungary, and make the emperour beholding to him for the concluſion here, and free himſelfe from the ſuſpect of theſe groſs-heads. This is one of our diſcourſes; butt the other part hath alſo reaſons oppugning; That the vizier deſires the entrance of the ambaſſadour cautelouſly, and ſpeakes of tribute. There is no doubt hee wilbee content to receiue him, to keep him as a pledge either of the warre or treaty: butt in the meane tyme the army marcheth to the rendeuous; and ſome act may bee done to beginne a warre, before they meet here to compound it. And, laſtly, the agent conſtantly affirmes, that his maſter hath engaged his honor, to meete with Chriſtian duke of Brunſwick att a place betwene them appointed. Your honor may conferr theſe with your owne intelligence out of Germany, which, doubtleſſe, will gouerne the reſolution of Gabor, and make your own judgment.

I CANNOT omitt to aduiſe you of a rumour here, come both from Venice, and ſent to the vizier by the prince of Tranſiluania, for a truth, that the king of Fraunce hath made a league with the electors of Saxe and Brandeburgh, and with diuers other princes and ſtates of Germany, to make himſelfe emperour; that, to that end, thoſe princes haue raiſed armes, and hee vndertaken the pay of Manfield and his troupes; that the Voltaline hath the name, but the effect will fall into Germany on the one part, and Milan on the other; that the duke of Sauoy and ſtate of Venice are confederates, and ſhall haue their ſhares. This, howſoeuer vnprobable, hath bene deliuered the vizier from the prince, and his conſent and aſſiſtance required; who hath anſwered coldly, nott deſiring ſo powerfull a king, backed with ſo ſtrong a party, ſhould bee their neighbour.

I KNOW your honor will think ſome of this paynes might haue bene ſpared: butt there is no corne without ſome weeds; you may pleaſe to ſeparate them, and not blame the laborer, who is

Conſtantinople,
9 Aug.* 1623.

Your Honors.

From my Lord Archbiſhop of CANTERBURY.

My very good Lord,

YOUR letters of the 2d of May, together with a duplicate of the ſame, are two ſeuerall waies come vnto my hands: and thereby I perceive your opinion of the ſhaking of that empire, which ſtandeth at this time vpon ſuch tottering termes. It is a title that God taketh to himſelfe, to ſett vp and to deſtroy kingdomes; and it is hee that giveth beginnings and periods vnto the greateſt empires: his will be done, who determineth all thinges vnto his owne glory.

IT ſeemeth that Bethlem Gabor intendeth ſome greate matter in Hungary and Bohemia, and the rumour thereof is diverſely brought vnto vs. Hee is like to have greate aſſiſtance from this ſide of Germany, many armies being rayſed againſt the emperor by the yong duke of Brunſwicke, by the count of Mansfeild, to whom the French kinge hath ſent 5 or 6 thouſand good ſouldiers, and by the princes of the lower circle of Saxony, to whom much wrong hath bene offered by Tilly, the generall for the duke of Bavaria, as alſo to the lantgrave of Haſſia, and almoſt all the proteſtant princes. The emperour remitteth nothing to the count palatine, but onely giveth ſome ſhew of words; and in the ſame waies do the Spanyards walke, whereby wee are ſtill deceived and deluded. This cauſeth ſo greate exaſperation in the empire, and the oppreſſion of the liberty of Germany, that it is not to bee wondered at, if there bee a ſtronge combination againſt the houſe of Auſtria and the duke of Bavaria, as wee truſt in Almighty God, it will ſhortly appeere. And the Auſtrians, within theſe two or three yeeres, have ſo ſpred their feathers, and poyſed vp their ſailes on every ſide of France, that the kinge thereof by good counſell is awaked; and having ceaſed the ſlaughtering of his owne ſubiects, hath vnited himſelſe in a ſtraight league with the Venetians, the duke of Savoy, and the Hollanders. Onely wee remaine where you left vs; but leſſe able now to ſtirre then formerly wee were, by reaſon of the princes continueing hitherto in Spaine; from which wee beſeeche Almighty God to bringe him fairely of; for ſuch a thinge was never in the worlde before.

I HAVE acquainted his majeſty with the oppreſſion and violence which is offered to that patriarke, and how the Jeſuits have bene the boutefeux in that buſines. His majeſty willed mee to write vnto you, that you ſhould give him ſuch aſſiſtance as is in your power; and I will hope, that if his life bee preſerved, there may come another turne, although it bee to the ruine of that viſeer, and the diminution of that reputation which the Jeſuits aſpire vnto both there and elſewhere. If you ſee the patriarke, commend my love vnto him, and let him know how affectionate and compaſſionate I am in his ſufferings; wiſhing, with all my hart, that I were able any way to releeve him and comfort him.

THE Grecian, Critopylus Metrophanes, hath taken his iourney very lately into France or Holland, pretending from thence to go by land to Conſtantinople. I bred him full five yeeres in Oxford, with good allowance for diett, cloaths, bookes, chamber, and other neceſſaries; ſo that his expence, ſince his comeing into England doth amount almoſt to three hundred pounds. Whiles hee was in that univerſity, hee carried himſelfe well; and at Michaelmas laſt I ſent for him to Lambeth, taking care that in a very good ſhippe hee might bee conveyed to that port, with accommodation of all thinges by the way. But by the ill counſell of ſome body, hee deſired to go to the court at Newmarket, that hee might ſee the kinge before his departure. His majeſty vſed him well; but there hee was putt into a conceite, that hee might gett ſome thinge to buy him bookes to cary home to the patriarke. The meanes that hee gaped after were ſuch as you can hardly beleeve; at firſt, that hee ſhould have a knight to bee made for his ſake; and then, after that, a baronet, wherein a proiector ſhould have ſhared with him: after that, the kinge was to bee moved to give the advowſon of a benefice, which a falſe ſimoniacal perſon did

1623. promiſe to buy of him. I cauſed my chaplaines to diſſwade him from theſe thinges, and I interpoſed mine owne cenſure in it, as thinking theſe courſes to bee vnwiſe, vnfitt, and vnworthy. But, to ſatisfy his deſire, I bought him new out of the ſhoppe many of the beſt Greeke authors, and among them Chryſoſtomes eight tomes. I furniſhed him alſo with other bookes of worth, in Latin and in Engliſh; ſo that I may boldly ſay, it was a preſent fitt for mee to ſend to the patriarke of Conſtantinople. In the meane time, ſince Michaelmas laſt, I lodged him in my owne houſe, I ſett him at my owne table, I cloathed him, and provided all conveniences for him; and would once againe have ſent him away in a good ſhippe, that hee might ſafely have returned: butt hee fell into the company of certaine Greeks, with whom wee have bene much troubled for collections, and otherwiſe; and although I knew them to bee counterfeits and vagabonds, (as ſundry times you have written vnto mee) yet I could not keepe my man within dores, but hee muſt bee abrode with them, to the expence of his time and mony. In breeſe, writing a kind of epiſtle vnto mee, that he would rather looſe his bookes, ſuffer impriſonment, and loſſe of his life, then go home in any ſhippe; but that he would ſee the parts of Chriſtendome, and better his experience that way. I found that hee ment to turne roague and beggar, and more I cannot tell what; and therevpon I gave him ten pounds in his purſe, and leaving him to Sir Paul Pindares care, at my remooving to Croydon, about fortnights ſince, I diſmiſt him. I had heard before of the baſenes and ſlaviſhnes of that nation; but I could never haue beleeved, that any creature in humane ſhape, having learning, and ſuch education as hee hath had heere, could, after ſo many yeeres, haue bene ſo farre from ingenuity, or any gratefull reſpect. But hee muſt take his fortune, and I will learne by him to intreate ſo well no more of his faſhion. Onely I have thus at large acquainted you with the vnworthy cariage of this fellow, which though it bee indecent in him, yet for the patriarks ſake I grudge it not vnto him. I trouble you no farther, but wiſhing you health, and your harts deſire, I remayne,

Croyden, Aug.
12. 1623.

Your Lordſhips very loving frende,

G. CANT.

Superſcribed,
To my honorable good frende, Sir THOMAS ROE, *Knight; Lord Embaſſador for his Majeſty of* Greate Britaine, *at* Conſtantinople.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

SINCE the duke of Brunſwicks late overthrow, the prince of Orange at Arnhem, and the States here, have bene chiefly buſied in recollecting the ruynes of that army, and making proviſion to ſuſtayne the remainder thereof, which conſiſteth of 3000 horſe and 2500 foote; and thoſe the States take into theyr ſervice for two monthes and a halfe, beginning the $\frac{10}{20}$th of this preſent; for which they allow 22000 florins by the monthe, and give the duke 50000 florins under the tytle of impreſt money, to putt him in heart and ſtate to appeare agayne in the field; of which he hath no ſmall neede, being left by his frends and followers, ſtript of all he had, and quite diſcouraged. Tilly is marched as far as Rhen vpon the Ems, towards Eaſt-frizeland, where hee remaynes attending ſuch further order as ſhall come to him vpon this vnexpected victory from Vienna, Bauier, and Bruxells, to all which places he hath ſent, being ſtrengthened with 5000 Coſacques brought downe into Munſterland by the count Colalto.

MANSFELT herupon, filled with doubtfull reſolutions, is fallen to his wonted ward of treatyes, on that ſide; and on this, to his accuſtomed ſetting men vpon the rack, according to theyr neceſſityes: having demanded of the States quarter for his caualrie in theyr provinces of Frizeland and Groning, which they have abſolutly refuſed, as vnfitt to be graunted to men without pay, (for the Valtoline league furniſheth no more money) diſcipline, or deſſigne. And count Erneſt is ſent into thoſe parts to prevent the invaſion, eyther of Mansfelts men, or the imperialiſts.

THERE is another buſines in thoſe parts of no ſmall conſequence: the king of Denmarke having had his ambaſſadors at Embden this fortnight paſt, treating with that towne, to take it into his protection ; which bargayne is ſo farre driven betwixt them, that it is vpon the point of concluſion ; and an ouverture is made hether, by the Embdenners themſelves, deſiring the States to approve of this courſe, to which they are preſſed by their preſent neceſſityes ; and withall, to ſend deputyes thether to meet with others, which ſhall come from the king of Denmarke to treate of theyr affaires, as well for removing of Mansfelts army, as other things which ſhall concerne the welfare of that towne and province ; wherevnto the count of Eaſt-frizeland doth conſent likewiſe, but with reference to the approbation of the emperour, as being a prince of the empire. This is a thing of hard diſgeſtion to the States, who much apprehend the increaſe of that kings greatnes, and approaching vpon them, he having, ſince theyr diſputes about the Sondt, gotten the commaund of the Elb, by his protectorſhip of Hamburgh, and his new towne and fort built right over-againſt Stoade ; of the Weſer, by the coadjutorſhip of the biſhoprick of Bremen, he hath for his ſonne ; and now, being in apparence to have the like of the Ems ; which are all the entryes by ſea, and paſſages for trade, in Germany. But theſe men are not in ſtate to diſpute things as they were wont, and therfore are like to give way to that kings proceeding, which, were it not for the alliance his majeſty hath with that king, were no leſſe conſiderable, in regard of his kingdomes, then theſe provinces.

WHAT is done in the aſſemblye of Brunſwick, where the States have theyr ambaſſador, as yet wee heare not ; nor much is expected from thoſe princes, who doubtles will accommodate themſelves to preſent accidents, and comply with the emperour to ſave their countreyes from invaſion ; of which they are much apprehenſive, when Tilly ſhall returne into Germany, who hath lett ſlip a fayre opportunity of ſervice vpon this ſtate, by entring the Velu croſſe the Iſſel, which was paſſable in many places not above knee deepe, neare thoſe parts where he gave Brunſwick the overthrow ; but now the raynes begin to fall, and winter drawes on, which is a favorable ſeaſon for the defence of that quarter.

WEE doe not heare that the marquis Spinola ſtirres as yet, more then that he went out of Bruxells one day towards Maeſtricht, when he heard of Brunſwicks deſcent out of Germany into theſe parts, and returned the next, when he mett with the newes of his defeate. Cordoua is croſſed the Rhyne, and lyes at and about Burick, right over-againſt Weſel, with 10 or 12000 men. Count Henry lodgeth at Emmerick, on the other ſide ; one wayting vpon the other. All the troopes which roſe out of theſe parts with the prince of Orange, had their rendezvous at Arnhem and Nimmegen, and are lodged moſt in thoſe townes and therabouts, attending occaſions of ſervice, which are onely for the defenſive. Thus, without further ceremonye, I reſt,

Hagh, this $\frac{18}{28}$th of
Auguſt, 1623.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſervant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

To Sir GEORGE CALUERT.

Right Honorable,

THE coppy of my laſt here incloſed, I ſhall begin with this, where I ended with that : your honor will not blame mee, if I write you all ; my office is *explorator, non index :* The prince of Tranſyluania hath ſeconded his aduice of the French kyng to vndertake a war agaynſt the emperor, allyed with many princes of Germanye. Now it is reported, that he intendeth the election of his brother ; but wee thincke, that all was made in hope to pleaſe the vizier, who diſtaſting that neighborhood, and reuiling Bethlem Gabor for the motion, they are now fallen lower in their deviſes.

THE army of Aſya, with their generall, are 7 dayes ſince departed, hauing done the woorſt of inſolencyes ; for 20 dayes all trade intermitted, and almoſt all converſation of men. Now, aſſoone as quiettnes begun to appeare, and ciuill commerce open, the vizier, Huſſein baſſa, ſent priuatly to ſtrangle Halil baſſa, late captain of the ſea, Georgi and Muſtapha, the two laſt viziers ; whither this gave the occaſion, or that his wickednes was ripe for revenge (for of ſuch a tyrant, I thincke, no age nor kingdome could lament). The Spahies in the cytty revolted,

1623. and tooke armes; the vizier retyred to the Janizaries, his faythfull guard; and it was very likely to bee tryed by the ſwoord; but the Spahies, the weaker in number, keeping ſome companies on horſe, ſent their reſolution (as the diuell himſelfe hath peace-makers for curſed ends); which preuayled, that they would haue another vizier; or if the Janizaries would obſtinatly defend this, lett them keepe him Greece and Conſtantinople; that they would depart, and diſpoſe of Aſya. Your honor, from this boldnes, will, as from an aſcent, ſee all below yt. The poore emperor is forced to obey, and the ſeale is giuen to one Aly-baſſa; a man reputed quiettly honeſt, but of vntryed, and therefore ſuſpected abilytye for ſo great a chardge, which all the old and experienced officers of this ſtate refuſe. The accuſations agaynſt the laſt vizier (the infinite number of priuat grieuances omitted) are the waſt of the treaſurye, to maynetayne his faction; the warrs mooued by him in Hungarye; and the troubles of Aſya layd vpon him. Whervpon it is thought, the army ſent thither ſhalbe recalled, and the baſſa of Arzerum, if he will accept it, pardoned. He is not yet brought to tryall, this beeing the third day; ſome ſay he is fled into Tartarye, to ſtir the new prince to innouation; others, that he lurkes in the cytty, to watch aduantage, the Janizaries hauing rather forſaken him for policye, and preſent quiett, then in earneſt: howeuer, if he eſcape aliue, he will kyndle new fires. The cauſe of the affection of the Janizaries to ſuch a woolfe, is their priuat intereſt, to whom he gaue away all thè reuenew of the empire; and, to fynd meanes to pleaſe them, he coyned both the gold and ſilver baſe at leaſt one third, but payd them at a low valew, which they uttered at a far greater, and no man durſt refuſe to take yt. But in generall, Greece and all the cyttyes neuer rejoyced ſo much at the reſtauration of their liberty by Flaminius, as all ſorts of men doe for their deliuerance from this bloody ſucking theefe; and wee ambaſſadors hold our ſelues freed from a captiuitye, in which we haue ſuffered many inſolent indignityes.

WEE now breath agayne, but how long wee ſhall enjoy our hopes, no aſtrologye can aſſure us, where canicular ſtarrs are only predominant. The baſſa of Siliſtria is reuolted, all Aſya in combuſtion, the emperor vnable to gouerne, the ancient baſſaes affrayd, the ſoldier reſolued to keepe his rude authoritye, the prince of Tartars in jealouſy, euery priuat member ſicke, or ready to flye the furye.

THIS change is likely, firſt, to alter the affayres and reſolution to make the war in Hungarye, wher though Bethlem Gabor hath yet done nothing, nor the Turkes riſen, and I am confident he hath another purpoſe then warr; yet, the laſt night, an aduiſe is come from thence, That the nobilitye of Sileſia are in the feild, and haue encountred the emperors troopes, and taken his canon. This, I ſuppoſe, is made to fill the eares of the new vizier, ignorant at firſt, to make ſome impreſſion in him of the uſe and ſeruice of that prince: the truth I cannot know, but I am ſure that the laſt vizier, by a conſultation with the mufty, hath ſent a ſafe-conduct to the emperors ambaſſador, whom wee weekely expect; and wee beleeue that all thoſe rumors will vaniſh to ayre, and a peace bee concluded to the prejudice of the port, by the cunning of Gabor; or els he hath deceiued the Poles, who, to requite him, haue vnſeaſonably aduiſed hither of his deceipt. Yet many are ſtill confident he will follow the war, and that his intents are ſincere with his profeſſion; which if they bee, the withdrawing of ayds from hence will retyre him. The ſeaſon of the yeare will ſhortly cleare us, and by the next poſt I hope to aduiſe your honor of certaynty what is done, of which wee haue here ſuch varietye of opinion.

MY concluſion is, *utraq; deteſtanda vota; inter duos, quorum bello ſolum id ſcires, deteriorem fore qui viciſſet.* Your honor will doe mee the fauor to acquaynt his majeſty with whatſoeuer may tend to his ſeruice, and my excuſe; and continew that to mee, which hath made mee

Auſt. 23. *Your Honors ſeruant.*

To Mr. Secretary CALUERT.

Right Honorable,

AT the ſealing of the former, I receiued yours of the 6. June, by which I not only perceaue the vncurteous vſage of my letters from hence, but the detention of thoſe hither bound; for all my packetts are longer on the way, by two poſts, then thoſe of the merchants: and this makes mee doubt, that ſome are pickt

out,

1623.

out, becauſe I neuer heard one word whither his majeſtie did receiue the letters from the duke of Sbaraſs, and thoſe other lords who were here in captiuitye, in acknowledgment of his majeſties countenance and fauor, as well for the concluſion of the peace, as for their liberty; they were foure in number. And as I would not looſe my creditt and paynes, ſo ſome of them may bee of good uſe to his majeſtie, if he haue any relation to that kyngdome; for the duke is powerfull in the parlaments, and with the people; and Coneſpolsky made generall of the army, and the firſt in grace with the kyng. Therfore, if they miſcarryed, I beſeech your honor, at leaſt, acquaynt his majeſtie that ſuch were ſent; wherof I ſtill keepe the coppies.

THIS day a man of great truſt (though a Turke) is come from the prince of Tranſyluanya with ſome ſecrett inſtructions, apart from his agent reſident here. He hath beene with mee, and after ſome diſſimulation, diſcouered an inclination in that prince to peace; but protests, one of the conditions he will require of the emperor ſhalbe the reſtitution of the Palatinat; the reſt, for liberty of conſcience in Hungarye, Bohemia, and the dependant prouinces; the laſt, for his quiett poſſeſſion of all which he now holds, and had granted by the laſt treaty, with confirmation of all priuiledges, bountyes, and honors, by him conferred while he had the title of kyng; and theſe to bee ſealed vp by a marriage. But as yet, it ſeemes, the emperor is not brought to all theſe; and the prince is now marched, 20 dayes ſince, into Hungarye. None of the Turkiſh troopes were then mooued; but, before this tyme, wee doubt they are. Notwithſtanding, I am of opinion, ther wilbe found wayes of pacification; I am ſure I could change it any way. The Duch ambaſſador preſſeth the war by feyned aduantages, and no man els to contradict yt. I perceaue by your honors mentioning the affayres of Germany, the violent procedure of the emperor, the deſperate eſtate of the Palatinat, without any direction or intimation vpon the purpoſes of Gabor, though I haue often inſinuated the uſe might be made of him, that from that ſilence I muſt picke out a leſſon not to meddle any way; which I will follow, except only if I bee called vpon; and then I will keepe to my firſt rule, to doe vngratefull ſeruice for thoſe who meritt little; but the generall intention of his majeſties moſt chriſtian hart will in tyme condemne them. I humbly thancke your honor for all your aduices, and I ſhould take it as a great fauor, if you would alſo pleaſe to enforme mee what I ſhould doe, rather then what others haue done, in which ther is ſo little comfort and content. And I am very diffident of my diſcretion in theſe tymes, and therefore reſolue to ſytt as quiett as I may. I thancke your honor for his majeſties grace, and for the allowance of my expence in Tunes and Algier treaty, which I hope may take good effect; and for all other your fauors, which I will lay vp in a gratefull heart, vntill it haue better meanes to ſhow the affection of

Conſtantinople,
24 Aug. 1623.

Your Honors humble ſeruant.

MY wife thanckes your honor for your ſo kynd remembrance, and bidds mee ſay ſhe loued yours ſincearly; and will euer loue you and all yours, for both your ſakes.

To Sir GEORGE CALUERT.

Right Honorable,

MY laſt letters were large of the 23. preſent; a greater occaſion hath called vpon mee to write this, yett it ſcarſe affords mee tyme. If your honor will looke back, you ſhall ſee the cauſes and operations of this dayes effect, of which I haue bene a part of a prophett. The affaires of Aſia beeing in extreames, and the baſſa of Arzerum violently proſecuting his revolt, principally coulered vnder the faire name of reuenge of the death of Oſman, his true prince, which hee executed generally vpon all the Janizaries which fell in his power, as the only authors thereof; which boldneſs of his gaue others occaſion to the like attempts in other parts; ſo that all was in rebellion: this hath awakened both baſſaes and ſoldiours here, with a viſible euidence of the deſtruction of their empire. Wherfore, yeſterday, they held a councell, and therein concluded to ſend for the emperour ſultan Muſtafa, and to demand of him certeyne queſtions publiquely, at the gate of the ſeraglio, and

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1623. and according to his anſwere to proceed. This morning they all mett in the ſeraglio, an infinite concourſe of all ſorts, *et togæ et armorum,* who ſent in, to deſire the emperor to come out; but hee refuſed (knowing his diſability); deſyring them to take his throne, and diſpoſe it. Then they ſent in other deputies, to know if hee did voluntariſy renounce it; which hee did, they ſay, with much joy; and I beleeue hee neuer tooke great contentment in it. Vpon their retorne, the vizier called before him ſome heads of both orders of the ſoldioury, and demanded, if they would haue Morat emperour, whom they accepted with great acclamations. Then hee ſhowed them the neceſſity of the empire and ſtate: that all the treaſure was exhauſted, many enemyes abroad; and therfore mooved them to remitt their donatiue, vſuall vpon euery change, and their encreaſe of pay, which is 25 checquines gold, and one aſper the day. They, with generall conſent, renounced both, and haue promiſed quietneſs. Wherupon ſultan Morat is this day proclaymed emperour, and ſatt out vpon the throne generally accepted: hee is ſonne of Achmatt, brother to Oſman murthered, nephew to Muſtafa depoſed, to whom they haue allowed 1000 dollars a day for his expence, and a quiet life. They will not feare him, beeing a (   ), nor take his life, whom they eſteeme a ſaint.

THIS new emperour is of the age of 14 yeares, of ſufficient ſtature, ſome ſay, ſubiect to the falling ſickneſs, bredd vpp allway in feare; therefore, as yett, no aſſurance what hee will proue. Their hope now is, hereby to appeaſe Abaſſa, baſſa of Arzerum, and thoſe others out in Aſia; and that they will obey this prince, as brother to their pretended beloved maſter. They haue reſolued to maynteyne, if they can, an vniuerſall peace, to recouer treaſure; what will ſucceed, I leaue to the God by whom kings raigne. Yet my opinion is, That this, for a tyme, may ſhowe a flattering quietneſs; but I beleeue not, that ſo many great breaches can bee thus made vpp with a youth vnexperienced, and a mother whoſe gouerment will bee equally inſupportable, of whom they had experience in the tyme of Achmat. I deſire your honor to acquaint his majeſtie ſpeedily; though I doubt my letters, firſt written, ſhall ſtay at Venice.

Conſtantinople, the laſt Auguſt, 1623.

Extract of a Letter to Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

[The Beginning of this Letter, which contains the ſame Facts with the preceding, directed to Sir GEORGE CALVERT, is therefore omitted.]

——SULTAN Moratt, ſonne of Acmat, brother of Oſman murthered, nephew of Muſtafa depoſed, is this day proclaymed emperor, and is ſate out vpon the throne. By this change (their laſt refuge) they hope to appeaſe the reuolts in Aſia; and that thoſe who pretended their riſing for loue to Oſman, will obey this prince as the true heyre. Hee is of age 14 yeares, bredd vp in continuall feare, ſubiect to the falling ſickneſs, ſo as yett there is no ſhowe of his ability; butt he wilbee gouerned by his mother, who gouerned his father, a man of ſpiritt and witt; and that may giue cauſe of juſt diſcontent. I remitt to God, who ſitts in the hearts of princes, and directs them as a chariott to cary abroad his purpoſes, all judgment of the future. Butt it appeares not reaſonable to mee, that a youth vnexperienced can make vpp ſo many breaches, which are popular, and like the ſea. Peace vniuerſall, to recouer treaſure, they reſolue to haue, vntill the king bee a full man. Six dayes before, when this was working, there was ſent a command to ſtay all the ſuccors giuen to the prince of Tranſiluania, not to ſuffer one to moue into the dominions of the empire. In much of theſe I haue bene a prophett; and if I had tyme, I could diſcourſe lardgly, and not unproffitable, of the workings and laborings of this ſick ſtate; butt I haue ſcarſe afforded mee this, to lett you know *res geſtas.* By the laſt I wrott to her majeſtie, and by the next I will renew it: And euer reſt,

Conſtantinople,
31 Aug. 1623.

Your true affectionat ſeruant.

1623.

To my Lord GRANDISON.

My Lorde,

I HAVE bene now long in your lordſhips debt, for the honor I haue receiued in your ſecond letter of 27. March laſt; which though it had a long paſſage, it came to mee as a refreſhing rayne to the withered vallyes, bringing the plentifull aſſurance of your lordſhips fauour, of which my enemyes may make mee haue vſe; though *conſcia mens recti* ſeldome feares any accuſation.

I WILL firſt repreſent to your lordſhip the apprehenſions I haue taken from ſome of our Leuant companyes letters, that his majeſtie makes ſome difficulty to confirme the treaty made with this port, in the behalfe of thoſe of Algier and Tunes; and that ſome others murmur, as if either I had exceeded inſtructions, or proceeded without them, making ſiniſter conſtructions of ſome words, as if they preiudiced the ſtate of Spayne, which is not once named in all the articles. If they will make inferences beyond the text, it is ſcandall taken, not giuen. I would write myne owne defence to his majeſtie, and the ſtate, butt that I will not accuſe myſelfe, hauing had no diſlike from them expreſſed: ſo I am vnwilling any yll impreſſion ſhould ſettle, which is more eaſily preuented then remoued.

I WILL not trouble your lordſhip with long apologies; what I haue done, is by treble order: and I will giue this generall anſwere to a generall obiection, which, I beſeech yonr lordſhip, make for mee, if there bee occaſion; That I haue bene ſo wary, foreſeeing a cloud, as to conclude nothing but with reference to his majeſties confirmation, and that without the tyme of the laſt contract with Spaine for three yeares expired. What I haue done, is not new; nor haue I made any agreement, butt with relation to our old capitulations, made three tymes in the bleſſed raigne of queene Elizabeth, and fower tymes in his majeſties; only I haue applyed thoſe dead remedyes to the places where wee needed them. I haue not articled not to aſſiſt the enemyes of this port, (which is the exception) which yett is incident to all treatyes; butt only declared, that they which ſhall doe ſoe, doe it at their owne perills, without breach of the publique peace. And who knowes not, that ſuch are ſubiect to their fortune in the beſt leagues? and thoſe of Spaine, who take it yll, will doe it themſelues vppon any of his majeſties ſubiects, that either aſſiſt the Turks, or carry them munition; and of this poore merchants haue had experience. If there bee cauſe to ſay more for mee, I haue iuſtifyed myſelfe at large to Mr. Leate the merchant, who gaue mee the aduiſe: and your lordſhip may be pleaſed, by Mr. Branthwayt, to ſend for that letter, or a copy of that part: or, to giue your lordſhip more eaſe, doe mee the fauour to make this generall proteſt to his majeſty, that I will giue him ſo good accompt of my proceedings, and of my warynes, not to offend or giue ſcandall to any of his majeſties allyes, that all the tenne counſells in Spayne ſhall not bee able to lay one ſpott vpon mee, except it bee, that I haue done them too much ſeruice. Perhapps all this needs not; yett I am ſo iealous of my reputation, and loyalty to his majeſtie, not for hope of preferrment, but for loue of honeſty, that I would not the leaſt taynt ſhould lye vpon mee, for (if I may boaſt) my good ſeruice.

MY laſt letters to your lordſhip were of the 26. July, which haue troubled you with the relation of our occurrents to that tyme. Since, wee haue endured many inſolencyes from the ſoldioury ſent into Aſia, which I then mentioned: the proſperity of which rebellion, and the litle meanes to force obedience, hath cauſed greater chaunges; of which, becauſe I would eaſe both my hand and my head, I deſire your lordſhip to accept, in way of a diſcourſe, ſent your lordſhip, and ſome other of my frends; wherein you will find our condition, and, all circumſtances, as they lay, ſet downe, enough to make your lordſhip wonder, that emperours are here made with leſs noyſe then a proctor in Oxford; to which I wilbee bold to referr you, and myſelfe to your patronage and fauour, as

Conſtantinople,
$\frac{20}{30}$ Sept. 1623.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant and nephewe.

1623.

To Sir GEORGE CALUERT.

Right Honorable,

HAUING by the laſt two poſts aduiſed of the great mutations in this port, I am not furniſhed with any new matter; all the actions and thoughts here beeing intent upon recouery of money to ſatiſfy the ſoldiour, who will neuer bee content. I haue not preſumed to write to his majeſtie; becauſe a large relation of theſe alterations, and their reaſons and cauſes, would exceed the proportion of a letter: butt if your honor find it fitt to trouble him with more then the bare newes, I haue, by way of diſcourſe, ſent Mr. Branthwait, for your honor, and ſome other frends all the circumſtances and intrinſicque motions that I could diſcouer, which you may pleaſe to peruſe and diſpoſe of. I cannot make any iudgment of the ſucceeding tymes; though there appeare a great calme, yett the mayne ſynewes are ſhrunke, mony and armes; the one ſo abaſed, that it will baniſh all foraigne commerce; the other ſo corrupted and fallen into yrrecouerable diſobedience, that ciuil gouerment hath loſt all awe and authority. The baſſa of Arzerum proceedeth victorious: but whether the knowledge of this new emperours ſublimation bee come to him, or not, is yett in queſtion; and conſequently, whether his actions bee againſt the ſtate, or, as hee pretended, againſt the laſt gouerment. If hee will continue, moſt of Aſia is like to obey him; for the quarrell is made and conuerted into a faction betweene the horſe and foote, the Janizaries and Spahees; theſe taking part with him, and perſecuting the other; and it is allmoſt declyned into a deadly feude. I am perſwaded, generally, the intention of the ſtate is peace; and I am therein confirmed, becauſe the emperours ambaſſador, that hath long houered on the border, is now come to Belgrade; his lodging prouided here, and his arriuall ſpeedily expected. Of Gabor wee haue no newes: like a new ſtarre, no aſtrologer can iudge of him, till hee bee worne out. I will preſume to referr your honor to the diſcourſe mentioned, and myſelfe to your fauour; deſiring you not to ſuffer any ſiniſter conſtruction of ſuch, as, vpon no ground, beare mee a generall yllwill, may preiudize mee with his majeſtie. I will ſay no more; but Mr. Branthwayt knowes where I am payned. If I could not giue a reaſon of all my actions, and ſhowe the rule by which they haue been guided, I ſhould bee aſhamed to ſee my frends, much more to challenge their protection. I haue a thowſand teſtimonyes within, that I am his maieſties loyall, obedient ſubiect, and

Conſtantinople,
$\frac{20}{30}$ Sept. 1623.

Your Honors humble and affectionat ſeruant.

Diſcourſe of the Changes of the Emperor MUSTAFA: *The Placing of* MORAT: *The Remove of* HUSSEN *Baſſa; and the Troubles in* Aſya: *With other Occurrents,* September *and* October 1623.

From Conſtantinople, $\frac{20}{30}$ September, 1623.

OUR relations from this citty, which paſſe into other parts, through the courteſy of the ſtate of Venice, find, for the moſt part, ſo heauy paſſages, (they beeing ambitious to honor their owne miniſters with the firſt aduiſes) that I ſeldome hope to write newes: therfore, ſuppoſing that in generall it is none, that ſultan Muſtafa, brother to Achmat, who hath bene twice emperour, was depoſed the laſt day of Auguſt, and ſultan Moratt, ſonne to Achmatt, brother of Oſman, the laſt yeare murthered, placed in the throne of his anceſtors; it will not bee vntymely nor vnproffitable to relate and diſcourſe of the cauſes and reaſons of theſe great mutations, which are the intrinſicque part and ſoule of action.

THIS ſtate, for 15 moneths ſince the death of Oſman, hath bene a ſtage of variety; the ſoldioury vſurping all goverment, placeing and diſplaceing, *more vulgi*, as the wynd of fauour or diſaffection moued them. In this tyme, I haue ſeene three emperours, ſeauen great viziers, two capten baſſas, fiue agas of the Janizaries, 3 treaſorers, 6 baſſas of Cairo, and, in proportion, as many chaunges of gouernours in all the prouinces; euery new vizier making vſe of his tyme, diſplaceing thoſe in poſſeſſion, and ſelling their fauour to others; ſo as the whole empire hath, in a manner, fyned 4 or 5 tymes: ſuch is the eating, for a welcome, of euery baſſa to their gouerment. Huſſein baſſa, the laſt vizier, (a tyraunt, hated of all men) conſumed the publique treaſure ſo faſt, and exacted money from priuat men ſo violently, to maynteyne his faction with the Janizaries, that euen the receiuers were afraid and weary, and the wiſeſt of them foreſawe their owne ruyne in the generall conſumption. 1623. When there was any murmur againſt him, hee preſently ſyleneed it either by guifts or bloud. Aſſoone as hee had diſpatched away the generall Cigala baſſa with the army, for the ſuppreſſion of the great rebellion in Aſia, which hee did rather to disburthen himſelfe of feares, by ſending out of the way the Spahees, who were his oppoſites, then for any loue to the ſtate, (which army, what inſolencyes they committed here, for 30 dayes before their paſſing the water, euen in the face of iuſtice, is as incredible, as impoſſible to relate); hee ſent priuatly to ſtrangle Halil baſſa, Georgi, and Muſtafa, late viziers, now hoping hee had remoued all concurrents. Whether this gaue the occaſion, or that his ſynne was ripe for reuenge, the Spahees ſodaynly gathered head, and the old woolfe fledd to his truſty guard the Janizaries. The citty was almoſt diuided: butt the Spahees ſent their reſolution playnly, beeing the weaker in nomber, that they deſired not to come to blowes with their bretheren; butt if the Janizaries would protect him, lett them keepe him, Conſtantinople, and Greece; butt they would depart, and diſpoſe of Aſia: which was a bold profeſſion, but eaſy, the forces of the rebells beeing of their ſociety. The wiſeſt foreſawe the perill, and they all agreed to chaunge him; and ſo the ſeale was giuen to one Aly baſſa, a man reputed honeſt, but melancholy, and vntryed for ſo great a charge. Euery body ſawe theſe outward wheeles of motion; butt the ſpring within, that moued them, was not ſo ſoone diſcouered. The army mentioned for Aſia, arriuing at Ezmitt, fiue dayes iourney from this citty, ſhowed litle obedience, many disbanded, and the reſt no deſire to fight with thoſe of the ſame profeſſion, both in religion, and perhapps in humor. The newes came daily, like Jobs meſſengers, of the taking of forts by Abaſſa baſſa, the head of the rebells, of other defections and combuſtions in thoſe parts; and that this quarrell was taken vpp againſt the Janizaries, and the preſent gouernment, of whom hee ſlewe all that fell in his power, as guilty of the bloud of Oſman. This ſodaynly awakened and ripened the proiect of thoſe who had plotted ſecrettly this alteration. Herevppon the newe vizier, with the counſell of the mufti, and ſome captaines of the ſoldiours of both orders, laid their foundation; they ſhowed the eminent perill and difficulty to reſiſt or preuent it by armes. The Janizaries ſawe, that they alone muſt, as the mark of enuy, beare the whole burthen; and therfore all reſolued, that the eaſieſt and ſafeſt way to appeaſe their troubles, was to reſtore the true heyre, the preſent emperour; hoping that thoſe who pretended theyre ryſing for the loue of his brother, and in reuenge of his cauſe, would obey this prince, and quiett themſelues. Vpon this reſolution, they aſſembled at the Seraglio without much tumult, and deſired to haue ſultan Muſtafa come forth, and ſpeake to the ſoldiours, and to anſwere to ſome queſtions. Which hee refuſing, (as truly vnable) they tooke out ſultan Moratt, and declared him king with vniuerſall ioy and acclamation; inſomuch as the Janizaries (yeſterday his oppoſites) beeing ſhowed the want of treaſure, and the neceſſity of the ſtate, were content to remitt their donatiue, and encreaſe of pay, vſuall at euery chaunge, (a wonder not like to laſt 9 dayes; for many ſince repent, and demand it freſhly). The preſent emperour I ſawe the next day at his ſollemne entry into the citty, a youth of 14 yeares of age, fatt, and of a liuely countenance, and good ſtature, a prince of too faire hopes for ſuch a people: his actions ſince, though vnder gouerment, ſhowe, hee will ſoone knowe himſelfe, and proue of a ſtirring nature. At the retorne of the gallies from the Black-ſea, who brought ſome Coſſacques priſoners aliue, and ſome heads of the deade, hee would ſee them all brought before him, a cuſtome vnuſuall. This, and ſome anſwers hee hath giuen, makes vs iudge him actiue. As yett all ſeemes ſerene and quiett; neuer appeared ſo great a chaunge, euen in affections, if not diſſembled. The moſt diſordered aſſume a face of obedience, (which I once thought baniſhed this citty) and chooſe rather ſubmiſſion to lawes, then threatened deſtruction; the calme is as violent as the ſtorme: the firſt actions ſhowe peace; butt ſo, as to prepare for neceſſity of warre. They ſeeke out, and daily finde, the treaſure, plate, and iewells, giuen and conueyed away by Huzen, which retorne apace, and many voluntarily tender it. The laſt aga of the Janizaries, who was

butt

1623. butt 3 moneths paſt caia, or lieutenant, and now made baſſa of Cairo, hath, for his part, receiued and reſtored 800000 dollers, to buy his place and peace. Euery day makes newe diſcoueryes; only the author, that foxe, is fledd; a price ſett on his head, butt as yett hee cannott bee taken; whoſe apprehenſion would accuſe many, and bring back a great treaſure.

ASIA, in this ſearch for money, and new ſettlement of the affaires here, is now quite forgotten; ſince theſe mutations, wee heare no newes from them: the army is ſtayed from proceeding, and I beleeue they depend vpon the hopes of ſubmiſſion to this emperour: butt, in my opinion, they haue advanced too farre, to truſt to any ſafe retraict; and though they haue bene the indirect occaſion of the riſing of this emperour, yett the way was not warrauntable in the rule of monarchy, nor perhapps ſincere in the intent. Kings ſeldome pardon thoſe that are able to bee traitors, and haue but ſhowed a will: *Nam qui deliberant, deſciverunt*; and that power is neuer ſecure, which is too much. Sometymes they make vſe of traitors forces: *Munimentum in præſens, in poſterum ultionem.* And this maxime Hali baſſa, in the laſt great Aſian defection, approued with the price of his life, beeing taken into the fauour of Achmatt in all priuacy, made baſſa of Buda, and within 4 moneths ſtrangled, vnder couler of putting on a veſt of honor. Therfore I may reaſonably doubt, that they who haue diſcouered ſo high thoughts, and haue exaſperated the Janizaries, will not ſoe eaſily depoſe armes, by which only they may bee ſafe: and it is feared they haue intelligence with Perſia. There reſts yett one great difficulty, to introduce that awe of majeſtie, which hath bene trampled under foote; and it is a great one, when a people, like the ſea, haue made a breach into antient reuerence, and proſpered; the taſt of wickedneſs is not ſo eaſily loſt. What effect theſe changes will worke upon the parts of Chriſtendome intereſſed, is vncerteyne, becauſe vndeclared: butt, in generall, I think they intend peace vniuerſally, to recouer money, and a habitt of obedience, and ciuill gouerment. All that is yett done, is a letter written to the baſſa of Buda, to follow his diſcretion in the mouing of armes againſt the emperour, as a man experienced on the border, to doe what ſhall moſt conduce to the ſafety and proffit of the ſtate. Vpon his opinion the concluſion will depend, and hee is a fauorer and pentioner of Ferdinand: yett many beleeue, and nott without great circumſtances of probability, that there ſhall neede no other mediator of the peace, then the prince himſelfe of Tranſiluania, who, though aduanced with his army, will bring home another conqueſt then was expected. The Poliſh agent hath renewed and corrected his articles of treaty; on that ſide nothing appeares cloudy or troubleſome, both affecting a conſtant peace; yett they haue declared, that they will not ſuffer the Tartars to paſſe their dominion in ayd of Bethlem, to the preiudize of Chriſtendome, as not bound thereto by their treaty.

IN the middſt of this appearing calme, the Janizaries, ſome repenting, ſome denyeing their conſent to remitt their donatiue, and encreaſe of pay, haue anewe ſharply demanded it, with threats of innovation, ſo as they are forced to content them: butt this hath diſcouered the great ſcarſity of mony; euery other order of men and officers, that are not of the ſword, are forced to contribute to it. The vizier ſent ſolemnly to the fower reſident ambaſſadors to borow 30000 chequins, as the frends and allyes of this port, to whom in confidence they durſt open their ſecretts. Many old officers, experienced, miſliked this demaund, as diſhonorable, and vnlikely to take effect: and our neceſſities beeing as great in our proportion as theirs, forced a refuſall, the mony beeing ſo abaſed, and our trades ſo poore, as they affoord us no full purſes. The newe emperour, to ſerue this turne, hath giuen out 400000 dramms of gold, beeing his beſt veſſell, to make coyne; which wee feare ſhall not bee too good, to meet with the inſolency of the ſoldiour, who will take no ſiluer, as baſe mony; and I ſee no hope of reformation in the mynt, which will deſtroy all forayne trade in a ſtate deiected, and driuen to ſhifts: ſo this ſea is not quietted; butt wee rather take breath, then are at reſt.

THIS day is arriued a currier from the emperours ambaſſador to his agent here, bringing newes of the haſt of his maſter, now at Belgrade: his comming wee daily expect; and it aſſures us, that the baſſa of Buda enclynes to peace, by his admiſſion; and that Bethlem Gabor is not contrary: butt the motion muſt not proceed from him, leaſt hee diſcouer the innſyde of his garments: hee beganne the warre, and will make the peace follow his own deſſignes; and I am of opinion, it is not tyme for this ſtate to ſee it.

FROM Aſia wee heare afreſh, that Abaſſa baſſa proceeds victorious, butt vſeth it againſt none but the Janizaries. Wee are vncerteyne whether hee hath heard of the newe emperour, butt beleeue hee will not bee quietted with the name only: if hee continewe, he will endanger all Aſia.

October 3. 1623.

SINCE the former, the donatiue hath bene paid to the ſoldiours, moſt in gold, to ſome a 4th or 5th in dollers, for more they would not take in ſiluer, nor that in the ordinary coyne of the cuntry. The Janizaries only receiued for their preſent about a million of checquins, beſides the Spahees, and other orders. This guift hath nowe bene twice exacted in 15 moneths, twice more within two yeares before. The treaſure is long ſince exhauſted, and by force ſupplyed. For the preſent, the gold is abaſed one third; which though it ſerue the inſtant occaſion, it cauſeth murmuring, and will cutt off the ſtreame of money at the ſpring, which is trade; for the merchaunt ſtraunger muſt leaue theſe parts, if it continue, coyne beeing ſo baſe in the quality, and yett riſen in the value aboue another third, that really hee hath butt one third of his antient price for his commodity.

BUTT, except in the ſearch of money, the ſtate and city appeares quiett; though two dayes paſt the late baſſa of Cairo, Buſtangi baſſi to Oſman, newly made baſſa of Buda, ambitiouſly ſeeking the dignity of great vizier, by the guiſt of 100000 checquins, his offer was ſeemingly accepted, part of the money paid, and hee ſent for priuatly into the Seraglio, as to receiue the ſeale. Butt the emperours beſt counſell within ſawe howe daungerous it was to giue way to ſuch innouations (beſides a priuat grudge, this man beeing the inſtrument to ſtrangle the queene mothers eldeſt ſonne, when Oſman went to the Poliſh warre); where, inſtead of aduancement, a hangman was ready to take off his head, and his houſe and goods (infinitly rich, if it bee found) ſeazed. The emperour Ferdinand will not bee ſorry for his death, beeing loath to change Mehemett baſſa vpon his frontire.

CIGALA baſſa ſent generall into Aſia, moſt of his army hauing forſaken him, and Abaſſa baſſa aduanceing apace towards him, hee tooke Angria in Natolia for his refuge, and winter garriſon, ſending to the port for a ſupply. Whereupon a councill was held of all the antients, in which it was reſolued to ſend out the aga of the Janizaries preſently, and againſt the ſpring to make further prouiſion. For Cantemir Mirze, baſſa of Siliſtra, who was alſo in diſobedience, whom the laſt vizier attempted to diſplace, and gaue order to the prince of the Tartars to remoue him by force; it was thought fitt not to thruſt him further out, and ſo make him a daungerous enemy: wherefore a confirmation of his gouerment is ſent him, a ſword and veſt in all honor; which wilbee yll taken of the Poles, hee beeing their mortall enemy, and remoued, at their inſtance, in the laſt treaty: this may occaſion new troubles on that ſide. The reſt of the councill ended in the ſearch of money.

But they refuſed to admitt him, and Abaſſa baſſas men had entrance.

SINCE which the diſpatch of the aga of the Janizaries is ſtayed, aduice beeing come, that Abaſſa baſſa is retyred to his owne goverment of Arzerum; butt whether hee will abſolutly obey or not, is yett vncerteyne. I am of opinion, hee hath proceeded too farre: *Eſſe privatis cogitationibus regreſſum, & prout velint plus minuſve, ſumi ex fortunâ: imperium cupientibus, nihil medium inter ſumma aut præcipitia.* And it is thought hee hath affected a conqueſt for himſelfe, and Trabizond for his regall ſeate. There is no doubt butt hee may haue his pardon, if he dare truſt it: but, *Facilius univerſos impelli, quam ſingulos vitari.* This winter wee expect to heare no more of him.

THE emperours ambaſſador arriued at Sophia is daily expected; a gentleman ſent from him to the vizier had audience with the agent, and were both well receiued, and veſted: which confirmes mee in the opinion of peace, though the prince of Tranſiluania bee aduanced into Hungary, and ſome skirmiſh about the taking or reliefe of a caſtle. Wee heare not of any preparation of the emperour to reſiſt him, as if hee were confident hee meant not to offend him.

1623.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

WEE have had here lately a publique miniſter amongſt vs, of whome wee heard when he was at Colen, (where he went vnder the name of the emperors ambaſſadour) and of his intention to come hether. From thence he came to Weſel, where the States could have bene content he would haue ſtayed without paſſing further; and being iealous of his arrand, or at leaſt of the fame which might be ſpread thereof, tending to peace or truce, (which might ſlack the ſuccours they here receave, and expect further, from their frends) ſent to their deputyes at the camp to ſtay him at his entrance, and there receave his commiſſion, and returne anſweare; and writt likewiſe to ſuch townes as are on the way, in caſe he ſhould not come at the camp, to entertayne him where he ſhould be firſt found, till new order from hence. This could not prevent his deſcending downe the river; which way he came, without ſetting foote on land any where, till he arrived at Dort; where that towne, in regard of the commerce it hath more then others of theſe provinces with the empire, would not ſtop him, but ſuffered him to come forward the $\frac{19}{29}$th of this preſent, in a coche of his owne, and a Hollands wagon, which contayned all his trayne of 13 perſons. He paſſed by Roterdam and Delft, (as he was counſelled at Dort, for feare of Peckius ſalutations) and arriving here by night, the $\frac{19}{29}$th, betwixt 10 and 11 a clock, lodged in a blind inne, without knowledge being taken of him by the ſtate, till he demanded audience the next day. Whervpon the States deputed two of their aſſemblye to take information of his commiſſion; and finding his letters of credence ſuperſcribed, *fidelibus dilectis noſtris*, they tooke exceptions againſt them, as proper onely to ſubjects of the empire; and ſent him a meſſage by Valkenburgh, one of the clarkes of their aſſemblye, That they would not give him audience, nor enter into any communication with him, vntill he could procure letters of credence from the emperor, by which it might appeare that the emperor had no pretention of ſuperiority over the ſoverainty of theſe provinces: which he accepted for anſweare, and went away towards Hamburgh the 23th of this preſent, *ſtilo vet.* having obtayned paſport from the States to goe and returne; and the night before his departure, he putt certayne points concerning his negotiation into the hands of Valkenburgh, reduced at large in writing vnder theſe five ſeverall heads: 1. *Quoad reductionem feudorum.* 2. *Quoad negotiationem civitatum Hanſiaticarum, &c.* 3. *Quoad redemptionem captivorum.* 4. *Quoad primarias preces.* 5. *Quoad curiam Aquenſem.* Deſiring Valkenburgh to acquaint the States with thoſe writings, to the end they may be the better prepered againſt his returne from Hamburgh (which he promiſed ſhalbe within theſe three weekes) to treate with him; and meane while, he vndertakes to procure from the emperor letters of credence not ſubject to exception, becauſe they ſhall have the like addreſſe as to the ſtate of Venice, excuſing theſe he now brought as an error of the ſecretary, who guided himſelf by the ſtyle of the emperors vſuall writing to the cantons of the Swiſſe.

IN the whole courſe of theſe pieces left behinde, his labour hath bene to remove ſuch prejudicate opinions as may hinder his negotiation. As for the firſt point, touching feuds; to aſſure the States, His purpoſe and charge is no other, then to enquire into ſuch particular feuds within the precinct of this ſtate, (as ſome there are) which depend properly on the empire, without touching eyther townes or prouinces. For the ſecond, concerning mart-townes, That he hath no intent to incommodate the commerce of theſe parts, but rather to free it from many incombrances it doth meete with both by land and water, betwixt this and Germany, more of late dayes, by reaſon of the warres, then formerly. In the third, touching priſoners in the Turks hands; That he would not employ the money which ſhould be here collected for their redemption, otherwiſe then for ſuch as ſhould be natives of theſe countreyes; of which, any who would enter into the new order of *militia ſacra*, erected by the count of Altemp, might be admitted; becauſe no chriſtian religion is excluded. The 4th is not well vnderſtood by the States; but conceaved to concerne the donation of certayne eccleſiaſticall livings, as Rhynsburgh, (an ancient rich abbey within ſight of this place, vpon the old Rhyne) and others

in the province of Vtrecht, heretofore depending on the empire, in which he 1623.
ſayth, the emperor will accommodate himſelf to the change of goverment here vpon the change of religion, and onely requires to have his right acknowledged. In the 5th, touching Aquiſgrane, he onely ſtands for right of appeale concerning ſuch places as heretofore had reſort vnto that court of iuſtice; as Nimmegen, (in which place he doth inſtance) and other townes in Guelderland.

In all theſe points, he pretends to require no more of this ſtate, then the emperor doth demaund of the king of Spayne and the infanta, in the reſt of theſe 17 provinces vnder their goverment; and ſeaſoneth his whole diſcourſe with profeſſions of the emperors peaceable diſpoſition, and deſire of the common good, as well of this lower as higher Germany, after their many ſufferings by the warre; which he would perſuade them they may here enjoy *ſub umbram alarum* of the imperial eagle; and that is the ſtyle of his commiſſion, which (with theſe particularityes of his inſtruction) he likewiſe left in the hands of Valkenburgh, and is therin qualifyed, *Johannes Baptiſta Grammey, juris utriuſq; doctor, protonotarius & vicarius apoſtolicus, primatus Arnemenſis conſiliarius, et elemoſynarius imperatoris, in Imperium & Belgium expeditus.*

Vpon the whole matter of this employment this iudgement is made, That it hath a double face, like Janus, one looking towards the warres, and ready to blow out a defiance vpon the fore-mentioned grounds, in caſe the armes of the emperor and catholique league, ioyned to the Spaniſh forces in theſe parts, may, in likelyhood, make any notable effect againſt this ſtate; the other having an aſpect vpon peace or truce, in caſe the terror of theſe many armyes, more then ever environed this ſtate, can reduce theſe provinces to admitt thereof vpon thoſe termes as were preſented by Peckius, and here skornfully rejected, at the expiration of this laſt truce; and becauſe in eyther of theſe events his majeſties ſervice is much intereſſed, I have thought it neceſſary to enlarge my ſelf the more, without omitting any circumſtance in this ſubject; which I foreſee will afford hereafter much matter of advertiſement.

Meane while it appeares, Tilly, like a wiſe captayne, and provident as he is fortunate, will not adventure the breaking of a victorious army, by engaging it in an ill countrey, vpon doubtfull enterpriſes: for wee vnderſtand by letters of the $\frac{18}{28}$th of this preſent, from one Virry, (who commaunds for the States at Sparenburgh in the countye of Rauensberg) that Tilly hath quitt the countye of Oldenburgh, and is returned with his whole army towards Germany, as far as Minden vpon the Weſer, where he intended to ſtay 14 dayes; in which march his men cutt in peeces two troopes of horſe belonging to the Neyther Saxes Creys, which diſputed a paſſage; and whether from thence he will goe into Halberſtat or Heſſen, to lodge this winter, Virry doth doubt, but one of them he eſteemes likely; wherby to ſettle the emperors authority in Germany, and not be farre from theſe parts, yf there be occaſion of his returne.

There is a generall ſpeach rayſed vpon Tillyes remove, that he is called back by the emperor to anſweare the alarum given by Bethlem Gabor in Hungarye; which is the more credited, becauſe Colalto followeth him with his troopes: but yf this were true, I ſee no reaſon for his lodging ſo long as he intends at Minden, and therfore truſt more to Virrys report of his purpoſe.

Lipstat (which hath bene beſieged this month) holds out better then was hoped; from whence here are letters of the $\frac{15}{25}$th of this preſent, written by Hatzfelt, the governour, That the ennemy hath quitt their trenches, by reaſon of water in that low ground; of which thoſe of the towne have ſerved themſelves by a new invention in drawing it into pooles by mills, and then letting it out agayne by ſluces, wherby to hinder the ennemyes approaches; who, to prevent this inconvenience, are buſye about a new worke, in ſtopping vp the lip, and turning it another way; in which they employ the boores of Munſterland, Paderborne, and Colen. Whervpon the States doe now write to the biſhop of Colen, and thoſe countreyes, to ceaſe that travell, or to make account to pay a large fyne hether, which wilbe exacted from them vpon breach of neutrality.

The prince of Orange went abroade the 18th of this preſent, with 3000 men, vpon an exploict to ſurpriſe Goch in Cleueland, beſides part of count Henryes army, which ioyned vnto him; but fayling of his enterpriſe, returned the day following

1623. to Arnhem; from whence (having firſt returned his owne troopes to the frontier townes in Guelderland, where they lodged before, and count Henryes to their wonted quarter) he is gône to viſitt Zutphen, Deuenter, and other townes vpon the Yſſel. Wherupon the marſhall Chaſtilion, with moſt of the French voluntaryes, deſpairing of any doings this ſummer, are returned this way into France. By example of the chiefe men of quality of that nation vnder Chaſtilion, our Engliſh lords caryed pykes in the march to Goch vnder generall Vere.

DON Gonzales de Cordoua hath removed his camp to another quarter beyond Weſel, where his preparations by entrenchment, and other proviſion, ſhew as yf he would winter, or at leaſt ſpend a great part of the ſeaſon.

COUNT Mansfelt being in all extremity of want, and forſaken by moſt of his French, which were the chiefe of his foote, receaves a new reliefe out of France; from whence here is come order for 30000 crownes, as halfe a monthes pay for his army, according to the quota of the Valtolina league; the other halfe being to be furniſhed by Venice and Sauoy. And he hath further promiſe, that the ſame ſhalbe continued by the French and Venetian ambaſſadors here reſident, who both had audience on Tueſday laſt in the aſſemblye of the States general, where they deſired the States, by way of proviſion, to continue the furniſhing Mansfelt with neceſſaryes for his army.

I HAUE receaued your lordſhips letters of the 26. of July, with all the precedent, of which theſe laſt were in part a duplicat. We are here filled with rumor of Gabors warre in Hungarie; but I am at a nonplus for that exſpectation, and ſo are others, whom your lordſhip knoweth it moſt concernes.

As yet, we haue not the newes of our princes arriual in England, though we are certaine of his departure from the court of Spain, withowt conſummation of his match; but the treatie thereof, it ſeemes, continueth, and will be drawne into length, which is *peſſimum malorum*. God ſend vs more comforts then we haue ſeene of late, and haue you, with all yours, in his holy cuſtodie.

Hagh, this 29th of
September, 1623.
ſtylo vet.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

To Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My Lorde,

YOUR lordſhips laſt letter of the 7th Auguſt, winged with yll newes, made more than ordinary haſt; I hope, what you haue related of the heroicque duke of Brunſwick bee the worſt; for which though I am infinitely ſorry, yett ſince, wee haue receiued, that Monſ. de Tylly, following him vpon the Rhene, hath broken all his army, taken his cannon and munition, with the life of many noblemen, among whom the young count of Torne, which will at one blowe kill his valient father. Yett, ſeeing yours did aduiſe mee, that hee was, by computation, expected at Rees within 3 or 4 dayes, and no newes of danger, or an enemy ſo neare, I will reſiſt the rumour both within and without, where at this inſtant it may doe much harme vpon the treaty of the emperors ambaſſador, daily expected to enter, and may make frends coole, and newtralls enemyes; for the name of Brunſwick was all the encouragement and hope of equall ballance: ſoe I will not beleeue that, which were ſo much griefe to knowe. I thank your lordſhip for the knowledge I haue of any chriſtian affaires, and ſhould take it for a great fauour, if you would vſe the freedome of your nature, ſometyme to diſcourſe, as well as to relate; and to light mee a candle before, aſwell as behinde, that I may ſee what is like to enſue, as what is done. In part of recompence, I haue ſent your lordſhip my meditations vpon our changes and occurrents here, which I pray preſent her majeſtie.

THIS letter ſerues only to tell you, that I haue omitted no poſt, and that you
May. 30. ſhould haue receiued, ſince the laſt catalogue, thoſe of the date in the margen;
July 12. 20. which beeing arriued, this will take vpp the ſtory, like John Halls journall; yett
27. ſomwhat I haue fitt for a priuat letter. You may remember the diſgrace and diſ-
Aug. 24. placeing of our reuerent patriarch Cyrillus, who ſince hath ouercome many dangers
31. fallen into by the ymplacable malice of the laſt vizier: but God raiſed him vpp

frends in his priſon of the Rhodes, ſo that no treachery could preuaile vpon his life: now, in theſe newe tymes and changes, hee is reſtored both to his liberty and his ſeate. Aſſoone as wee had a new vizier, the Dutch ambaſſador, by force of money, (and ſomwhat elſe more deere) ſecretly procured his liberty; I meane, ſecretly from his oppoſites. The noyſe of his ſodayne coming hither ſtartled the newe patriarch, and his fewe adhærents, who hauing left his metropolitan ſea of Adrinople, (for the firſt excomunicate Romiſh proſelyte, his owne carriage had ſoone degraded and ympriſoned) feared, that Cyrillus would ſeeke to be reſtored, as beeing vniuſtly thruſt out, without any ſentence of the ſynode, degradation, or cryme proued againſt him, or any voluntary reſignation, without which hee knewe, by the rules of his owne church, no other could enter, but *tanquam fur et latro*; and therefore, *in pretium reconciliationis*, made a voluntary ſurrender. The French ambaſſador, hearing thereof, ſent for him, Anthemo, into his houſe, and offered him his protection, and ſo farr preuailed with him, as hee ſent him back to the patriarchall ſea, and cauſed him to bee proclaymed in the citty, and threatened all that would not obey him. Cyrillus was retired to the Dutch houſe, and ſent to mee; what aduiſe I gaue him, hee beſt knowes; butt all the Greekes of quality, as well laicks as clergy, flocked to their old paſtor in ſuch multitudes, and with ſuch reſolution, that Anthemo agayne wauers and repents, that hee hath entred into this conteſtation; and ſodainly, (by perſwaſion of ſome, that hee would bee too weake, and indeed hee is a ſeely old man) without the priuity of his patron the French ambaſſador, comes, ſubmitts, acknowledgeth his error, and reſignes his dignity to Cyrillus; and ſo hee is with a generall conſent preſented to the vizier, confirmed patriarch, in more grace then euer. Butt *hinc illæ lachrymæ*; it hath begotten and left a breach betweene theſe two ambaſſadors. The French takes himſelfe affronted by his inferiour, (indeed hee declared himſelfe too farre engaged by a proclamation) and ſent the other word by an angry ſecretary, that hee would perſecute Cyrillus with the laſt dropp of his bloud, a meſſage wyde of the ſtile of *il legato chriſtianiſſimo*. The Dutch defends himſelfe vpon priuat neceſſity, for this publique oppoſition, that this faction did owe him the beſt part of his eſtate, at treble intereſt, with which hee eates vpp the poore church. But this is not all the yll conſequence of this contraſt: they may bee frends; butt the violence of the oppoſition, the one as protector of the churches chriſtian, the other of his owne lent checquins, hath opened a dore to theſe rauenous tirants to enter in, and deuoure the bread vpon the altar; for the church was eſteemed before poore, and gaue an ordinary fyne; but now they haue reuealed an arcanum, That they can giue 60000 dollers for the admittance of a patriarch, which, I feare, euery vizier will make vſe of, and fine it ouer anewe: ſo that I doubt all the troubles of Cyrillus are not at an end. I am ſure, for the poore churches ſake, it had bene better, both they and their pattons had ſacrificed their ambitions and intereſts to the publicque peace. And of this the Dutch ambaſſador hath bene the worſt inſtrument, and liues by it. Your lordſhip will now giue mee leaue to end, not doubting but, like the players, you ſhall haue mee ſhortly with a newe matter. I leaue your lordſhip to the protection and bleſſing of God.

Conſtantinople,
$\frac{4}{14}$ Oct. 1623.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat, to ſerue you.

To Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My Lord;

THE encloſed, and the former, I hope, you may throw in the fire, as ſtale copies: I ended with promiſe of new matter, which, without preface or prologue, I will performe. Abaſſa baſſa, of whom wee promiſed our ſelues peace, hath ſhowed hee hath further intents then to ſett vpp the bretheren of Oſman; ſuddenly, pretending obedience, hee aſſaulted and tooke the caſtle of Tocatt, which is the mynt of Aſia. Seauen beglerbeghs, and 16 ſanſacks, are ioyned with him; all that part of Aſia obeyes him; for hee oppreſſeth none, only executing his wroth vpon the Janizaries. This aduiſe, brought by a capten of that order, hath made much rumor here. The ſouldiours in tumult in the Seraglio haue demanded to bee lead out to fight, and to haue thoſe of Aſia declared rebells. A counſell to this end was

1623. held, where they receiued ſo cold an anſwere, (for what reſpects is a ſecrett to mee) that they grewe into ſome rage, accuſing two baſſas, by name Halil and Georgi, to haue correſpondence with them, and ſeeming to doubt, that the whole eſtate did conniue with this action, to proſecute the firſt deſſigne of Oſman to roote out that corrupted order, which now diſorders all gouerment; inſomuch that they openly proteſted, If wee bee true Muſſelmen, and the emperors ſlaues, lett us goe out and fight with his enemyes and ours; if not, and that you maynteyne them againſt vs, wee are reſolued to dye together, and not to bee waſted by peeces. There was much likelyhood of ſome ground for this ſuſpition, butt that Abaſſa baſſa hath proceeded too farre; therefore to ſatisfy the ſoldiour, the banner was ſett out at the gate of the court, and of the aga of the Janizaries, and warr proclaymed; that all the force of this empire ſhould bee ready to march within 4 dayes. When they ſawe this reſolution in the great ones, whether diſſembled or *en bon ceant*, I know not, this day the Janizaries and Spahees haue held a conſultation, and are changed; alleadging, that winter approacheth, no prouiſion made, and they will not moue. The viziers are gladd, and willingly accept their eaſe. And thus all Aſia is at the curteſy of the rebell; and my opinion is, it wilbee very hardly recouered; for Babilon, beſeeged, holds out on the other ſide; and this winter will giue other frends leiſure to declare, of which the Perſian is moſt doubted. The miniſters of Tranſiluania ſhew letters from their prince, that he hath taken aboue 20 walled places in Hungary; that is, as I ſuppoſe, that they are reuolted to him; that no enemy appeares; that all proſpers on their ſide; that hee hath 20000 Turks in his army; and that hee will winter there, which wilbe very troubleſome, and cauſe much diſlike to his party; for his authority cannott bridle them that only goe for ſpoile: that the count of Torne is gone into Morauia with 8000 Hungars lent by the prince to ſhuffle anewe the cards there. How much of this to beleeue, I know nott; butt whatt is done here, I can gueſſe: the emperors ambaſſador lingers within fewe dayes journey of this citty, for newe inſtructions, (as wee ſuppoſe) ſince the aſſurance of the ouerthrowe of the duke Chriſtian, and will come in with high demands. Here hee may bee a litle abated; for the prince of Tranſiluania, beeing aſſured that he will obteyne a peace, ſetts out his owne victories and purpoſes att the higheſt, butt with inſtruction to labour, that ſeeing at the port they cannott knowe vpon what termes to conclude, ſo well as hee and the baſſas vpon the border, eſpecially theſe beeing *novi homines*, vnpractized, that this ambaſſador may bee reteyned with delayes, and all his demands ſent to the prince, with ample authority for him, aſſiſted with the baſſa of Buda, (an imperiall pentioner) to make and conclude yt, knowing well, if it bee treated here, they will only reſpect their owne ends, ſatisfying him with a bare comprehenſion as a ſubiect; but if hee can obteyne the power of making the conditions, hee will not forgett himſelfe; and this, I think, hee will compaſſe, beeing too hard at this weapon of witt, for all the Turks, and ſo hee will aſſure himſelf both wayes.

THE other ſyde omitts not to ſett out the proſperity of the emperor, and to proclayme the laſt vnfortunate rout of that braue prince; it hath abated much the feruency of the Tranſiluanians, and there will bee much adoe to keep the Turks from an ouer-haſty embracement of any conditions of peace. I muſt ſitt ſtill, yett ſome aduice I will giue, to keep them from too precipitat reſolutions, not to make no peace, but in the conditions to remember our frends. I am ſorry I can doe more, and dare not. Her majeſtie will this poſt alſo pardon mee; the next, I ſhall not faile to ſay ſomwhat of certenty, becauſe wee expect the emperors ambaſſador wilbe arriued; and I cannott write to her, vntill I haue ſomwhat, that may at leaſt not diſpleaſe her.

I HAUE not omitted to write your lordſhip euery poſt of late, and ſhalbee gladd to know how they paſſe, which I will continue till you bee weary. And ſo I committ your lordſhip to Gods gratious bleſſing.

Conſt. $\frac{18}{28}$ Octob.
1623.

Your Lordſhips affectionat frend to ſerue you.

GIVE mee leaue to remember my ſeruice to Sir Hor. Vere, Sir Edw. Cecill, Sir John Borrows, and all my worthy frends.

To Mr. Secretary CALUERT.

Right Honorable,

MY laſt letters, of the 20th September, left the emperors ambaſſador about Belgrade, who, the 30th October, entred this citty with a convenient trayne, mett by the ſeruants of all the reſident ambaſſadors heere, (except mine, who attended at his houſe) to bidd him welcome; which I choſe to doe, to auoyd any ſtrife with the French, which thoſe publick occaſions of meeting might miniſter. Hee is a baron of Sileſia; his name Courcy; in apparance, a diſcreet and able gentleman: hee hath brought on his back a quotidian feuer; ſoe that as yett hee beginnes not any treaty, nor ſeekes audience. I haue offered him, according to his majeſties order, my ſeruice and aſſiſtance in all occaſions of the emperour, and for the publick peace; and receaued againe, in generall termes, a faire and courteous anſwere: but I ſuppoſe noe inward correſpondence will ariſe betweene us, the French hauing bene ambitious to ſeek him, and they already court one another. As I will not intrude my ſelf, ſoe I will not faile in my duty to his majeſtie, yf hee or his occaſions require me. His negotiation is not yett knowne; but that wee ſuppoſe hee comes to make offer, or rather to confirme the antient peace, and to expoſtulate the actions of Gabor, whoſe miniſters heere advance his victoryes in Hungary, as the others doe thoſe of Tillye in Germany. They ſay, hee hath taken 34 walled townes, and that all that kingdome hath ſubmitted to him, except 5 places. Somewhatt wee beleeue hee hath done, becauſe the emperor hath noe army to reſiſt; that the count of Torne is gone vp into Morauia with 8000 Hungars, to rayſe alterations there. But wee think the moſt are made of theſe things; becauſe, in the heate of this brauery, heere is expected an ambaſſador from him, to aſſiſt in the treaty of peace; to which hee profeſſeth not to bee averſe, but labours to draw the concluſion and reſolution thereof to himſelf. To this end, his agent deſireth, that all the demands and propoſitions of the emperours ambaſſador may bee ſent to him, that hee may conſider them, with the baſſa of Buda, (an emperiall pentioner) vppon the frontire, as being vppon the place, and more experienced in thoſe partes, of which the miniſters heere are wholy ignorant. Thus they hope to keepe this gentleman as a pledge to drawe the treaty in length, thereby to work ſome advantage, or to enforce the emperor to yeeld to ſuch conditions, as theyr maſter hath, in all this action, aymed at, ſoe that the peace may bee in his power, and, as it were, his guiſt; which, without queſtion, hee will make much for his owne advantage, and ſecure himſelf betweene theſe two empires, at the coſt of both. The Dutch ambaſſador, in like manner, workes uppon them, propounding many conditions to interrupt the treaty, and to hinder the peace; that the emperour may bee enforced to draw vp his forces, with thoſe of his champion, the duke of Bauare, to defend his frontire, and to eaſe his maſters of the terror now threatning them. But this ſtate is not in caſe to make a warre (howeuer, neuer more inſolent); and I am perſwaded all wilbee compounded, and Beth. Gabor comprehended on both ſides: a few dayes will diſcouer theyr intentions; though, I think, the winter will not finiſh the treaty. Abaſſa baſſa in Aſia hath taken Tocatt, the mint of Aſia, and arriued before the citty of Angria; they opened theyr gates; all yeelds to him. It is reported, that hee calles himſelf the poore Mahomett, deputed to reforme the world, by the great God; that hee weepes to the people, and tells them, that hee is the true ſlaue of the preſent emperour, but that hee muſt execute his commiſſion, to reuenge the bloud of ſultan Oſman, who appeared to him in the night; and not thereby encouraged, his great prophett deſcended, and commaunded him to take armes. Hee doth harme to none, but invites thoſe that are willing to take his part, licencing all others to depart in peace; only, yf hee take any Janizaries, hee ſacrificeth them to the ghoſt of his dead maſter. His army is very great; the aſtrologers publickly augure his proſperity; euery mans diſcourſe is of him, rather with fables, as in ſuch caſes, then with feare. It is ſaid, hee is marched towards Bruſcia, the ſeate of the Ottomans, before they paſſed the Helleſpont. Others report, hee directly marcheth to Scutary, ouer againſt this citty, being within 6 or 8 dayes iourney, and noe preparation to oppoſe him, except ſome few Janizaries, lately ſent out, as ſome think, rather to deuide them, then to other effect. His intention is vnknowne, and diuerſly diſcourſed: many ſpread abroad,

1623. that hee will directly come before Conſtantinople, and demand, that the quarrell betweene him and the Janizaryes may bee tryed by lawe: yf hee bee condemned for a rebell, that hee will ſubmitt his head; but yf they haue bene traytours, for the murther of theyr prince, hee will execute the reuenge. It is generally thought, ſeing the coldneſs of the emperor, and the ſlow preparation againſt him by the viziers, that hee is ſecrettly maintayned by the ſtate, and proſecutes the deſſigne of Oſman, to wreſt the vſurped gouerment out of the hands of the mutined ſoldiers, and to roote out that order. Certainly, all the men of the law (that is, of the church) ſmile, and rather reioyce then feare. And this opinion is confirmed by many circumſtances: Firſt, That at the inſtance of the Janizaries the mufti would not declare him a rebell; which had like to haue bred a great rumour. They accuſed ſome viziers to haue correſpondence with him, by letters intercepted; and theſe were clapt vp 2 or 3 dayes, till the fury was ouer, and ſince ſett at liberty. Many times the ſtate hath made ſhew to ſend ouer the great vizier, and the aga of the Janizaryes, to giue them battle; but it is ſtill deferred, as yf they deſired his approach, to ſett them at liberty from the inſolency of theyr owne ſlaues. Yett, though I know not what to beleeve, in my opinion, hee hath proceeded too farre, to make beglerbeghs, and that the truſt is too great: beſides, hee took armes in the time of ſultan Muſtapha, to whome hee was doubtleſſe an enemy; and it was hoped hee would haue retyred, and obeyed, at the enthroning of this emperor. But whatſoever the miſtery is, hee proceeds ſoe farre, that yf hee bee in earneſt, and pretends for himſelf, hee will deuide this empire, and take the better half. Yf hee come, as hee pretends, for reformation, it may proue *bellum ſervile*, which may endanger the whole; for the Janizaries will not lay theyr necks vppon the block. In the meane time, wee poore ſtrangers ſuffer all manner of iniuryes, and all oppreſſions; noe capitulations obſerued; double and new cuſtomes exacted to gett money: and when lately I pleaded mine, a baſe cuſtomer tooke them away, and pronounced them counterfait. The vizier hath returned them with fayre wordes, but noe reparation of honour, noe reſtitution of money, noe iuſtice; all is anſwered, The emperour wants. I haue enformed the merchants, yf they will alwayes beare theſe burthens, they may at laſt runne rieſgo of theyr whole eſtates. I will doe my duty to reſiſt, and to enforme your honour the truth; which, I humbly beſeech you, may bee referred to his majeſtye, and that I may haue rule how to carry my ſelf with a ſtupid patience. Much of this wee might reforme heere, yf wee were vnited. Not many dayes ſince the ambaſſadors had a conference; wee were agreed euery man to write his complaints, and to carry them firſt to the vizier, and, in want of iuſtice, to the king; when the French ambaſſador began with his wonted demand, that wee might goe togither, to draw from mee a yeelding of precedency, preſſing it as abſolutely neceſſary, to ſhew an vnion; which hee could not conceaue to bee in the center and end, not in the beames or circumference; that it was the antient courſe; to go ſingle, was innovation, which his maſter had forbad him, or els that hee would not moue: in as much as I was enforced to tell him, hee miſtooke the rules of this place, and that I would auoyd all occaſion of ſuch a diſpute as might enſue. Then he cytes hyſtories, precedents; proclaymes to the other ambaſſadors, that in all the world it is yeelded, that I had order to doe it; and ſoe wee break of all good correſpondence, and ſubject our ſelues to the iniuryes and skorne of the Turkes. I deſired your honour, 8 moneths paſt, to take ſome courſe to regulate vs, and to find a meane in this buſines, which, in the end, will begett ſome ill effect, but I neuer had any anſwer.

I WILL not further importune your honour with our affayres; but deſiring you wilbee pleaſed to enforme his majeſty and the lords of as much as may diſcharge my dutye, I committ your honor to the protection of the Almighty.

Conſtantinople,
Nou. 1°. 1623.

Your Honors humble and affectionate ſeruant,

THO. ROE.

1623.

From Mr. BRANTHWAITE, *Agent at* Venice.

Righte Honorable,

IT is nowe a full monthe ſince his majeſties ambaſſador, whome I haue ſerued here with my beſte abilities, hathe lefte me in qualitie of a publique ſeruaunte, till his lordſhip, or ſome other, retorne; wherein I finde my ſelfe tied in a newe obligation to ſerue your lordſhip with what occurrents of conſideration this place maie afforde; which within it ſelfe is ſoe little ſubiecte to alteration, that it will ſeldome miniſter matter for your content: howſoeuer, I wilbe bolde, either of this, or anie other place, where it maie be for your lordſhips vſe, make you the beſte collection I can; and therefore, for this time, I will begin with that which merits the firſte place. Oure prince (bleſſed be God) is ſaſlie arriued in Englande, hauinge (as it is here verie current, and muche wiſhed) lefte bothe his miſtris and the place with muche diguſte. The newes of his arriuall I had vpon Thurſdaie laſte from Mr. Trumball, from Bruxells, without anie other circomſtance at all; wherin, by my nexte to your lordſhip, I hope I ſhall giue you full ſatisfaction. The ſounder ſorte of oure religion, I thinke, are ſuer well pleaſed with this; but the craked liue in hope, that there is ſoe muche life lefte in the treatie, that the marriage will yett be broughte aboute. I praie to the Almightie, turne all for the good of oure poore ilande, that hathe beene ſoe muche aimed at by that nation.

FROM the Lowe Countries it is verie likely your lordſhip will vnderſtande what is done there, by this adioyned letter, which, I thinke, comes from Sir Dudley Carlton, and broughte to me vpon Thurſdaie laſte.

THE newe pope hathe alreadie begun to treate with this republique for theire proceſſe againſte the Jeſuits, that he maie ſe with what iuſtice or iniuſtice they haue beene baniſhed out of this ſtate; and (as they ſaie) intendethe to be a ſutor, that, if not all, at leaſt theyre owe naturales maie be reſtored.

HE dothe likwiſe will them to licence all theire commaunders in warre, that be heritiques, but namlie counte Mansfelte, who is their penſioner.

FOR the States of the Lowe Countries, he treatethe, that they wolde diſolue the league, ſende theire ambaſſador home, and renounce all good correſpondencie with them.

THAT they ſholde not proceed with that monimente which is nowe almoſte finiſhed for padre Paolo di Serui, that moſte learned and well diſeruinge man of this ſtate, and he that nowe is well knowne to be the penman of the Councel of Trente. It maie be, *Iniquum petat, ut æquum ferat.* Howſoeuer, I cannott heare, that theſe liſten to anie of his propoſitions, but goe conſtantlie and ſtoutlie forwarde in all thoſe courſes they haue formerlie helde; and onlie doe ſacrifice to his holines, as ſome of the ancients did to theire gods, not that he wolde doe them good, but that he ſhould doe them noe harme: howſoeuer, he maie proue another Paulus Quintus. And this is all that I can finde worthie of your lordſhip for this time. Thus, with the rememberance of my beſte ſeruice, I humblie take leaue, kiſſe your lordſhips handes, and reſte

Venice, this 4th of Nouember,
ſtylo nouo, 1623.

Your Lordſhips to commaunde,

MIC. BRANTHWAITE.

From Mr. Secretary CALVERT.

My Lord,

I CANNOT give your lordſhip a particular accompt of the diſpatches which I haue receiued from you ſince my laſt vnto you; becauſe, as they come to my handes, I ſend them to the court, for his majeſties peruſall, and they are not allwayes returned vnto me againe. The laſt I had from your lordſhipp was within theſe fewe dayes, and advertiſed the depoſition of the emperor Muſtapha, and the inauguration of the young prince Amurat. Perhapps, the empire being now fallen into the right line of ſucceſſion againe, the reverence to his perſon, though he be but young, will ſettle that gouernment, and you will haue a calme againe after your many ſtormes, wherein your conſtancy hath ben meritorious.

1623. THE letters of thancks from the Poliſh lords vnto his majeſty for their liberty, were deliuered, and his majeſty thought his favor and mediation well beſtowed. I haue long expected from France ſome ſuch ſatisfactory anſwere concerning their embaſſador reſident at Conſtantinople, and his comportment with your lordſhipp, as might giue an end to theſe differences betweene you about precedency; and to that purpoſe did inſtruct Sir Edward Herbert fully, and informed him of your lordſhipps whole proceedings in that buſineſſe, which were very diſcreete, and without iniury to the honor of either king: but I perceiue, by the dilatory anſwers given by Monſ. de Puiſieux, and the chancellor, that they haue no minde to give any other directions, then to ſtand peremptorily vpon their firſt punctuall vniuſt claime. In which reſpect your lordſhipp ſhall doe well to avoyd all occaſion of conteſtation as much as may be, and to keepe his majeſties honor entire, though it be with ſome inconvenience another way; wherein they haue their part, it ſeemes, as well as you.

To the vniverſall ioy of all this kingdome, the prince is returned out of Spaine ſafe, thancks be to God, and in perfect health: he was long at ſea, by reaſon of contrary windes, though not much fowle weather, coming from St. Anderas, and landing at Portſmouth the vth of the laſt moneth of October. The *deſpoſorios*, or contract, was not made before his departure out of Spaine; but power is left, by a proxie, which his highnes hath made vnto the king of Spaine, and his brother Don Carlos, to performe that for him *per verba de præſenti*, as ſoone as the benediction comes from Rome, which was expected every day. Vpon the concluſion of this match depends all treaties and councells concerning the Palatinate, and not any reſolution yet taken what to doe; ſo as I cannot giue your lordſhipp any particular directions from his majeſty, how to carry your ſelfe in thoſe affaires, which, in that court, haue relation to the empire, or howſe of Auſtria: but the ſafeſt way, in my opinion, will be, to doe as you haue done, vntill you haue order to the contrary. His majeſty is at this preſent in ſome paine of his feete, an vſuall thing with him, of late yeres, in this ſeaſon; otherwiſe (thancks be to God) he is in health, and is expected to come this day from Roiſtone to Theobalds, where two Spaniſh embaſſadours are to haue their audiences; the one, whoſe name is Don Diego de Mendoça, came along with the prince out of Spaine, and hath no other errand but thancks vnto his majeſty, from his maſter, for the honour he did him, in ſending his highnes to his court; the other is called Don Diego de Mexia, and comes from the infanta at Bruſſells, attended with a traine of 130 perſons, many of them of the prime nobility of Flanders, and thoſe provinces, to congratulate his highnes ſafe returne into England. For all other occurrents heere, your lordſhipp, I preſume, vnderſtands them weekely from your other freindes: and therefore, with my ſervice remembred to my lady, for whoſe health and contentment I ſhall ever pray, as ſpecially obliged, for the loue and affection ſhe bore vnto my deare wife deceaſed, I ceaſe from further troubling you, and reſt

St. Martins-lane, 7th of
November, 1623.

Your Lordſhipps aſſured freind, to do you ſervice,

GEO. CALUERT.

To Mr. Secretary CALUERT.

Right Honorable,

YOUR honour, before the arriuing of this, may haue ſome deſire to vnderſtand of the proceedings of Abaſſa baſſa in Aſya, and of the negotiation of the emperours ambaſſadour in this court, and the actions of the prince of Tranſiluania in Hungarie, of which I left you in expectation by my laſt letters, and am now ready to giue you an account.

To preuaile by armes for the ſuppreſſion of the firſt, is eyther held a doubtfull courſe, or perhaps vnfitt for the preſent condition of this ſtate; and the hole purpoſe is converted into a gentle meſſage, a ſword, veſt, and letter, ſent to him from the emperour, giuing thankes for his loue and zeale ſhewed to the bloud of his brother; but deſiring that hee will heereafter leaue the reuenge to him, to whome it doth belong; and that hee will deſiſt from further attempts, and returne in peace to his gouernement of Arzerum, vntill occaſion of other ſeruice. This humility is ſtrange to vs, the eſtate is not ſoe extreame lowe, (yf there bee noe ſecrett vnknowne) that the prince ſhould ſeek for peace of his owne ſlaue, *precariò*. What effect this courſe and gentlenes will produce, wee can make noe judgement, but by conference of his preſent actions with the neceſſitye of the times. Hee comes not on hither directly, and in ſuch a frett as was expected; butt is turned aſide, to ſecure and take in all the ſtrong places, which would then bee on his back; which is an ill preſage of his meaning; yett hee deſiſtes not to cutt of the Janizaries; and to pretend that only to bee his ayme and reſolution. Hee makes beglerbeghs of the places in his obedience; and it is reported, that hee hath ſent one to Aleppo; which yf it bee true, hee can diſſemble noe longer that he affects the monarchy. In the meane time, heere in the citty, hath been diuers changes of councells; when they reſolued to goe out to fight (yf it were not a feigned reſolution) the Janizaryes refuſed to moue, for feare of being betrayed by the Spahees (theſe two orders being now fallen into faction); but rather maintayning an intelligence among themſelues, they retyre all hither in ſuch multitudes as were neuer ſeene in the citty, as yf they ment heere to trye theyr laſt fortune; where they keep half watch, armed in theyr chambers, which are as colledges, or ſeminaries, ielous to bee ſurprized, knowing that all ſortes of men are become iuſtly theyr enemyes. They publickly boaſt, that ſhortly they will ſhew themſelues, and ſell theyr skinnes very deere: that they dipped theyr handes in the bloud of theyr true king, for a ſuſpition only, was a fault; but now they are in, they muſt maintayne it: what will they not doe againſt thoſe that are theyr declared enemyes? Therfore that they will attend the approach of Abaſſa baſſa, to diſcouer all his adhærents and fauorites, whome they firſt threaten with death, eſpecially the lawyers and churchmen, theyr greateſt oppoſites; and ſoe, firing the citty, they ſay they will goe out, and fight for theyr liberty. This bold reſolution, in my opinion, (the emperour and the whole citty being in theyr power) hath bene the cauſe of this change of adviſe, to divert Abaſſa baſſa for a time, yf hee haue intelligence with the court, leaſt his comming putt the Janizaries into deſperation; and therefore it is diſſembled, vntill perhaps the kyng can make an eſcape to him. But on the other ſide, there is much probabilitie, that hee hath ends of his owne greatnes, and that this ſtate wilbee driuen at laſt to a warre, which will diuide, or diſſolue yt. Yf neyther of theſe, and that hee ſhould obey this letter, yet the inſolency of the Janizaryes is ſuch, that an army of ſtones will riſe againſt them; and as long as they continew in power, it may bee already ſayd, Heere is noe more empire, where there is noe juſtice nor gouerment; for euen in this extremity, thoſe few ſent to make garriſon in Burcia ſoe oppreſſe the inhabitants, that they flye hither, and wiſh for the rebell inſtead of theyr defenders. Euery great officer makes haſt to gett money by all kind of injuſtice, as yf he layd vp for a day of flight or affliction. In the middſt of all theſe feares, few ſeeme to bee ſenſible; but rather ſmyle, whiſper, and reioyce, as yf they were in hope to bee ſett at liberty from a tirranye, then which there can bee noe worſe; and that there were ſome refreſhing in change of miſery.

THE emperours ambaſſadour hath had his firſt audience of the great vizier, and deliuered his letter: theyr meeting was more priuate then ordinary, and theyr diſcourſe ſhort; and the anſwer was, to as much as was propounded, very cold. His meſſage in generall is (for I think hee will communicate noe particulars with mee) an offer, and a requiſition of a mutuall ratification of the antient league, and to expoſtulate the actions of Bethleem Gabor, and to procure that eyther hee bee recalled or diſavowed, or els to declare, that the emperour will make warre vppon him, without intent of breach with the port.

THE miniſters of Tranſyluania, on the other part, report, That theyr maſter hath reduced all Hungarie to his obedience, except ſome few places reſtrayned by garriſons. The laſt weeke arriued a poſt, and letters from the prince, adviſing, That hauing ſent his vantgard to take in a citty called Nachſonbach, 4 dayes ſhort of Morauia, whither hee intended to march; that they preuented an imperiall garriſon goeing thither, who then entrenched themſelves, entertayning skirmiſhes, vntill the prince came vpp with his whole army, who then forced them with the death of 700, and taking priſoners 2000 with all their munition; wherevpon, the next day, the citty opened theyr ports, and receaued him as theyr king: That hee intends to winter thereabouts; and yf the ſuccours ſent him had not bene ſoe delayed, hee ſayes, long ſince hee would haue lodged them in Prague, which hee promiſeth to

1623. doe in the next ſpring; but yf the grand ſignor encline to peace, that hee will obey his commaunds. Therefore, that ſeing hee took armes only for the ſeruice of the port, and could now make his peace alone, vppon great conditions of advantage to himſelf, being offered the daughter of the emperour, in aſſurance of the future, hee deſired that this imperiall ambaſſadour may bee diſpeeded preſently with a generall anſwer, and directed to Buda, where commiſſioners, practique in the eſtate of the frontire, may meete; and that hee may receaue *plenam potentiam*, joyned with the baſſa of Buda, (an imperiall pentioner, which makes all the trayne ſuſpected) to treate and conclude the peace at theyr owne diſcretion, preſſing to draw this power to himſelf with many reaſons of his owne meritt, and euen taxing and diſabling the preſent miniſters of ſtate, as ignorant in theſe affaires. To ſtrengthen this motion, and to bring the preſent to the new emperour, hee ſayes, hee hath ſent an ambaſſadour with ample inſtructions, who is now daily expected. This is the ſubſtance of his laſt letters, and of the labour of his agents heere; which I beleeue they will obteyne; and the ambaſſadour ſhall haue a ſodaine diſpatch here, and a long arreſt at Buda; where wee ſhall diſcouer truly the inſide of this prince, who theſe two yeeres hath caryed himſelf ſoe ſubtilly, that his owne neereſt ſeruants haue not bene able to diſcerne him. The truth is; hee hath gotten a great advantage vppon the emperour, which hee may vſe to his honour, and the profitt of his frends, yf hee had not rather enioy ſomewhat els. Hee makes noe ſhew of a will to accept of peace, but in obſequiouſneſs to this court, to which hee giues great promiſes; but in a ſeaſon when hee knowes they are not in eſtate to preſſe him to his word. To theſe hee pretends nothing but the advancement of the Ottomans, his maſters; to vs, the liberty of the kingdomes of Hungarie and Bohemia from the title of ſucceſſion layd vppon them, and the freedome of oppreſſed conſciences. With the emperour he entertaynes, at the ſame time, treaty of peace and mariage, with his army on foot. To the Poles, that hee will compoſe all differences, and ſettle the border in quiett and ſafety; and after, ſhew himſelf a good chriſtian. Now hee wilbee brought vppon the teſt, and unmasked; for I am perſwaded, that the concluſion wilbee referred to him; wherein yf hee haue diſſembled with his allyes, hee hath fayled in his art, to draw ſoe much power into his owne hands; wherby hee can haue noe excuſe of being awed or conſtraynd, except hee purpoſe only to oblige the emperour to him, and to make that allyance, and to ſecure himſelf betweene thei two: but as hee profeſſeth the contrary, and that hee will make noe peace, but with due regard of his honour, I haue putt his miniſters in mind, in mine owne name, that hee ought to remember the prince Palatine, and in him his oath and reputation in Chriſtendome; that at leaſt, the reſtitution of his territorys may bee facilitated by his profeſſed conſtancy: which though done without order, I hope his majeſtye will not take in ill part, becauſe it can doe noe hindrance to the generall peace of Chriſtendome, that in this treaty his oppreſſion bee conſidered and countenanced; for whether they determine peace or warre, his cauſe will not ouer-ballance theyr reſolutions; and yf his majeſtye haue any hope of reſtitution by a treaty in Germany, that the grand ſignor and the prince of Tranſyluania ſtifly required yt, may bee ſome advancement. But they, of themſelues, goe further, and vow in theyr maſters name, yf hee bee enforced to make peace, that yett hee will harken to noe conditions, but the liberty of thoſe kingdomes, the title of king elect to bee acknowledgd in right to him, and the quiett enioying of all places which hee hath obteyned by his ſword, and are willing to obey him; and for the prince Palatine, that hee may bee at leaſt reſtored to his owne inheritance. To which they add other conditions, rather, I think, of oſtentation, then effect. I haue concealed nothing of the truth, and had rather erre, and bee chidden, then diſſemble any thing with my maſter; and beſeech your honor, acquaint him with the eſtate of theſe affayres; and, yf any alteration, I will by my next adviſe it; and alway reſt,

Conſtantinople, 15
Nouemb. 1623.

Your Honours humble, affectionate ſeruant.

From

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

OUR harmeles warres are ended on this ſide for this yeare. Count Henry being returned to this place, and all his troopes, with thoſe likewiſe which were left in the frontiers by the prince of Orange, retired to their wonted garriſon.

A CERTAYNE band of mutiners from the ennemyes ſide, about 400 foote, and 20 horſe, which have bene long ſupported by the States in Cleueland, and now laſtly in their fort on the other ſide of the Rhyne, againſt Reés, was ſeparated by count Henry before he brake vp his camp; of which, the elector with 90 Italians, 4 Iriſh, and 6 Wallons, all old ſoldiers, are here ſuters to be entertayned in a company. The count Henry Vandenbergh hath done the like to a ſmaller ſquadron of the States men, mutiners at Goch; and Spinola hath renewed the neutrality of Moeurs for a yeare.

WEE doe not yet heare that Cordoua hath broken vp his camp. The count of Embden Ritbergh, ſince his taking of Lipſtat, is ſett downe before Sparenburgh, a ſmall caſtle, which is all that remaynes to the elector of Brandenburgh in the countye of Rauensbergh, where one Virry commaunds for the States with a company of men of 120, and is a man like to find the count ſome worke; though the place cannot hold out long, for want of victualls.

COUNT Mansfelts affaires are full of garboyle, he having written hether, about a weeke ſince, to the prince of Orange, that he could not ſtirre out of Eaſt-frizeland as yet theſe fower monthes, where he required the 300000 florins promiſed him by the inhabitants of that countrey conditionally, ſo he would depart, to be furniſhed him for his maintenance during his abode there; which being vnderſtood by the Embdenners, they in deſpaire ſett open their ſluces, drowning a great part of the countrey about them; and armed 5 or 6 ſhipps to lye vpon the entrance of the Ems, and hinder all tranſport of victualls betwixt Delfzile and Grietzile, and taken on 1200 men, with which they make warre by land vpon the Mansfeldians, as they find any of them ſtraggling amongſt the boores; which hath brought ſuch a penurye into that camp and countrey therabouts, that wee heare many, both ſoldiers and inhabitants, are dead of famine. Now other letters are come from Mansfelt by his treaſurer Dalbier, diſpatched hether to the prince of Orange, and the French and Venetian ambaſſadors, advertiſing, that he prepares to march, ſince the duke of Brunſwicks ioyning vnto him with his troopes, and requiring for that purpoſe the promiſed 300000 guilders of the Embdenners, and two monthes pay for the army, (which he accounts 20000 men) of theſe ambaſſadors. The Embdenners money wilbe in readines, the States hauing ſent their deputyes thether to furniſh the ſame conditionally, ſo as he quitt the countrey, and leave them in poſſeſſion of the places he holds, till they be remburſed their money; but the ambaſſadors, both of them, recoyle; the French, vpon pretended ill vſage of that nation, whome he hath procured that king to recall; and the Venetian, by example of the French.

COUNT Mansfelt in the mean tyme, uſing his accuſtomed artifices, hath ſett the French coronells one againſt the other; ſo as yf Monterau (the chiefe of them) retire, as he concurres therein with this ambaſſador, there is another ready to ſtep into his place; and Mansfelt flattly refuſeth to obey this ambaſſador, in ſending back the French; which, he ſayth, were his owne leavyes, with the money of the league; over which the French king alone, much leſſe his ambaſſador here with the States, in whoſe ſervice that army is not, hath no authority. And in this confuſion thoſe troopes remayne, vpon the point to part they know not whether, or periſh for famine; which is onely profitable to the poore countye of Eaſt-frizeland, that army being *genus demoniorum*, not otherwiſe to be chaſed out but *jejunio*; but where that calamity will fall, yf they can ſubſiſt and remove, whether on Weſtphalia, or the countye of Oldenburgh, is equally doubtfull; Oldenburgh having ſtrongly beſett all paſſages with ſome troopes of the king of Denmarke, and others of the countrey; and a good part of Tillyes army lying in Weſtphalia, vnder the commaund of Lentelo, one of his coronells, who was on foote with 40 troopes of horſe, to cutt of the duke of Brunſwicks horſe in their paſſage; but came too late.

1623. THE States have given order for ſhipps to goe immediatly from Amſterdam, to drive in the Embdenners, who lye vpon the paſſages; and inſtruction to their commiſſioners at Embden, to procure count Mansfelt reſtitution of his artillerye and bagage, (which the Embdenners ſtill detayne) and favour, all they poſſibly may, his marching, or at leaſt ſave him from periſhing.

TILLY lodgeth as yet with the chiefe of his army in Heſſen; which countrey he hath eaten vp ſo cleare, that there reſts little for man or horſe: ſix of his regiments, commaunded by Holſteyn, Lawenburgh, Colalto, Shawenburgh, and de Tour, being in pay of the emperor, after ſome diſputes about pay, before they would march, are finally gone (as I vnderſtand by letters from Franckford of the $\frac{7}{17}$. of this preſent) to the emperors ſuccours; in whoſe place he hath called back others he had ſent abroad, to winter in the duke of Wirtenburghs countreyes; which are therby eaſed of that ſmart.

WEE vnderſtand here, out of the Palatinat, that the elector of Mentz, ſince his returne from Bruxells, hath taken into his poſſeſſion all the Bergſtrate; the inhabitants whereof have done him homage, by order of the king of Spains miniſters, in whoſe hands the Bergſtrate remayned; which alienation being made during the tyme of the ſuſpenſion of armes chiefly negotiated at Bruxells, confirmes the prince electors iealouſyes, that the Spaniards poſſeſſing other princes of part of the prey, is with deſſigne the more to engage them in the quarrell of maintayning what they have gotten, without any intention of reſtitution. Further wee heare, that the Spaniſh miniſters about Crutzenach and Oppenheym have leaſed out ſuch lands as were formerly manured by the prince electors officers, for 10, 12, and 15 yeares; which manner of proceeding, ioyned to the putting another prince into the poſſeſſion of ſo rich a part of the prince electors territorye, with homage done by the ſubjects to a new lord, is reall and viſible to all the world; and the reſtitution, of which the duke of Bauier, as well as the Spaniards, can be content to talke, (for ſo wee are here advertiſed he doth ſomtymes) onely pretended hetherto, and imaginary.

IT may very well be, the progreſſe Bethlem Gabor makes in the vpper countreyes, may change the face of affaires; of whome wee vnderſtand here, by letters from Vienna of the firſt of this preſent, *ſtilo novo*, that having taken Terna, and augmented his army to the number of 40000 men, by the comming of the baſſa of Boſnia to ioyne with him in perſon, he marched towards Presburgh, making ſhew as yf hee would there paſſe the Danube; but preſently ſtrooke back agayne towards Skalitz, a place in the confines of Morauia and Hungary; where the count Montenegra was lodged with the emperors army, with deſſigne eyther to force the imperialiſts, being farre inferiour in number, to battell; or to beſiege their camp, and cutt of their victualls. Which cauſed much terrour in Vienna, by reaſon of the danger of loſſe of that army, before ſuccours could come vnto it, the way being long for Colalto, and the reſt of the regiments which are gone from Tilly, and impoſſible for the Italian troopes deſſigned for theſe parts, but diverted (as is ſayd) vpon this occaſion, to aſſiſt the emperor to arrive in tyme; ſo as no hope remayned, but that the Turks would retire out of cuſtome, contrary to the Hungarians; the one naturally ſhunning, the other chuſing, to ſerve in winter.

I FORMERLY advertiſed (yf I doe not much miſtake) of certeyne letters come hether by the way of Venice from Bethlem Gabor; by which he gave the States notice of his intention to breake with the emperor: it is ſince come to my knowledge, that he hath required confederation with this ſtate; to which the States have made an officious anſweare, That by way of divertion he already reapes the fruicts, and ſo ſhall continue, of a ſtrict confederation; which they enlarge by expreſſing how they entertayne the Spaniard by ſea and land, and the army of the catholique league in Germany by Mansfelt and Brunſwick; but goe no further in anſweare of that demand.

THE States haue had their deputyes a long while at Amſterdam, as vmpires betwixt the Bewinthebbers and participants of the Eaſt-Indian company, touching the account which they have brought from the firſt erection of the company to the yeare 1618; but are there at a ſtand, by reaſon of new diſputes in the point of cargaſon out of the Eaſt-Indyes hether, which the Bewinthebbers refuſe to be anſwearable for, onely yealding to charge themſelves with their equippages and returnes here:

wherupon they are all come hether, to be over-ruled by the Statesauthority. Meane 1623.
while the new Weſt-Indian company goeth roundly forward with their preparation, in which, I am informed, there is already vnderwritten by privat men, for 80 tunne of gold, which were almoſt incredible, conſidering their publique wants, but that wee ſaw here in the Hagh, very lately, vnderwritten, in one day, for 132000 florins. The firſt voyage is putting in readines to ſett out this winter, before the froſts, which wilbe of 32 ſhipps, of which 12 (each betwixt 600 and 800 tunne) belong properly to the company; and 20 (betwixt 300 and 500 tunne) are to be hyred for 10 monthes, with condition to provide victualls for 40 mariners for the whole tyme, and 50 ſoldiers for fower months; there being to goe 1600 land-men, over which coronell Dort (a gentleman of Guelderland, who hath bene here formerly employed by that province as deputye, both with the States generall and counſel of ſtate, and hath ſince commaunded both horſe and foote in Germany, firſt for the Hans-townes, and after, vnder the duke of Brunſwick and count Mansfelt; a man of good courage and abilityes) doth commaund: and over the ſhipps, one John Wilkis, an old ſeaman of Amſterdam, who hath bene twice with commaund in the Eaſt-Indyes, but without any great name or fame, is admirall.

HERE is a ſhip of Horne of 400 tunne newly come out of the Weſt-Indyes, laden with ſalt, which he found in an iſland about 12 myles on this ſide Porto del Rey, where the Spaniards having fortifyed, drave the Hollanders from their vſuall trade. But this man of Horne relates, that in the iſland where he tooke his lading, there is more then ſufficient quantity for them to renew that trade; which before was vnknowne, by reaſon the ſalt lay covered with ſand.

THE emperors commiſſary, Grammey, about 3 weekes paſt being at Amſterdam, (whether in his returne from Hamburgh, or hidden there ſince his departure from hence, is not knowne) wrote hether to the States chiefe clarke, Valkenburgh, to know whether, as primat of Afrique, he might not be admitted to treate with the States generall touching priſoners in Turkie; which the States refuſing, vnles he had new letters of credence from the emperor, he cauſed the prince of Orange to be moved, that he might come and repoſe at Riſewick, and there have ſome privat conference with his excellency; which his excellency communicating with the States, they did diſallow of that courſe, by reaſon of the diſcourſe would, in all probability, be rayſed thervpon; yet I vnderſtand he came privatly to Riſewick, and after three dayes ſtay, in the darke of the evening, embarqued himſelf, with his coch-horſes, and all his trayne, at the halfe-way bridge betwixt this and Delft; and from thence went directly to Antwerp, without ſpeaking to his excellency, or any body elſe.

ALL mens eyes and eares being open vpon this man, I give your lordſhip the more particular account of him.

I HAVE receaued your lordſhips letters the 24. and 31. of Auguſt, with theyr duplicats; which brought the firſt newes hether of the great mutations of that place, which come ſo thick, one in the neck of another, and are withall ſo ſtrange, and beyond exſpectation, (ſaue that your lordſhips letters did, in a manner, prognoſticat ſome ſuch euent of the violence of the late viſiers proceedings) that they ſeeme no other then romances.

THE queen thancks you for your often letters; and her ladies returne you theyr kinde remembrances.

OF Bethlem Gabors proceedings, notwithſtanding your great changes, I can ſay no more then what I haue obſerued in like caſes, where politique affaires haue a contrarie courſe to natural motions; the maxime in the one (*ceſſante cauſà ceſſat effectus*) not holding allwayes in the other; for when armies are ſett on foote, (as Gabors was by the incouragement he had from your late vizir) theyr progres doth not ceaſe by ceaſing of theyr firſt motiue.

I HOPE, in my next, to diſcourſe with your lordſhip of affaires in which we haue more intereſt, though theſe, by conſequence, concerne vs much; for now the treatie of Colen is like to goe on, which, by the proſperitie of the emperors affaires, was layde aſide; and the Spaniards defie all which ſpeake againſt owr match; ſo *ex fortuna pendet fides*, with thoſe we haue to deale with. I wiſh your lordſhip, with your lady, all happines, and euer reſt

Hagh, this $\frac{17}{27}$. of
November, 1623.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

From

1623.

From Sir EDWARD HERBERT.

My very good Lord,

ALLTHOUGH the incommodityes of holding intelligence with your lordſhip bee ſuch, that I may better excuſe my ſelfe for not writing at all, then for writing that which muſt allready haue come vnto your eares, by ſome more knowne and familiar way, then I can yett find out; yet, that I may giue your lordſhip thankes for 2 of yours I haue receiued here ſome 6 monethes after their date, aſwell as to giue you an account of the preſent frame and conſtitution of this countrye, I thought fitt to tell your lordſhip, that the treaty of Montpellier hauing giuen an end vnto the miſerable confuſions of the ciuill warres about religion, this ſtate hath euer ſince enjoyed a conſtant peace: but ſeeming now to grow impatient of ſo long a reſt and quietnes, the princes *font les malcontens*, fall into factions upon ſmall occaſions, complaine of the preſent gouerment, and that their penſions are not payd; while the poore people groane vnder new edicts and impoſitions, *et ne peuvent plus*, which hath cauſed diuers mutinyes and tumults at Lions, Rouen, and other places: which though they are appeaſed for the preſent, by the execution of the moſt ſeditious, yet the ſeeds and cauſes of them ſtill remayne, and may in tyme produce moſt dangerous effects. Thoſe of the religion complaine of diuers open contrauentions and inexecutions of the edict of peace, and particularly of the continuance of the garriſon in Montpellier, (wherby the poore inhabitants are ſo miſerably oppreſſed, that they haue intreated the king to build a citadelle there, ſo they may bee freed from the garriſon) beſides the fortifying (inſtead of demoliſhing) of the fort of Pompé Targon before Rochelle, and the building of a new one at Marans on their other ſide. To which they adde, that there are diuers ſecret meanes imployed vnderhand to ruine them; and that euen the good that is done vnto ſome particulars amongſt them, is vſed only as an arte to winne their leaders from them; that being ſo diuided, they maybee the more eaſily ſupplanted. Notwithſtanding which, for my part, I beleeue, that while the chancellier and his ſonne continue their creditt with the king, thoſe of the religion may liue in ſafety; though otherwiſe as farre from grace and imployment, as they themſelues can imagine. The French troupes that were ſent vnto count Mansfelt in the ſpring, are now recalled home againe: but the league betweene the French, Venetian, and Sauoyard, which was vpon the point of diſſoluing, is made vp againe, and Mansfelt generall of it, vntill the reſtitution of the Valtolina, and the other territoryes of the Lighe Griſe; which being depoſitated into the hands of the pope, the deciſion of the buſines is referred wholy vnto him.

WEE ſpeake of nothing more here, then of the happy progreſſe of Bethlem Gabor; and beleeue, that between his forces at the one end of Germany, and thoſe of Mansfelt and the duke Chriſtian of Brunſwick, now re-vnited, at the other, the emperour will find enough to doe; eſpecially if your new grand ſignor continue the deſignes of his vncle Muſtafa, who whether hee did willingly reſigne his charge, or were forced to it, is ſo diuerſly reported here, that I doe not yet knowe which to beleeue.

THERE hath been but litle done in the Low Countryes this yeare, allthough there neuer were greater forces in the feild ſince the firſt beginning of the warres; there being counted aboue 70 thouſand men (of which there were 200 troupes of horſe) in the ſeuerall armyes on the Spaniſh ſide; only Lipſtat, a towne in Weſtphalia, of large circuit, but ſlenderly fortifyed, hauing been beſeeged ſome 2 moneths by the Spaniards and Emperialiſts, was yeilded up at laſt vpon compoſition.

I HAUE ſpoken to Monſ. le chancellier and de Puiſieux about the monney due by the French ambaſſador vnto Mr. Loe, and the other Engliſh marchants, and am promiſed another letter, and that I ſhall haue the coppy of it; which aſſoone as I can obtayne, I will not fayle to ſend vnto your lordſhip; and ſo I reſt

Your Lordſhipps ancient friend and ſeruant,

EDW. HERBERT.

I HAVE diſputed your behavior with the Tunes ambaſſador; and though they vſe here to lay hold on no more then will ſerve their turne, yet do I hope they have giuen order in ſecret to their ambaſſador, not to be ſo rigorous and peremptory as he hath beene hetherunto.

MY ſervice to your noble lady, yf you pleaſe.

In haſt. Paris, this 27th of November, 1623; which day I receiued the duplicat of your lordſhips former letter.

Superſcribed,

Al Ill^{mo} et Ecc^{mo} Sig^{or} mio, Sig^{or} oſſ^{mo}, Il Sig^{or}
Cau^{re} THOMAZO ROE, Amb^{re} del Re' della
Gran Bretagnia,
in Conſtantinopoli.

To Mr. Secretary CALUERT: *With Advices.*

Right Honorable,

THE diſpatch and anſwere of the emperors ambaſſador beeing allmoſt at concluſion, I was uery deſirous to write to his majeſtie: butt the reſpects of the matter requiring the ſecurity of a ciphar, I humbly beeſeech you to make my excuſe, and to preſent the ſubſtance for mee. I haue not at all medled further then I haue related, but offered my ſeruice to the emperour for the generall peace. But the Turks carry ſo iealous an eye vpon his ambaſſador, that none of the reſidents haue either yett viſitted him, nor ſcarſe haue had leaue ſince the firſt to ſend him a complement. Whether his majeſtie may make any vſe of the profeſſed firmeneſſe of the prince of Tranſiluania, that hauing taken armes for the ſeruice of the prince elector, hee will not lay them downe without ſome effects, I leaue to his roiall wiſedome. I can ſecure nothing, butt I haue related the truth to my knowledge; and as I ſuppoſe a peace wilbee made, ſoe I think that the treaty may aduance the hopes of the reſtitution of the Palatinate, if there bee any left: for in the beginning of the warre Gabor hath great aduantage in readineſs and ſuccours.

OUR Turkiſh affaires I will aduenture, nothing beeing here a ſecrett: Abaſſa baſſa hath ſettled himſelfe in Angria for his hybernation, about 120 miles from this citty, where hee hath done ſuch iuſtice, as if hee meant to conquer hearts, rather then bodyes of men. Att the entrance of the towne, his ſoldiours hauing made ſome ſpoile, hee called the looſers before him, and made ſatiſfaction of his owne purſe, to the value of 12000 dollers, to euery mans content. The laſt newes wee heard from him, was, that hee excuſed his retraict vpon the incommodities of winter, promiſing to liue in peace vntill the ſpring, and then to retorne to his gouerment. Which fewe beleeue, but rather ſuppoſe it is not fitt for him, nor his deſſignes, nor confederates, to march hither directly, vntill ſome impediments bee remoued, or a better opportunity, leaſt hee putt the citty and his frends in hazard of the ſodaine rage of the Janizaries, att whoſe diſcretion all things ſtand here. Hee hath lodged and quartered all his followers in the citty and the confines, payeing for whatſoeuer they take: ſo that, but for the trouble of ſuch gueſts, the place is as quiett, and in free trafficque, with more ſecurity, then before hee took it.

IT is reported, that the king of Perſia, by his agent newly arriued, hath made ſome harſh demaunds concerning his old title to Babilon, which is recouered from the rebell, fledd to him for ſuccour; and yeſterday it was aduiſed, that the emir of Tripoly hath ſeized Damaſcus to his owne vſe. Thus euery day brings vs rumours of more trouble, from which I pray God ſoone deliuer mee. Your honor wilbee pleaſed to continue mee your wonted fauor and affection, as

Conſtantinople, 29 Nou. 1623. ſtil. Angl.

Your Honors humble ſeruant.

THE emperours ambaſſador, in the ſecond audience, made a motion for a peace to bee treated betweene Spaine and this port; for aduancement whereof, hee offered 2000 Mahometan ſlaues to bee ſett att liberty from the Spaniſh gallies. Hee ſhowed the neare intereſts of the houſes of Auſtria one with another, and that theyr

1623. cauſes were inſeparable; therefore, that a common peace to them all would bee moſt proffitable, and moſt ſecure; ſetting forth the greatneſs and power of that kinge. This ouerture, beeing ſo contrary to their old profeſſions, made many doubt the Spaniards had ſomwhat in deſſigne, wherin to ymploy the ſauing of ſuch money and forces as they haue bene compelled to maynteyne *pro terrore Turqueſco*: for a peace with the grand ſignior would eaſe them of the charge of 60 gallies, of 10000 ſoldiours, and 18000 ſlaues on the ſea, and of at leaſt 20000 in garriſon on the coaſts of Naples, Sicily, Sardinia, Corſica, and the iſlands adiacent, which are now kept for defence; who liuing there, doe neither good nor harme; butt once yearly make a brauado in theſe ſeas, without effect: in oppoſition of whome, and for the like reſpect of feare, the grand ſignior is enforced to keepe as many more; ſo that thus they doe well ballance one another. Butt the great viſier ſoone ſhut upp that propoſition, wiſhing him firſt to finiſh his owne maſters buſineſs, and then to take care of other mens: and I heare not that ſince hee hath preſſed it. For the treaty betweene the emperour, the grand ſignior, and Bethlem Gabor, his miniſters haue ſo farre wrought, that the commiſſion is giuen with full power for the prince of Tranſiluania, ioyned with the baſſa of Buda, to make the peace, or continue the warre, att their diſcretion, and the conditions wholly referred to them. Wherein the prince hath gotten ground, and the emperour not loſt; for if they had treated here, their ambaſſadours had bene upon much diſaduantage; the one almoſt reſtreyned liberty, and in feare; the other ſtanding-by as a ſeruaunt: nowe they ſhall diſpute on equall termes; and I am perſwaded, Gabor will not forgett himſelfe in the end. To this purpoſe, the German ambaſſador ſhall haue a quick diſpatch, and a generall anſwere to repaire to Buda for a full concluſion. What iudgment to make hereof, is vncerteyne for mee. Some are of opinion, that the Tranſiluanian hath gotten this power to wynne tyme to deceiue the emperour, and is reſolued to proceed in the warre; others, that hee doth it to deceiue the port, and to make his owne conditions. My opinion is, that they will agree on peace; though the agents of Gabor profeſſe conſtantly, and ſay, That ſuch clauſe is inſerted in their commiſſion, that they ſhall make no peace without reſtitution to the prince elector, att leaſt of his owne territories; the aunſwer to the emperor beeing to no other effect, then, If you deſire peace, ſend your commiſſioners to Buda, where the elect king of Hungary and the baſſa ſhall haue full power to treat and conclude with you. The brother of Bethlem, left gouernour in Tranſiluania, ſent hither a freſh poſt, with aduiſe, that hee feared an inuaſion from the Poles to diuert them; for preuention whereof, hee deſired a ſpeedy diſpatch to that court: hee ſayes, That the prince is victorious, and that the Moldauians are reuolted to him.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

AFTER many changes and rubbs in count Mansfelts remoue with his army out of Eaſt-frizeland, he hath at laſt written reſolutly he will march away, ſo he may haue the 300 thouſand florins promiſed him by the inhabitants of that countrey, for which the States are reſpondents, deliuered vnto him, and his canon and munition, with ſuch baggage of his as the Embdenners have in their hands, reſtored. The money is in readines, and more then will ſerve the turne; rhe States of Frizeland, out of a deſire they have to be rid of ſo ill neighbours, having made ſtay in their hands of 50 thouſand florins they were to ſend at this time hether for payment of arrerages of their contributions, to be employed to that vſe; and the count Erneſt de Naſſau, with the States deputyes, who lye at Delfzile to wayte, upon this occaſion of Mansfelts remove, have order to deale effectually with the Embdenners for reſtitution of Mansfelts canon and goods; in which forwardnes that buſines was, when wee heard laſt from thence: yet ſince wee ſee not which way that army can march, or where to ſettle, it is hard to ſay whether it will ſtirre or not, unles the extremity into which the emperor is putt by Gabor, drawe Tilly, with the reſt of his army, vpwards towards Hungary: in which caſe, the firſt newes wee ſhall have, wilbe, that Mansfelt is croſſed the Weſer into Germany, where he will ſoone gather *vires eundo*, and be no leſſe fearfull on this ſide the empire, then Gabor is on the other.

IT was credibly reported here, and at Bruxells, that Gabor was retired: and true it is, that he marched with his army from before Geding, where he held the Imperialiſts as beſieged, as yf he would paſſe the river March, and returne to Tyrna, there to aſſemble the States of Hungary. But what happened afterwards, is not here certainly knowne; though the common reports beare from all parts, as yf the Imperialiſts were vtterly defeated: which, according to the laſt advertiſements from theſe parts, is very probable; and yf it be ſo ſucceeded, will undoubtedly change the face of affaires in Germany.

THE emperor doth ſummon ayde from all parts, but will much fayle of his reckoning; for I haue ſeene, in a liſt of his forces, the Italian troopes, which laſt croſſed the mountaynes out of the ſtate of Milan, accounted, though they be now in theſe provinces, and quartered (when wee heard laſt of them) about Namur. Three regiments of Tillyes, ſent after the former towards Hungary, diſputed their departure for want of pay, and are like to march ſlowly. The duke of Saxe, in place of ſending ſuch as he was required by the emperor, hath licenſed moſt part of his men, vpon declared diſcontentment againſt Tillyes army, for lying ſtill, and living vpon ſpoyle and rapine in Heſſen, whilſt the emperor hath ſo fearfull an ennemy neare the gates of Vienna.

HERE is nothing of conſideration in theſe parts, ſave onely, that wee heare Cordoua hath finally broken vp his army, and lodged it at Burcklo, Deuticum, Lockum, and other townes bordering vpon Deuenter and Sutphen, as yf he wayted an opportunity, when the Yſſell is froſen, to make a rode into the Veluwe.

THE fleete of 32 ſayle, prepared here for the Weſt Indyes, wilbe in full readines within this weeke or ten dayes, for which the land-men were muſtered in the Texell the laſt weeke.

AT Breda hath ſucceeded this weeke paſt ſome diſorder in the garriſon, chiefly amongſt the Engliſh, which refuſed to muſter, unles it might be according to a new placcart made here at the Hagh, whilſt the army was in the field, and publiſhed in that towne, and ſome other places, but ſuppreſſed in the army, and thoſe upper frontiers, by reaſon of many inconveniences to the troopes, not ſo well conſidered of in the prince of Oranges abſence. And now a reſolution was taken by the States to have the old placcarts onely in vſe, till better payments could be made, then have bene of late yeares; which not being publikely knowne in that garriſon, was the cauſe of this diſorder: and leaſt ſome further miſchiefe ſhould follow, three of the States, two Engliſh officers, and the fiſcall, are ſent thether to enquire into the buſines, and puniſh the chiefe offenders: and all other captaynes are commaunded to their garriſons, who were here at this preſent in greater number then ordinary of all nations, to counterballance the ſeverity of this new placcart, with complaint of ill payments: which the States of Holland (now here aſſembled, and more in fault then any of the reſt of the provinces) are buſied to remedye.

I HAUE receaued your lordſhips letters of the $\frac{4}{14}$ of October, with the relation annexed of all the particularities of the late changes in that place; for which you haue the queene of Bohemias thancks, and I acknowledge much obligation; of which, in this dead time of the yeare, I haue ſmall meanes to acquit my ſelf, here being not ſo much as a blow ſtruken on either ſide: and when ſwords are ſheathed in theſe parts, there may be very well a truce of pens. For to enter into diſcourſe with yonr lordſhip *de futuris contingentibus*, (which you require of me) were a worke of more leyſure then my continual occupations will permitt; and then I ſhould onely ſhew you how vnable I am to frame any ſettled iudgment vppon vncertainties, ſuch as the courſe of our affaires hath long bin ſubiect vnto. Now we haue here a meſſage of comfort, ſent from our chiefs at home to the queene of Bohemia by Sir George Goring, expreſly employed to excuſe my lord of Buckinghams abſence from the chriſtening of her yong ſonne, to which his grace, with my lord of Richmond, were inuited; but withall charged to aſſure her, we will admitt no more delayes, but ioyning the buſines of reſtitution of the Palatinate with that of the match, will haue either both or none, and that ſpeedily. Thus, for the preſent, I committ your lordſhip, with all yours, to Gods protection.

Hagh, this $\frac{8}{18}$ of
December, 1623.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

From

From my Lord CAREW.

MY laſt vnto your lordſhip, bare date the 20th of November, ſince which tyme I have receaved one of yours, dated the 20th of September laſt, and with it a relation, which, accordinge to your direction, Mr. Branthwaite brought vnto me, for the which I retourne you many thankes, being one of the beſt, for ſuccinctnes and compoſition, that in my life I haue ſeene. Hereafter this, if it ſhall pleaſe you to afford me the like favour, I ſhall much eſteeme thereof, better likeing to receave the occurrents of thoſe parts in relations apart, then to be incerted in the body of a letter. Fearinge that my laſt may miſcarry, I thought it meete in theſe, now againe, to acquainte you with the moſt materiall poynts which it conteyned. Your lordſhip may remember, that in one of your former (to prevent the danger of miſcarrying of letters) you wiſhed that a cipher might paſſe betweene vs; againſt which propoſition I gave many reaſons to the contrary, the ſomme whereof is, that if any of ours were intercepted, and written in a compoſed character, it would drawe ſuſpition and jealouſie vppon vs, although the contents were of no moment; and farther, in the ſame letter, I did pray your lordſhip to excuſe me for not writinge any matter worthy your view; for to diſcourſe of ſtate affaires in theſe tymes, wherein jealouſie aboundes, is a *noli me tangere*; and therefore I wiſhed your lordſhip not to write any thinge vnto me, but ſuch as might be fixed vppon Charing-croſſe; the contynuance of which courſe, I conceave, is beſt to be obſerved. Although I knowe, that, of vulgar newes, you receave ſtore from the London marchants, yet, that theſe may not come emptie to your hands, I will looke backe ſome two monethes; within which tyme the prince came to London, in honour whereof ſuch bonfires were made, and ſuch ioy expreſſed by all ſorts of people, as in the whole courſe of my life I haue not ſeene it equalled, not only in London, but all the kingdome over, and truly, not without greate reaſon; for allthough (as you knowe) even from his cradle, there appeared good aſſureances of greate hopes, yet many tymes, many men in riper yeares haue fayled the expectation. But it is farr otherwiſe in this greate prince; for without flattery, (giveing him but his due) I doe verely beleeve he will exceede moſt of all the precedinge Plantagenetts, as well in judgement as vallour, beſides his gracefull comportment, and royall ſpiritt. Of the Spaniſh buſines, I dare give no cenſure; but I hope the iſſue will be anſwereable to our deſires.

SUNDAY being the 26. of October, at the French ambaſſadors houſe in the Black-fryers, the Papiſts (preſuminge vppon his majeſties late clemency towards them) tooke the boldnes to haue a publique ſermon preached by one Drury, a Jeſuite, in an vpper roome in the ſame houſe; which being overchardged with people, the flower vnder them brake; with the fall whereof more then one hundred perſons periſhed, ſome being of good quallitie; but the beſt of note was the lady Webb, ſiſter to the ladies Stirton and Morley. Toward the ende of the ſame moneth there was a call of 15 ſargeants of the lawe. Famous Mr. Cambden (whoſe workes will never die) is lately dead, and (as I may juſtly terme it) honorably buried in Weſtminiſter. About the ſame tyme Sir William Cokaine, knight, and alderman of London, had his houſe (by the negligence of his ſervants) burnt downe to the grounde; his loſſe was greate: others of his neighbours, to the nomber of five or ſix, rann the ſame fortune; and to avoyde farther perill, ſome houſes remote were pulled downe, amongſt the which the lady Raleghs houſe was one; but her loſſe in moveables not great. The 24th of November, the earle of Arrundell and Surrey, earle-marſhall of England, in *camera depicta*, in Weſtminiſter, (a place well knowne vnto you, where there is a ſpatious courte, like vnto that of the Starrchamber, erected) made his firſt ceſſion; and the firſt cauſe there to be tryed, and yet dependinge, was a bill put in againſt one Sir Thomas Harris of Shropſheire, barronett, praying juſtice in that court for his deprivation, alleadginge, that accordinge to his majeſties inſtructions in that behalfe, he is vncapable of that honor. What the yſſue may be, tyme will produce; but it is thoughte, that this will be a leading caſte for other barronetts, who, for want of gentilitie and eſtates of liveinge, are in the ſame danger that Harris is. The counteſſe of Warrwicke, a good and vertuous younge lady, (wife to the now earle) is lately deade. The earle of Oxfords delivery out of the Tower (ſo longe expected)

expected) is not yet performed: when he ſhall be enlarged, he is preſently to marry the lady Diana Cecill, daughter to the now earle of Exceſter. More vulgar newes the preſent affords not: as for the moveings of ſtate in matters of higher nature, (according to my reſolution) I purpoſely omitt, and the like is deſired from your lordſhip; for *nimis altum ſapere* may produce dangerous events. And ſo, my noble lord, with the remembrance of my beſt affections and ſervices, both vnto your ſelfe and your worthy lady, and my prayers to God for your ſafe and ſpeedy retournes from that Mahometan ayre wherein you reſide, I committ you to the protection of the Allmightie.

Savoy, this 8th of Decemb. 1623.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat frend and ſeruant,

G. CAREW.

Superſcribed,
To the Right Honorable Sir THOMAS ROE, *Knight, Lord Ambaſſador for his Majeſtie of* Great Brettaigne, *with the Grand Signor, at* Conſtantinople.

From Mr. BRANTHWAITE.

Right Honorable,

I SEND your lordſhip herewithall a pacquett recommended vnto my care by Mr. Queſter, and am verie ſorie that I haue nothinge of my owne to adde to it worthie of your honor; for I haue as yett, ſince my lords departure, receiued no line from his lordſhip, nor anie of his companie; nor any letter from Englande, more then Mr. Queſters, which makes me moſte unable to ſaie anie thinge of that place, and not muche of anie other; yet maie you pleas to vnderſtande, That this weeke there parted from hence two Hungarians, who haue bene here (imploide by Bethlem Gabor) to negotiate with this republique, for ſome aſſiſtaunce and contribution to that warre nowe vpon foote in Hungarie, whereunto it is thought they haue giuen good eare; and ſente alonge with them a ſecretarie to reſide for ſome certaine time.

IT is writt hether from Vienna, that Bethlem Gabor hathe driuen the emperoure into ſuche ſtraits, by barringe him of his wonted prouiſion out of Hungarie, that a ſtaro of wheate, whiche is little more then two buſhells ſterlinge, is ſolde there for 100 florens; and that he intendethe to keepe in the fielde all this winter: ſoe that if this warre be nouriſhed from other parts as well as (I thinke) it wilbe in particular from this ſtate, the emperour, in thoſe buſineſſes wherein his majeſtie of Greate Brittaine is, in reſpecte of his deſcendents, a litle intereſſed, might be broughte to ſome better termes.

FROM Rome we haue it this weeke, That this pope is alreadie wearie of the depoſitation of the Valtolina, becauſe of the greate charge he is at in maintaininge garriſons there; and that he will ſhortlie driue the buſineſſe to ſome iſſue, to free himſelfe of the ſame: I praie God, it maie be for the good of the poore inhabitants, that haue beene toſſed to and fro ſoe longe. I heare nothinge of certaintie as yett, howe the marriage with Spaine proceedes; but by theſe anexed, your lordſhip will ſuerlie vnderſtand at large. Thus, with my prayers to the Almightie to conſerue you in all proſperitie, I ceaſe and remaine,

Venice this ſeaconde of December, 1623. ſtylo nouo.

Your Honors moſte humble ſeruaunte,

MIC. BRANTHWAITE.

To Sir GEORGE CALUERT.

Right Honorable,

SINCE the former I haue viſitted the emperors ambaſſador, who offered to putt a trick of ſtate vpon mee, which hee keepes here in greate formality; butt I lay at a good guard, and ſo wee mett on equall termes: hee vſed mee very courteouſly, and made mee many long diſcourſes in praiſe of his majeſties juſtice in all his proceedings with his maſter, and of his generall intention to procure the vniverſall peace of Chriſtendome. In his particular and preſent negotiation hee profeſſed to haue no inſtruction to alter, or call in queſtion, the laſt articles of treaty betweene theſe empires, nor to enlarge nor retrench them; butt only to declare, that his

1623. lord was reſolued to keepe them entire vntill the twelue yeares, yett vnexpired, ſett them both at liberty ; and therwithall to expoſtulate the actions and ayds giuen to the prince of Tranſiluania, and ſome other litle breaches on the border, contrary to thoſe capitulations, and therein to require redreſſe ; that is, that either Bethlem Gabor and his ſuccours ſhould bee recalled, or left alone to his owne quarrell, according to the clauſe, Frend to frend, and enemy to enemy ; which if the grand ſignor would not graunt, nor maynteyne the treaty, that hee ſhould declare, that the emperor had done what did become him, to maynteyne the peace, and was of his oath free before God and man. That to this demaund hee had aunſwere, The grand ſignor had no purpoſe of breach; and that the aſſiſtance giuen to Gaber, was done during the gouerment of Huſſein baſſa, nowe declared enemy to the ſtate : butt becauſe at that tyme there were many laments made to the port of the yll affections of the emperor, and of many outrages committed, and that it was fitt there ſhould bee a due examination and recognition of thoſe matters, they would giue commiſſion to the baſſa of Buda, to receiue and treat with any deputies from the emperor, with full power, there, vpon the frontire, where the truth on both parts might bee more euident, to negociate and make ſuch concluſion, as ſhould ſtand with equity and honor (not once mentioning, as hee proteſts, the prince of Tranſiluania) ; and, for the better auoyding of all acts of hoſtility in the meane tyme, that they would ſend ſpeedy commands to recall the Turks, entred into Hungary, to their garriſons ; that the letters to this effect were writing ; that hee had promiſe to ſee them, and hope to haue ſodaine order for his diſpatch, and repaire to Buda ; and that further hee had not to treat nor meddle ; that if hee were deceiued, hee could doe no more ; hee had effected his embaſſy. Hee *deſired mee* to *continue* to bee *aſſiſtant to him* herein, as beeing *aſſured* I had *received* ſuch *order from his majeſtie*, with acknowledgment from the *emperour of my former ſervices.* I found him not very confident in the ſucceſſe, butt full of diſdayne towards Bethlem Gabor. My replyes, to drawe from him what I could, were, That wee conceiued hee ſhould not find that prince ſo auerſe from peace, if hee might obteyne iuſt conditions: That wee heard of a treaty, and offer of marriage, which as hee did not deny ſome ſuch things, ſo hee caſt them vpon the ſeeking of Gabor; butt that the one was not to bee forced, and the other reiected as too farr vnequall. I told him, That I thought it would bee difficult, if the emperour had ſuch a purpoſe, to ſeperat and exclude Bethlem Gabor from the ſuccours and protection of this port, hauing declared ſo effectually his ſeruice ; butt that, if hee purpoſed peace, they muſt giue that prince and his frends ſome ſatisfaction and aſſurance to liue quietly ; which hee ſaid was intended, if the circuit of Tranſiluania would content him; butt if hee aymed at any other thing, there was no remedy, nor reſolution, butt warre.

THUS wee paſſed our diſcourſes, and I found in him doubt enough, that the diſadvantage his maſter was fallen into by the beginning, would make the concluſion difficult ; yett hee inſiſted vpon the aſſurance giuen here in promiſe, That all ſhould bee ſettled at Buda.

To mee hee neuer mentioned the *king of Bohemia* ; butt what paſſed betweene him and the *Dutch ambaſſador*, I cannott well omitt ; that hee complayned eagerly againſt *the States his maſters*, for receiuing the *prince elector* into their *country*, with ſome words of reproach *to his highnes* ; and laid to the *ambaſſadors charge* the *ſtirring* vpp of *Bethlem Gabor* to theſe new attempts, and of beeing the *inſtrument to introduce the Turks to the ſpoile of Hungary* ; which he anſwered partly by recrimination, and partly by denyall.

WHETHER of theſe promiſſes will bee performed ; to the emperour, that the ayd ſhall bee recalled, and all referred to the baſſa of Buda (*who is not his ill-willer*) ; or to Bethlem, that they ſhall haue order to winter in Hungary, and that hee ſhall haue the concluding voice ; for both are auerred with equall confidence by their adhærents here, and, I think, both promiſed ; I cannot iudge : but I beleeue the truth wilbee devided betweene them ; that is, that Gabor ſhalbee chiefe in the commiſſion, and that the Turks ſhall haue order to retyre to their garriſons, becauſe wee knowe they will not lye abroad in the cold weather, and their rule is, not to ſtay in the field after St. Demetrius-day, which is the 26. October ; and, as wee heare, thoſe of Greece are allready on their retraict ; butt the frontire ſoldiours and the Tartars, to the nomber of 10000, ſtay with the prince vntill they haue order. 1623. Butt it is concluded, that the emperors ambaſſador ſhall repaire to Buda for his reſolute anſwere, where hee will find ſome good frends, and hee hopes of a ſpeedy diſmiſſion.

FROM Hungary, the ouerthrow of a regiment ſent to Tornauia, neare Morauia, in that language called Nachſonbach, is ſeconded and confeſſed by the emperours ambaſſador, the towne rendred, and many come to his party. Since, the miniſters of Gabor report, that the prince hath beſeeged the camp of the imperialls, and ſo beſett them, that they cannott eſcape; and that the marquis de Monte Negro, generall, who was come downe to make head with ſome troopes, hauing not yett formed his army, with many other men of quality, are alſo ſhutt upp in a litle caſtle, and upon the termes of rendring. Certenly the prince hath declared, that hee is in earneſt, whether to *force his conditions*, which the *Imperialls* ſay is a *wiſe*, or to *keepe word with his frends*, I leaue to the diſcouery of tyme: if hee follow his aduantage, hee will giue Lower Germany peace; butt with theſe there is much whereof to lament, for the infinite miſery of the poore and innocent cuntry people, who fall to bee the ſhare *of the Turks and Tartars*; and, as it is reported, aboue 20000 of all ſexes and ages *ſent away captiue to Buda, Agria, Caniſea*, and this frontire; and that in the camp there was ſuch plenty of them, that the price of a boy, from man to man, was butt two or three dollers; *hinc illæ lachrymæ*. This begetts an yll ſauour and ſcandall, and threatens an yll end to the author, who profeſſed more care of the chriſtian name. Many are here expected from him, eſpecially ſome Poliſh gentlemen taken, in all, to the nomber of 300, as a preſent to the port, and to ſhow his obſeruance; *in arcanum ejus ne ingreditor anima mea.* This is, I feare, *tributum abhorrendum*, and may bee ſaid *fœtare etiam apud incolas hujus regionis*. I leaue them to his judgment that ſhall judge the world.

THIS ſtate as yett ſettles not, though wee haue lately had no citty inſurrection; yett, againſt Abaſſa baſſa, notwithſtanding hee liues in Angria quietly, and promiſes to retyre in the ſpring, the *Janizaries, I may ſay*, rather then the *grand ſignior*, haue reſolued to make warre; and they, now iealous of *the Spahees*, prouide horſes for ſome of their own, and are ready in great fury to goe out. I beleeue they know hee diſſembled peace, and therfore are forced to come to tryall, which will produce ſome great chaunges in this citty and gouerment. To add to this *generall ruyne*, this day ſome fewe *ſoldiours fledd* from *Damaſcus* are, in 26 dayes, arriued, who bring aſſurance, that *Manogli emir of Sidon*, who once in the tyme of *ſultan Achmat eſcaped into Italy*, and was receiued by the *duke of Tuſcany*, and ſent back, hauing made his peace, hath *taken the citty*, *the caſtle as then holding out*; the *baſſa beeing reuolted to him*, and all the territory adioyning; and that hee hath *impatroniſed 5 or 6 citties more*; and wee are ſure hee is downeright for his owne vſe. This newes is heauily taken, and will induce them to eaſy conditions on the frontire of Chriſtendome; in my judgment, there beeing no apparant remedy left, butt that the *fortune of this empire muſt bee tryed at a battaile, or dye of a conſumption*.

I HAUE long expected to receiue from your honor anſwere concerning the difference betweene the French and mee, which doth undoe and diſtract all our actions here; one of the foundations of precedent, whereon hee builded his clayme, and much relyed, beeing two petitions ſigned by my predeceſſor, I haue gotten to bee burnt by the Dutch ambaſſador, when I could not procure to haue them in my hand, becauſe hee had denyed them to the French. I hope your honor will haue more leiſure, wee hauing heard, that his highnes is ſafely retorned for England, whoſe abſence, I am ſure, filled all good hearts with diſtractions and feares. I haue written to his highnes briefly my humbly congratulation: if hee deſire to know the affaires of this place, I ſhalbee bold to referr him to your honor, nott daring, without ſome ſhadowe, to aduenture them to the hazzard of the way in theſe iealous tymes. I am confident your honor will continue your wonted affection and fauour, becauſe I am really

Conſtantinople, 13
Decemb. 1623.

Your Honors humble ſeruant.

CONCLUSION.

I HAUE receiued your lordſhips lardge relation of the apparition that came downe the Rhyne like an ambaſſador; mee thinckes, by the titles and his [ſtate], he ſhould bee
ſome

1623. ſome proiector; and that his negotiation aymes not at publicque ends, but for ſome priuat gayne: if he prooue ſo, I know wher he might bee well purged. I thancke you for all your other plentifull and fruictfull aduiſes, which though I cannot repay, I will *libenter debere*. And ſo I committ your lordſhip to the grace and mercy of our God.

From my Lord CAREW.

THE ixth of December, the day after the date hereof, I receaued from your lordſhip another letter, bearing date with the former heerein mentioned; and with it Mr. Brainthwaite delivered vnto me an addition of the former relation, which you diſpatched from Conſtantinople the third of October; vppon the receipt whereof I opened my letter, and within it incloſed this preſent addition, wherein, ſince the date thereof, the counteſſe of Suſſex is deade; and the day followinge, it is generally reported, that the earle her husbande married miſtris Mewtis, ſiſter to the lady Cornewallis, who had beene his auncient and familiar friend. The earle of Oxford (as aforeſayd) is yet in the Tower a priſoner; his libertie reſts in his owne will; for if he will ſubſcribe vnto an humble ſubmiſſion, and acknowledge that his majeſtie had iuſt cauſe to be offended with him, the Tower gates will be opened; which I conceave he will rather doe, then remayne any longer reſtrayned. The erle of Southampton hath recouered his majeſties favour, and every day wee expecte his retourne to the counſell boarde. A parliament is preſently expected, but yet nether ſummons, nor the day of the commencement, is not aſſigned; by it you may iudge, if a parliament be called, what the ſucceſſe will be of the Spaniſh affayre: in the meane tyme the papiſts droope. This weeke there paſſed through the narrowe ſeas, a fleete of aboue 30 men of warre of Hollande, one ſhipp with another of 300 tonnes at the leaſt; theire loadinge is only men, munition, and victualls, and are bounde, as is reported, for the Weſt-Indies; but to what place or places, is vnknowne. Sir Edward Howard, the earle of Suffolks youngeſt ſonne, is married vnto a daughter of Sir John Buttlers, and neece to the duke of Buckingham; the ſollemnitie of the marriage was at Yorke houſe, where the prince and the duke ſupped. Twenty dayes paſt, Sir George Goring was ſent by the king and prince to the queene of Bohemia, yet reſiding at the Hage in Hollande; and now the lord of Kenſington, the captaine of the guard, is preſently to goe to the kinge of France: what theire negotiations are, I am meerely ignorant; but if I did vnderſtand it, I am doubtfull whether I ſhould relate it for the reaſons formerly alleadged. In France there is a fayre out-ſide of a conſtant peace; but the Proteſtants are much afrayde of newe ſtormes; for the king continewes his fortifications before Rochell, and ſo doth he at Monpellier, ſtrengthninge them dayly; which by the pacifications ought to haue beene raſed: thoſe of the religion dayly complaine, but all in vayne. Sir Robert Sherly is come into England, but as yet not to the corte; what be the motiues of his retourne, remayne in his owne breſt.

Savoy, this 25 of
Decemb. 1623.

G. CAREW.

To his MAJESTIE.

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

THE long attendance to diſcouer ſome certenty to what end the actions of the prince of Tranſiluania were directed, and to what iſſue the troubles of this ſtate would come, hath made mee deferre to preſent any of my meane coniectures before your Majeſtie, whoſe cenſure and great iudgment might iuſtly deterre mee from intruſion and aduenture, when no weeke allmoſt paſſt, wherein there hath not bene ſome occaſion to doubt, or chaunge opinion.

BUTT hauing now receiued, both from the miniſters of that prince, and by other wayes, a conſtant report, that hee hath reſolued to take a truce, when hee might haue made great aduantage of the warre, whereby your Majeſties wiſedome may iudge both of his purpoſes, and what may bee expected from him; I haue preſumed to make a large relation of his proceedings, with all ſuch circumſtances as haue come to my knowledge, and of the preſent condition of this empire, to Sir George Caluert; not daring to offer them to your Majeſtie, vntil you pleaſe to command them.

I MAY haue erred eaſily in my opinion, and perhapps in ſome paſſadges; butt I haue written the truth, as it hath bene diverſly preſented to mee; and haue with all ſyncerity obeyed your Majeſties commands, to doe ſeruice to the publique quiett of Chriſtendome. What hath moued Bethlem Gabor to this ſodayne and great chaunge, contrary to the generall expectation, and his owne beginnings, I cannot iudge. Some attribute it to the ouerthrow of the duke of Brunſwick, whereby hee was left alone, and without hope of ſuccours, or a diuerſion by his army, that might haue encouraged him to haue followed his victoryes: ſome, to the vncertenty of this ſtate, from whom hee ſhould be mainteyned: others (to which I rather enclyne, though he hath carried himſelfe ſo ſecretly and cunningly with all his allies and ſeruaunts, that no man knowes his councell) are of opinion, hee neuer purpoſed any conſtancy in the warre, butt by ſhowe of his creditt here, and rumour of ſo great ayds, to encreaſe and ſecure his owne eſtate, and to augment his honor by a marriage with the houſe of Auſtria, which, it is reported, hee hath much affected, and is not yett in deſpayre to obteyne. Which of theſe is neareſt to truth, I leaue to your Majeſties deepe wiſedome to determine, aſſured of your Maieſties clemency and grace, that you will pardon all my wants, and accept my weake ſeruices, which ſhalbee ſupplyed with feruent prayers for your Majeſties eternall proſperity. I humbly take my leaue.

Conſtantinople,
27 Dec. 1623.

Your Majeſties moſt loiall ſubiect, and unworthy ſeruant,

R.

To Sir GEORGE CALVERT, *and Sir* DUDLEY CARLETON.

Relations from Conſtantinople. 27 December, 1623.

IT is confirmed *from Damaſcus*, that the *emir of Sydon hath poſſeſſed himſelfe of that citty, the caſtle not beeing able to hold out 6 dayes.* Some other places and forts hee hath ſurprized, as it were, in an inſtant, *threatening Jeruſalem*, and hauing demanded ſupplyes, or at leaſt neutrality, from the *baſſa of Aleppo. This defection* is of the greateſt conſequence, becauſe hee is *a prince of deſcent, and a pretender in right to thoſe cuntryes*, who hath 4 *or* 5 *ports to lett in Italian ſuccours*, with whom it is thought *hee hath intelligence*, hauing, in the tyme *of Achmat, retyred to Florence and Rome*, and that hee is in ſome meaſure *able to ſubſiſt of himſelfe, hauing* 30000 *ſoldiours in his army*, and a good foundation and eſtate of his owne to maynteyne them; and yett his *actions are only lamented here*, and no *order taken to ſtopp or reduce him*, except they haue ſent *ſome letters and promiſſes, now the ordinary remedye applyed to theſe manifold troubles.* What is the reaſon of *this ſtates lethargye*, I cannott iudge; it hath no ſenſe, or will not make ſhow to *feele the inward diſeaſes conſuming it.* Whether they are *vnable by want of money*, the *treaſure beeing drawne dry*, or in *miſtruſt* of their *owne ſoldiours, apter euery day to mutyne then to fight*, or that the *neighbourhood of Abaſſa baſſa amuſe and confound them*, I cannott fully reſolue, ſo many circumſtances croſſing one another, as the *ſymptomes of confuſion*; all things beeing *equally feared*, and *nothing throughly vndertaken:* yett a little more *ſenſible* they are *of him* that is *neareſt*, whoſe *followers lately tooke a paſſage and bridge not* 4 *dayes iourney from this citty*, as if hee meant *either to poſſeſſe himſelfe thereof for his owne meanes, to aduance with his army*, or to *keepe it, that none ſodainly from this ſide might aſſaile him.* Butt, howeuer, it hath manifeſted, that hee is *not quiett*, and *reſolued to obey, as hee promiſed*; which *new attempt* was *at court taken very hottly*, the *viziers tents brought out to paſſe ouer in haſt, many counſills held: but, as all things here doe*, the *fury paſt, this warmth cooled by degrees in two or three dayes*; ſo that only *more Janizaries* were *ſent away*, *to make garriſon*, and to *defend the paſſages*, with whom are *ymployed the falſe French regiment, and* their *colonell, all the force they can well ſpare; no Spahees entering into the quarrell*, as if they were *purpoſely expoſed to bee cutt in peeces*; which many beleeue, by the *faintneſſe* and *diſunited manner of their proceedings*; or elſe, that they *goe out of themſelues, knowing the daunger to bee moſt imminent vpon them*, and that *the emperour and his*

1623. *councell* doe ſtill *conniue with the actions of that baſſa.* Butt now I am confident in the contrary opinion, and doe beleeue, that both *they can do no more at preſent*, and that they *hope to wynne tyme to reconcile him before the ſpring by offers and perſwaſions*; and that his *vndertakings are for himſelfe, or ſome other greater alterations*: yett not doubting but hee hath both *correſpondence and mayntenance from ſome of principall quality.* Butt I ſee no reaſon why the *emperour and the preſent ſtate* ſhould *truſt any ſubiects power* ſo farr, when his *actions doe them ſo much publique diſquiett and diſhonor*, though they are confident in the *old reputation of their owne ſtrength*, or *their neighbours diſſentions*, that no *chriſtian prince dares or will aſſayle them*; which *opinion of theirs* is now ſo ſettled, that nothing can remoue it butt experience. Yet having taken to conſideration *their meanes, force, and manner of making warr*, I can *impute their former felicity to no worth of their owne*, nor other cauſe, vnder God, butt that they haue euer *bene the inuaders, and vndertakers to conquer*; which hath *raiſed their owne courage*, and *danted them that* haue only *ſtood upon the defence*; for the very *difference of vndertaking, preſuppoſeth ſome odds in ability*: and hereby they haue made the *warre in their enemyes cuntry*, at his *charge*, with *fire and ſpoile, and ſecured their owne.* Beſides, the *Turkiſh ſoldiour* is not only apt, *but deſirous to make inuaſion*; becauſe all things are *prey, and all kind of licence giuen them*; and his hope is more *vpon booty and priſoners, then vpon conqueſt*; euery *boy or girle ſlaue* beeing here *the beſt merchaundize, and worth* 100 *dollers*: ſo that *euery village is* to them *a magazine*, and they *retorne rich.* Butt, I am perſwaded, *verſâ vicê, if they were inuaded*, and the *warr brought home to their dores*, the *felicity and counſell of Scipio* would bee againe *verified*, and they *would bee found the weakeſt, vnprouided, undiſciplyned enemy in the world*, and 30000 *ſoldiours would march, vnfought with, to the gates of Conſtantinople.*

BECHIR *ſubbaſſi*, who *reuolted in Babilon*, and hath held that *caſtle all this paſt ſommer*, againſt the *emperour*, *hauing bene ſtraightly beſeeged by Haſis Achmat baſſa*, and in *danger to be forced*, ſent his *ſonne to Sha-Abaſs, the king of Perſia, for ſuccours*; and our laſt aduice from thence *brought, That ſome Perſian horſe beeing diſcouered, the baſſa feared that hee ſhould bee compelled to raiſe his ſeege; and therefore betooke himſelfe to diſſimulation*; and, as if hee had *ſuch authority from the grand ſignor*, made *compoſition; and not only pardoned Bechir, and all offences paſt*, butt *conferred the gouerment of that citty and prouince vpon him as baſſa*, and ſo *retyred his army.* This newes is not yett ſeconded, but generally beleeued; and if it bee true, out of doubt *that cuntry is wholly loſt*: and though *Bechir* was contented *to free himſelfe from the preſent neceſſity by treaty*; yett really hee *will hold the place of the Perſian*, and to his vſe; *whoſe agent hath here demaunded both that, and Ahiſka, as the antient patrimony of his aunceſtors.*

From Hungary.

BETHLEM GABOR hauing with great expedition marched ouer Hungary, and reduced moſt part thereof to his obedience, except the townes of Presburgh, Rab. Komaza, and ſome fewe other forts, his army conſiſting of 33000 Tranſiluanians and Hungars, and almoſt as many Turks and Tartars voluntarily following for booty, mett with no ſhowe of reſiſtance, vntill hee approached Tornauia, within 4 dayes march of the border of Morauia; whither ſending before ſome regiments of his horſe, to the nomber of 4000, to ſummon the towne, they diſcouered ſome imperiall troopes, ſent to make garriſon therein, beeing 2300 foote, and 200 cauallarye, and arriued within halfe an Engliſh mile, betweene whom and the citty they thruſt themſelues. Theſe troopes, perceiuing they were ſodainly preuented, and not knowing how farr the princes whole army was behind, tooke downe a ſmall brooke to a village, and fortified themſelues in a church, and church-yard walled. The commander of the Hungars diſpatched away a currier to Gabor, with aduiſe, That hee ſhould ſend him ſome foote with expedition, relating the maner how hee had encloſed this garriſon. In the meane tyme he ſummons them, and tells them, that hee had taken poſſeſſion of Tornauia for his maſter; and at the ſame tyme ſummons the towne, and tells them, That their ſuccours ſent had yielded to him, keeping all intelligence from one another, and both from attempting any thing. The next day the prince, with his vantgard, arriues in ſight; and then this collonell ſends ſome troupes to make guard before one of the ports, very neare the wall. 1623. Theſe Germans, ſhutt vpp in the church-yard, ſeeing the enemyes horſe vnder the commaund of the towne, and no ſhott made at them, beleeued that it was true, that the place was rendred; ſo, before the foote came vpp to force them, they yeelded themſelues, and tooke pay of the prince; all, except 36 of the principall, that had licence to depart. Theſe beeing now wonne, the cittizens, the next day, opened their ports, and receiued Bethlem for their lord: thus theſe were gayned, without any ſtroke. From hence he marcheth directly towards Morauia, and ſends before him, a dayes journey, 8000 horſe, to diſcouer and ſpoile. The emperour, finding theſe beginnings vrgent, orders the brother of the prince of Licheſtein to drawe downe his garriſons of Bohemia and Morauia to the frontire; and ſends the marquiſs of Monte Negro, with Collalto, Don Balthaſer de Marades, the count Slicke, Volſtein, Tiffenbach, conte Torquato kinſman to the pope, Sampach, and all his principall capteynes, to meete them, and to forme an army for defence. It is ſaid, they were gathered together 15000, beſides the baggage; who beeing lodged at the foote of an hill, in the borders of Morauia, and many of their ſoldiours ſtraggling to gather grapes, were by theſe auant corriers of Gabor diſcouered, and preſently beſett, who tooke and ſlewe 700; ſome eſcaped, and gaue the alarum, or elſe the whole imperiall campe had bene ſurpriſed without centinell or guard, hauing proued as ſeruiceable as the geeſe in the capitoll. The Hungars hauing gotten the topp of the hill, and ſeeing the Bohemian and German army ſo neare in the bottome, and in ſome confuſion, reſolued to make tryall how they were prouided, and made ſhow of a charge; but finding them in better order to receiue them, retyred; one capten only, aduenturing too neare, was taken priſoner, and carried to the imperiall quarter; who beeing examined, told them, That the prince with a mighty army would, the next night, bee in ſight; and therefore hee aduiſed them to prepare for their ſafety; for that he came with reſolution to fight, and ouer-matching them in nomber, there was no probability of other then death or captiuity. The Imperialls rather ſcorned than beleeued theſe threatenings; butt the capteyne aſſuring them, it was no tyme to ieaſt with his owne life and theirs, they remoued the next morning, and marched towards a towne called Hodoline, or Ghoding, vpon the riuer of Moraw, that diuides Hungary from Morauia; about which was a ſmall trench, and within it a caſtle of ſome defence. The horſe of Gabor, ſeeing them moue toward that place, preſſed in a gallopp before them, and ſett all the houſes on fire, which burned a day and a night, vntill the whole was conſumed: In this meane tyme Bethlem arriues with his army, and the Imperialls ſtand in battalion to expect their fortune; butt the fire beeing ended, gaue them leaue to enter among the ruynes and aſhes, and to make the beſt of neceſſity; where they fortified themſelues, hauing no ſtore of prouiſion. In this eſtate, beeing encloſed about 13 dayes, it was diſcouered by a priſoner, that they were in great want; and that the ſoldiours beganne to mutyny, demanding of their capteynes, either to lead them out to fight and dye like men, or to make ſuch a party for them as their preſent condition would admitt. Don Balthaſar, generall of all the horſe, in the name of all the commanders, gathered the army together; and acknowledging to them, firſt, the great virtue they had ſhowed, to abide at once the aſſaults of perill and famine for their honor; and proteſting, that their caſe and their generalls was all one, for matter of allowance, entreated them to ſtrengthen themſelues with hope and conſtancy; and required of them an vniuerſall promiſe, that they would abide with patience vntill about the end of October, then at hand: if, in that tyme, neither God nor the emperor ſent them ſuccours, they would make ſome compoſition for them, not doubting but to find Gabor a chriſtian and a ſoldiour, though an enemy: and to this propoſition they all gaue their words and faith. The reaſon of this ſhort obteyned tyme proceeded not from any thought of ſupply from the emperour; butt from an opinion and cuſtome, that the *Turks would break vpp their campe vpon St. Demetrius-day, the 26. of that moneth,* they hauing neuer vſed to ſtay longer in the field, for the incommodityes of winter; and that now they ſerued in a nature of voluntaries, and had gotten their prey, it was very likely nothing could hold them from riſing: butt if that hope failed them, they then reſolued to giue the ſoldiours leaue to make quarter for themſelves; the generalls and commanders purpoſing to retyre into the caſtle with ſome competent numbers, which

1623. they doubted not to keepe, vntill ſupplyes, or weather, ſhould force the enemy to diſlodge. The prince of Tranſiluania, knowing likewiſe, that at that tyme hee ſhould haue trouble enough to ſtay his ſuccours, and if they ſtayed, hee feared they would proue yll wynter gueſts, and diſcreditt him with his Hungars, whom they indifferently ſpoiled, tooke councell either to force them before that day, or to wynne them by policy. Butt this latter beeing the ſafer way, and, it *ſeemes, hee had no deſire to putt ſo many perſons of quality into the power of the Turks, whoſe priſoners by agreement they muſt remayne*, and hauing alſo intelligence vpon what hopes the Imperialls held out, hee counterworks *with the Turks to giue him a promiſe to abide with him* 15 *dayes after St. Demetrius*; in which tyme hee pretended to *deliuer the fort and all into their hands*; coniecturing, as it ſeemes, that before that day the Germans would make ſome ouerture, out of which hee might work his owne aduantage, and obteyne his owne ends, and they would admire and feare his power and creditt in the Turkiſh army: for, doubtleſs, hee might *haue forced them, if hee had pleaſed*; butt then hee had made his eſtate *deſperate of any reconciliation with the emperour*, and muſt reſolue to continue the warr, vncerteyne of the conſtancy *of the Turks*; aſſured, they being once retyred, would very late drawe againe into the field: and perhapps he doubted the various ſucceſs of warre, and of the ſetling of *this ſtate in Aſia*, where all things were in diſtemper; and was ſomwhat carefull of his reputation in Chriſtendome, which hee knew was farr aduentured in this action, for which aboue 20000 poore ſoules loſt their liberty, and endangered their faith; therefore hee makes vſe of his tyme and his witt. And the Imperialls, finding themſelues deceiued in the hope of breaking vpp of the campe, now no longer able to ſuſteyne their wants, ſend commiſſioners to him, in the emperours name, to treat ſome agreement. Hee ſeeing his 15 *dayes weare out apace*, and the *Turks* beginning to diſlodge, accepts the offer; and that very day, to giue ſatisfaction to this *port*, diſpeeds one of his chamber, poſt; to make knowne to *the vizier*, (*a man not vneaſy to abuſe*) that hee had done his vttmoſt to deteyne the *Turks to winter in Hungary*; butt beeing not able longer to hold them together, hee was forced to come to treaty; for to aduenture to aſſault the trenches, was full of perill; to riſe without ſome concluſion, were to quitt the place, and honor to the enemy, and to weaken his owne reputation; to continue the ſeege after the departure of his ſuccours, would hazard his owne army into mutiny: therefore, that hee was reſolued to make a truce for 8 moneths, that ſeeing the grand ſignor had receiued the emperours ambaſſador, tyme might bee allowed for treaty and finall concluſion: that as then hee had not fully agreed; butt gaue him commiſſion to ſay, it was reſolued on to bee done, only with a *formall reſeruation*, of the approuement of the *viziers*, without which it ſhould bee held as not done; that hee ſhould require the finall reſolution of the port, Whether the grand ſignor would continue conſtant, and maynteyne him in the warre, or not? If they reſolued vpon warre, then to demand prouiſion of munition, money, ſoldiours, and all other neceſſaries, in ſeaſon; and *in a meaſure, in theſe tymes, ympoſſible*: if they deſired peace, that they ſhould giue a draught of what conditions they affected; butt withall, an abſolute power to himſelfe, to mittigate them, and to make ſuch other, at his diſcretion, as the neceſſity of the affaires and tyme requyred, for the proffitt of this empire. The prince, at the firſt arriuall of theſe deputies at his quarter, diſcouered ſome jealouſy and diſcontent in ſome of his followers: whereuppon hee called moſt of his commanders, and deſired them not to miſtruſt him; hee ſhewed ſome reaſons why hee might bee enforced to make a truce; butt proteſted hee would neuer depoſe armes, nor conclude a finall peace with the emperour, except hee would alſo diſarme, and leaue Germany in quiett; for though it were a hard choice for him, *to bee bitten by a woolfe, or by a dogge, yett ſeeing hee could better truſt the one then the other, hee would make vſe of one to curb the other*. This gaue not full ſatisfaction; butt the words of a prince are currant payment, becauſe they beare ſtampe; for his meaning, nor what hee treated, hee truſted none withall butt his owne breſt. The meſſenger here arriued play'd his part ſo well and ſecretly, as hee gaue good ſatisfaction to the ſtate, ready enough to beleeue well, and procures a ratification of the truce now ſuppoſed to bee made; and for inſtructions in the intended treaty, receiues three articles, and one commiſſion: firſt, That the emperour ſhould diſclayme all right and title to Hungary, and ſhould leaue the people free, and Gabor to gouerne them. 1623. 2dly, That the prince elector, and all the prouinces that had ſent their ambaſſadors and preſents to this port, and had made league, and taken the imperiall protection, ſhould bee reſtored to their priſtine liberty and eſtates. 3dly, That the emperour ſhould pay a tribute of 40000 dollars for Auſtria, pretended to bee graunted in the dayes of ſultan Selymus. Butt the commiſſion is the key of the worke; wherby the prince, with the councell of the baſſa of Buda, hath obteyned *plenam potentiam* at his owne diſcretion, if hee find peace conuenient, to make and conclude yt. This laſt beeing, as wee ſuppoſe, the end and ſcope of Gabors deſires; the others only a garniſhing, to *make the Turks beleeue, that hee is very carefull of their ſeruice*, and the emperour, that hee is very powerfull, and much cared for here, wee think, will produce an end of theſe warrs: and I am of this opinion, *becauſe hee hath choſen by this truce rather to oblige the emperour, and his commanders, by ſo great a benefitt as their liberty, and their whole army*, then to *make them enemyes irreconcyleable*. And to this *agrees* his owne *profeſſion*, That hee *drewe not in the Turks for any neede hee had of their ſuccour*, nor for any *benefitt intended to them*; butt to make *a glorious ſhow to the emperour of his creditt in this court, thereby to facilitate his ends*, which, what they are, tyme only muſt, as a miſtery, reueale.

WHAT the articles and arreſts of this truce are, wee yet know nothing, butt that it is taken vntill July or September, 1624. And I haue bene more large in the particulars of this matter, then may ſeeme needfull; butt I deſired, that from the lynes, parts, and wayes of his actions, your honor might *judicare virum*, and make ſome coniecture what may bee expected from him hereafter.

To the emperours ambaſſador I gaue the firſt aduice of this truce, to his great joy; who as conſtantly affirmes, that hee hath aſſurance the grand ſignor will haue noe breach with his maſter; which proceeds more of neceſſity then affection.

Copy of the 27 Demb. diſpeeded
the 10th January, 1623.

From Mr. BRANTHWAITE, *Agent at* Venice.

Righte Honorable,

THE laſte weeke proc$^{re.}$ Soranzo and his collegue Renier Zen, late ambaſſadors with his holines, entred into the colledge (accompanied with, at the leaſte, 200 *purpurati*) to giue vp an accompte of theire ambaſſage; concerninge which there is nothinge more as yett broken forthe into publique knowledge, then that they haue giuen his holines contente in all demaundes, that of fra. Paolo onlie excepted; who hathe this longe time beene excommunicate, and not longe ſince *in effigie* burned at Rome for an heretique. His holines wolde haue his bodie taken vp, and throwne to the dogges (which by this time, I thinke, they will ſcarce eate); and vnder fearfull threatninge, wills them not to proceed in makinge anie monimente for him, that had beene ſuche an enimie to the Roman churche, eſpeciallie in writinge that councell, or rather, I maie call it, anti-councel of Trent, whereof nowe he is declared author after his deathe. And this is all I can afforde your lordſhip, for the preſente, of this place.

I VNDERSTANDE from Rome this laſte weeke, that the Spanniſhe ambaſſador ordenarie there, when he was to take his laſte leaue of the pope, (after longe complimente) begun to complaine, vpon the behalfe of his maſter, of the kinge of France, (knowinge him by his proceedinge yet, to be wholie Frenche) that he was ſo greate a fauourer of the heretiques, the enimies of the kinge of Spaine and the Roman churche, to witt, in fomentinge the Hollanders payinge ſtipend to count Mansfelte, and the like. Vnto which complaint after the pope had giuen good eare, he riſe from his ſeate, and wente to a table, where he had ſome letters, giuinge him this anſwer: Take theſe two letters, and reade them; which will giue you anſwer to your complainte. Theſe letters were written by the kinge of Spaine to Rotchell and Montaban, in the time of thoſe troubles, that they ſholde not render themſelues to the kinge, for they ſholde not wante ſuccoure from him in the meane time; which did ſtoppe the ambaſſadors mouthe, whoſe maſter dothe ſoe muche pretende to be a ſuppreſſer of hereſie. I praie God bleſſe vs (who are accompted noe better) out of ſuch diſſemblinge handes.

1623. I RECEIUED a fortnett agoe another letter from Rome, which I will repreſente vnto your lordſhip (concerninge our treatie of the marriage) in the verie ſame wordes it was writt to me.

‘ CIRCA il matrimonio tanto battuto, ne mai concluſo fra Inghilterra et Spagna;
‘ li Spagnoli in Roma hanne inuentato ùn altre artigogolo et oſtacolo. Spargono,
‘ et io l'ho vdito dà loro medemi, che il prencipe Carolo d'Inghilterra è impotente
‘ per l'atto coniugale, atteſoche non ſe li rizza, ne ſe li indura il membro genitale,
‘ de modo che anchora fatto, ſi puo ſciorre, quand conſta che ſia perpetuo et
‘ aſſoluto.’ And this is all of that place. From other places, there is little noiſe at this preſente; therefore, hopeinge that this adiuncte will afforde your honore all oure hombred buſineſs, I will, for this time, ceaſe to trouble you anie further, prayinge for your healthe and happines. And reſte

Venice, this $\frac{20}{30}$ of
December, 1623.

Your Honors moſte humble ſeruaunte,

MIC. BRANTHWAITE.

THESE letters came ſoe late to my handes yeſterdaie, that I am forced to write to your honor in vnbeſeeminge haſte; wherein I craue your pardon.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

HERE wee haue little newes, ſave onely of much loſſe the land hath ſuffered by inundations cauſed by iſlands of yce, which ſtopped vp the rivers, the like wherunto hath not happened theſe 130 yeares; but now by the thawes, which God ſent very ſeaſonably to ſave this whole province of Holland from periſhing, and ſuch induſtryes as have bene vſed, the waters take their wonted courſe; and the ſeaſon of the yeare advancing, putts vs out of feare of any vſe the ennemy can make of freeſing vp the rivers for this winter; for which they were prepared, having aſſembled at Maeſtricht, and downewards vpon the Maze, about 14 or 15000 men.

COUNT Mansfelt, thincking the ennemy, vpon the retiring of his French, might be taken aſleepe or in ſecurity, as contemning his weakenes, ſent out 1000 foote to ſurpriſe Frieſocthen, a paſſage into Munſterland, which had ſome of the biſhop of Collens men in garriſon, who defended themſelves till the baron of Anholts troopes, quartering in thoſe parts, drew together to the number of 2000 foote, and 1000 horſe, and came vpon the Mansfeldians ſo vnexpectedly, that they cutt halfe of them in peeces, and tooke the reſt priſoners in a church-yard, where they were retired, vpon condition to ſerve the emperour.

THIS croſſe accident, ioyned to the retreate of the French, and ill newes of Bethlem Gabors truce, hath brought count Mansfelt ſo low, as well in courage as ſtrength, that he hath finally reſolved to licenſe his army; and to that effect hath written hether, to have the 300000 florins, promiſed by the inhabitants of Eaſt-frizeland, (which money is furniſhed by the States) payd, wherby to give his men ſome contentment at their licenſing: and the States have given count Erneſt, and their deputyes, (which lye ready with the money at Delfzile) order to pay it, ſo as the inhabitants of Eaſt-frizeland will give their obligation for reſtitution. Here ariſeth a new difficultye, becauſe thoſe inhabitants thincke, that neceſſity will compell that army to disband; and therfore refuſe to giue obligation for the money.

MANSFELT, in the meane tyme, not able well to defend Stichuyſen, (upon which place the Imperialiſts have their eyes, ſince theyr good luck neare by at Frieſocthen) hath putt it into the States hands, whether count Erneſt hath already ſent garriſon, but with promiſe of reſtitution to Mansfelt, vnles the bargayne of the money preceede; and without the obligation of the inhabitants, the States will disburſe no money; ſo as I doe not yet ſee any end of that buſineſſe.

BY letters from London of the 3d of this preſent, I am advertiſed, that that very day writts were ſent out for a parliament to be held the 13th of the next; and that my lord of Oxford, after 20 monthes impriſonment, was releaſed out of the Tower, and convayed from thence, by my lord of Kenſinghton, to the earle of Exeters, where he lodgeth; and, on new-yeares-day, maryed his daughter, the lady Diana Cecyll,

with a portion of 30000 *l. viis & modis.* Other matters of alteration are ſpoken 1623.
of, which require tyme for tryall of the truth of them. So, for the preſent, I committ your lordſhip to God.

WHILST I am now writing, here is newes come, that in Eaſt-frieſland, after many diſputes and difficulties, they haue all yealded to neceſſitie, the countrey hauing ſigned the obligation to the States, the States furniſhed the money to Mansfelt, and Mansfelt licenſed his troopes, which paſſe *alla filata* through the countrey of Oldenburgh. I kiſſe your lordſhips and your ladies hands, euer reſting

Hagh, this $\frac{13}{23}$ of
January, 1623.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

To Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My Lorde,

I SUPPOSE my laſt of the 27. December, of which the 9th January I ſent copies, with ſome addition, brought not very pleaſing newes to your reſidence: butt it is better to knowe the worſt, then to bee deceiued. It is now confirmed from the prince himſelfe, as you will find by the encloſed relation, to which (for all that I can aduiſe from hence) I referr your lordſhip; only I haue heard, that ſignior Petendi, formerly ymployed, is againe diſpatched into Holland, with his maſters apology, which is partly grounded vpon the failing of promiſſes made here by the Dutch ambaſſador, that aydes and great forces ſhould bee giuen the king of Bohemia, which neuer appeared. Butt theſe are colours: hee beganne the warre, and made the truce for himſelfe; and I am perſwaded, it willbee followed by a finall peace: yett his miniſters here conſtantly profeſſe, that hee will not conclude it, nor euer depoſe armes, unleſs the emperour will reſtore the Palatinate, and leaue Germany quiett. To which end, I haue putt him in mind, how much it concernes his honor, to iuſtify his profeſſions in taking armes; though I neuer durſt encourage him to proceed in them, nor can I tell what truſt might bee giuen him either way.

I HAUE not heard from the queene of Bohemia ſince May, nor from your lordſhip ſince the 29. September; though euery 14 dayes I haue written to you, and very often to her maieſtie.

I FEARE my letters are not welcome to her, for the yll newes they bring: butt I haue allwaies diſcharged my conſcience, and aduiſed truth, as neare as my iudgment would lead mee, and therein I haue not done her yll ſeruice. What elſe I haue done, I will not boaſt of; butt what I would doe, if I were able, I would compare with all the world: and of that I doubt not, before I dye, to giue her maieſtie aſſurance. If there bee any miſenterpretation of her maieſtie, your lordſhip will pleaſe to adviſe mee, and whence it proceeds, that I may make my innocency only to plead for me: and ſo, I beſeech you, kiſs her hands in my behalfe; for I dare not write, vntill I haue ſome matter that may better content her: and ſo I commend your lordſhip to the keeping of Allmighty God.

Conſtantinople,
24 Jan. 1623.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate, to ſerue you,

THO. ROE.

Relations from Conſtantinople. 24 Jan. 1623.

THE truce taken betweene the prince of Tranſyluania and the marquis de Monte Negro, generall for his imperiall maieſtye, before the towne of Ghoding on the frontires of Morauia, wherein the Germanes were beſeeged, is confirmed by an expreſſe, and letters to the grand vizier from that prince, dated the 10th Nouember.

THE mediatour betweene them was the Palatine Staniſlaus Tarzow, a Hungarian. The articles, as farre as they are reuealed to the vizier, or that I can gett notice of, though I doubt not there are other, and more, which were not fitt to bee ſent hither, are fower:

1. THAT on both partes armes ſhould bee depoſed for 10 moneths, (ending the 6th of Sept. 1624.) and all other acts of hoſtility giuen ouer: That there ſhould of

1623. neither ſide, any attempt bee made, nor by force nor fraud, to take any caſtles, fortes, cittyes, or places of defence, during this truce; and that both Germans, Hungars, and Turks ſhould bee alike comprehended.

2. THAT yf the emperor were deſirous to treate and conclude a finall peace with the grand ſignior, hee ſhould vſe Bethlem Gabor as the mediatour, and doe nothing therein without his priuitye.

3. THAT all the places and forts taken in by Gabor, in this laſt expedition, ſhould reſt quiett in his poſſeſſion, vntill the time expired; and that all cityes and caſtles, now in the poſſeſſion of eyther, ſhould ſoe remayne, without any alteration.

4. THAT all paſſages ſhould bee open for free trade and ſecure entercourſe of marchants, and all other the ſubiects and frends of eyther ſyde.

THIS is all I can learne, and as much as hath bene deliuered to the vizier, but from a priuate information of the agent of Bethlem, that there are ſome other articles, which meerely concerne the prince, and were unneceſſarye to bee communicated; as, That there ſhalbee reſtitution giuen to the marquis of Saquendorſe, and to the count of Torne, of theyr eſtates. Butt whether that particular bee concluded, or propounded, and promiſed vppon the finall treaty deſſigned at Buda, I cannott learne.

THE prince determined to winter at Biſterſe-bania, or Septem Arces, which is the mint of Hungarye, not farre from Tyrnauia; as yf hee ment to hang ouer Morauia, like a cloud, vntill the end of the treatye.

THE prince made a ſhew of redeeming all the poore captiues taken by the Turkes at his owne charge, with ſome help from the Imperialls, vppon whome hee layes the blame, as hauing fayled to meete him vppon a paſſage of water, where hee entertayned the Turkiſh army; but they not comming, he pretends, the Turkes roſe in the night, and carried them all away, to the number of aboue 20000.

THE prince warned the Turkes to keepe in order, and not to ſtragle in theyr retrayte, nor to committ any inſolencye and ſpoyle, the cuntry being all in armes, and alreadye enraged: but, it ſeemes, they followed not his councell; ſome 2000 Hungar horſe ſett vppon them, as they were deuided, and ſlew 5 or 600, and recouered ſome priſoners. Whereupon the Turkes vnited, and returned, and killed as many of the Hungars, tooke one man of quality. and many other ſlaues.

VPPON this newes, the Turkes haue made a ſhew, as yf they were deſirous to continue the warre in the next ſommer, which, in this manner of ſcorreria, they can make with eaſe and profitt. But I am well enformed, that the prince is weary of theyr companie, and knowes theyr help will doe nothing but weaken, ſpoyle, and deſtroy the country; that therefore hee will take his advantage of what is paſt, and make peace.

THE emperors ambaſſador hopes his diſpatch wilbee made by the time the wayes are open to trauell: hee is confident of peace, for treaty whereof hee is ſtill referred to Buda.

BETWEENE Abaſſa baſſaes ſoldiers, and the garriſons neere him, there haue paſſed ſome skirmiſhes and encounters of partyes abroad, with loſſe ſometimes to one, ſometimes to the other: but it is now fully reſolued, and I think will hold, that the great vizier, with a compleate army, ſhall goe ouer into Aſya in the firſt of the ſpring, and ſuppreſſe him by force, yf hee bee able, and to quiett ſome other tumults in diuers partes that haue taken boldnes vnder that ſhelter; and from thence ſhall march towards Babilon, and the frontire of Perſia, from whence now they haue new and greateſt feares: for ſince that Bechir ſubbaſſee had by force made compoſition for himſelf to remayne baſſa of Babilon during his life, (of whoſe rebellion former relations haue made mention) which hath bene very diſhonorable to this abſolute monarch, it is afreſh aduiſed, that hee, for his better ſecuritye, hath taken into the caſtle a Perſian garriſon, and that hee meanes to hold the place for that king. But this is not yett ſeconded, though generally feared: but it is certaine, that the Perſian is making a great preparation for an army in Cara-baglar, a prouince on the frontire, part ſubiect to him, and part to the grand ſignior; which hath cauſed this emperor to diſpatch away the Perſian agent, heere reſident, with a principall chiaus, about 6 dayes paſt, to expoſtulate the cauſe of this moouing, and ſending forces thither, and to perſwade him to keepe the peace. But I am perſwaded, the matter will not bee decided by a meſſenger;

ſenger; and that the intelligence betweene Abaſſa baſſa and him, or, at leaſt, the advantage they giue one another, will make them both reſolued and obſtinate. 1623.

THE laſt baſſa, ſent to Cayro from the port, is refuſed by the inhabitants, and ſent back; not as diſobedient to the grand ſignior, but complayning, that the country is not able to ſupport ſoe many changes of gouernours, and new exactions, that they make vppon them; with which, they ſay, theyr prouince is undone; this being the ſeauenth in 15 monthes; promiſing to giue the grand ſignior his tribute, to obey him that is now reſident, and euery 3. yeere to ſubmitt to a new, but noe oftener.

STEPHANO TOMSHA, late prince of Bugdania, about 4 months ſince depriued of that gouerment, at the inſtance of the Poliſh ambaſſador, vppon the concluſion of the peace, is agayne now reſtored to his principalitye, for a great ſumme of money, to furniſh the expedition of Aſya, which hee hath promiſed. This wilbee very ill taken in Poland, and worſe of prince Radula, who lately payd 300000 dollers for it.

IN the citty there is nothing in action, but preparation of money; to prouide which, many arrearadges are called vppon: and two dayes paſt, one of the viziers of the bench called in queſtion, (late baſſa of Cayro) it is thought, without any ground but malice. Wherevppon hee fled, left his houſe open, and all his goods, taking only two ſeruants, and ſome money, and leauing a writing to the grand ſignior, ſherte, but to the purpoſe: *Naked I came hither, and naked I returne: Take that I haue, yf that may help to preſerue your ſtate, which, vnder ſuch gouernours, cannott long endure.*

FROM Damaſcus, it is aduiſed, That the emir of Sydon is retyred, not holding the citty; and, as ſome ſay, hee neuer entred it. Hee hath hither ſent his excuſe, and a preſent, That what hee did, was not in rebellion to the grand ſignior, but to reuenge a priuate quarrell againſt the baſſa of that place, whome he hath carryed away priſoner. Which, though it were a preſumption very exorbitant, to enter the grand ſigniors dominion, and fetch out his lieutenant by force, yett, it ſeemes, it is not time to ſee it: but this apologie is accepted, and a ſword and veſt ſent him, in ſigne of fauour, as yf hee had done great ſeruice. Thus this ſtate maintaynes it ſelf, like an old courtier, by bearing iniuryes, and giuing thanks: but theſe things cannot long bee diſſembled, eſpecially on the part of the emir, who is now the bolder.

THERE is much rumour about the change of the great vizier, and the captain-baſſa, to goe to the warres in theſe times of great neceſſitie; in which our prayers are aſſiſtant, that wee may haue one good one: *Nigro ſimillima cygno.*

Extract to the Archbiſhop of CANTERBURY. Conſtant. 24 Jan. 1623.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

WITH a great deale of ioy I haue receiued your graces letter of the 12th of Auguſt; wherin, to my comfort, (and in this baniſhment I haue need of ſome) I find myſelfe aſſured in your graces accuſtomed fauour; of which I will ſtill begg the continuance, though it bee aboue my meritt. I haue, according to your command, acquainted the good patriarch with his maieſties grace, and of your graces compaſſionat affection towards him, which hath much reuiued his heart, and which, with all gratitude, hee will, by the next poſt, acknowledge to both. By my letters of the 14th October, and 15th Nouember, which I hope are arriued, I gaue your grace aduice of his reſtitution; and with them ſent you a letter, with others encloſed, to Metrophanes, from him. I haue alſo lett him know the deuious courſe taken by that man, of your bounty and care for him, and all the circumſtances of his departure. Att firſt hee ſeemed ſomwhat aſtoniſhed; butt his affection towards him preuailed to make his excuſe: firſt, That hee had giuen him in charge to prouide bookes; which might occaſion him to tread awry, to gett money: next, That hee could not beleeue of him, butt that hee would ſoone ſhake off his vagabond company, and retorne directly hither. For thoſe bookes which your grace intended to ſend him, hee made earneſt enquiry, whether Metrophanes had them, and what hee had done with them; of which I could giue no other account, butt that they were bought as a preſent for him. Hee lamented the loſs of them, with complaint

1623. of the litle meanes hee had to bee furniſhed with any, butt ſuch as were allowed, and ſold in Italy; wherby I perceiued, hee deſired that Metrophanes error ſhould not depriue him of your graces fauour. Hee hath taken order to write into Holland, France, and diuers other parts, to recall this ſtraye ſheepe, to whom hee beares an entire loue; and if hee come hither, intends to make him a kind of coadiutor in judging of cauſes, and to conferr vpon him all the dignity hee can. Hee is now well ſettled againe in his ſee, to the great content of the Greek church, though hee hath putt it in debt, by his troubles, about 120000 dollers; a great ſumme for thoſe that are daily ſuckt and oppreſſed. The Jeſuits and their adhærents haue not giuen ouer his perſecution, though they giue way to tyme, and watch another opportunity: and, as I haue bene ſecretly enformed, there is a colloyre come from Rome, that lurks here vnder the French ambaſſadors protection, called Archemandrity, who expects a collection to bee ſent from thence of 20000 dollers, to doe him another affront, beeing maynteyned by the cardinall protector of the eaſt church, who hath vndertaken that, at the inſtance, and vpon the information of the French ambaſſador and the Jeſuits; of which I haue giuen the patriarch very priuat warning. Hee had ſome ſmall light of it before, butt ſeemed, in my opinion, too confident vpon the affection of the people, notwithſtanding hee had a late experience of the truſt to be repoſed in them; and they are all as ſheepe, if the great vizier wilbee corrupted; notwithſtanding, hee will be wary, and I will not faile to giue him all requiſite aſſiſtance, beeing very gladd I haue his majeſties and your graces approbation; for, beſides that hee is a good man, it is a matter of great conſequence, to preuent that the Romaniſts gett not here an abſolute authority, which they vſe ſo tyrannouſly towards vs euery where.——

[The remainder of this being to the ſame purport with ſome former letters, we therefore omit it here.]

To Mr. Secretary CALUERT: *With Additions to Sir* D. CARLETON, *and Sir* EDW. CONWAY.

Right Honorable,

THE fewe additions that I can make to the encloſed, in themſelues of no vſe to your honor, ſerue only to demonſtrate the continuall diſtemper and indiſpoſition of this ſtate.

STEPHANO TOMPSHA, mentioned in my laſt relations to bee reſtored, and declared prince of Bugdania for a great ſumme of money, beeing outbidden by the agents of the preſent veiwoda Radula, is againe diſgraced, and this confirmed in his gouerment.

THE vizier that was thought to haue fledd the citty for an oppreſſion of the treſurer, at the ſuit of the mufti, and the eloquence of 50000 dollers, is againe receiued to the bench, and ſitts in his quality; but not well content.

THE tents of the grand vizier with the aga of the Janizaries, and all the forces of this empire on this ſide the Boſphorus, are ordered to croſs the water vpon the 9th day of this moneth; vpon certeyne aduice from Hafis baſſa, generall in the prouince of Babilon, that the king of Perſia, with a powerfull army, hath entered thoſe quarters; and that both the citty and that country would be loſt, if ayds did not arriue in 30 dayes; which tyme is expired; and it is beleeued, that allready hee hath gotten poſſeſſion. Warr againſt him hath bene proclaymed in this towne, in ſuch termes as neuer was heard in former tymes; to ſay, That whoſoeuer taketh pay of the grand ſignor in any kind as a ſouldiour, if hee come not to the rendeuous appointed, with his armes, hee ſhalbee confiſcated, eſteemed as a rebell, and his wife and children ſold for ſlaues. This is ſent into Greece, Natolia, Trebizond, and all the vttmoſt confines of this ſtate. Vpon whom the firſt fury of this preparation ſhould fall, hath begotten much queſtion in this court, and much diſpute with the Janizaries. The emperor, vizier, mufti, and moſt of the ſober counſellors, haue propounded and deſired to ſend a pardon and confirmation of all the demands of the rebell Abaſſa baſſa, vpon condition that he conuert his forces vpon the Perſian, and joyne with the army, or rather ſodainly march before, to preuent, as much as may bee, the proſperity of the enemy; butt the Janizaries will not, as yett, conſent to receiue, or to bee reconciled with him, who hath grounded his quarrell only againſt them: butt deſire they may be ledd out firſt againſt him, whom they eſteeme butt a morſell, and after againſt the common enemy. And becauſe their aga would not concurr with them in opinion, the laſt week they mutined againſt him, and hee wiſely gaue way to the ſtorme, and ſurrendered his charge; to which is preferred the 3d page of the court. Thus they are reſolued to goe to warr, butt as yet irreſolute where to beginne; becauſe the mufti will not declare Abaſſa baſſa rebell, who pretends what hee hath done was by inſpiration, and for reformation: and if he would, and that they ſhould beginne with him, in fighting there were great hazard; butt in forcing him to retyre to the Perſian, there were more. Therefore I am perſwaded the Janizaries wilbe appeaſed, and Abaſſa baſſa ſent to his owne gouernment on that ſide to make roads into Perſia, and therby to procure a diuerſion; and the whole army ſhall march directly towards Babilon, where they will find work enough with the enemy, beſides the diſunion among themſelues, and the litle obedience they are like to carry to their commanders, who are allready in faction. I will not ſay butt this round reſolution may reſettle againe the ſhaken eſtate of Aſia, and reſtore to this empire ſome reputation on that ſide; butt I am confident yt ſhalbee done with ſo much daunger, that if they had not quiett frends on this ſide, it were deſperate.

THE emperors ambaſſador labours his diſpatch, and hopes to take leaue the next weeke, referred to Buda, where the generall treaty is deſſigned.

IT is thought the prince of Tranſiluania wilbee preſent in perſon, and that he hopes yett of an alliance with the houſe of Auſtria, and had ſome ſpeech thereof with the marquiſs of Monte Negro at Ghoding.

HEE hath laboured a league and ayds from Venice, which ſtate hath priuatly ſent him a ſecretary to reſyde; butt now they begynne to talke miſtruſtfully of his intentions: yett, I doubt not, they will haue an eye vpon his treaty, and enterpoſe aſmuch as they can: where, I am perſwaded, Bethlem Gabor might bee held to ſome ſtiffneſs, becauſe of his greate profeſſions, and that hee would bee loath to bee diſcouered to the Turks; and that only is the way to awe him. I am allway venturing my coniectures, butt I expoſe them to bee cancelled and condemned of your honor: though (vnder fauour) meethinks, yt is very incongruous, that the affaires of the emperor ſhould bee nouriſhed againſt ourſelues, if there bee noe miſtery in yt aboue my vnderſtanding; and ſo I wilbee bold to conclude,

Conſtantinople,
$\frac{7}{17}$. Feb. 1623.

Your Honours affectionate ſeruant.

Addition to Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

I HAUE not heard from your lordſhip this 3 months, though I haue written euery 14 dayes, and haue ſent you many lardge relations of our affayres; to which I will referr you. The treaty at Buda, in my opinion, would not bee neglected: for though ther is no apparance, that Bethlem Gabor hath any reſolution but with aſpect upon himſelfe; yet becauſe he continueth in the proteſtation, that he will make no peace without reſtitution of the Palatinat, therfore, if any authoritye interpoſed, he might bee held to ſome ſtiffnes, becauſe he would bee loath to bee diſcouered both to the Turkes and Chriſtians, that he hath playd with both. The Venetians haue ſent to him a ſecretarye to reſyde, but with what inſtructions I am ignorant; yet they looſe no aduantage for want of tryall, and it is paſt my underſtanding, why ſome uſe might not bee made of him, but that wee ſhould nouriſh the emperor, to bee more able to bee obſtinate in treaty with us. I haue not ſpared to make offers of my ſelfe unto England; but I feare he hath ſo little creditt ther, that it will be thought all ſmoke that is ſpoken of him. I will rellye upon your lordſhip for a mediation to her majeſtie, whoſe long ſilence hath begotten feare in me of ſome miſconſtruction; but I haue been alway, and will dye her faythfull ſeruant. I confeſs my letters haue neuer brought her pleaſing matter; but if I haue any way preuaricated, or had any other purpoſes but her ſeruice, I am then become a Turke, and this is a true proteſtation. And ſo I committ your lordſhip to the keeping of our bleſſed God.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{7}{17}$. Feb. 1623.

Addition to Sir EDW. CONWAY.

YOUR honor will giue me leaue to add theſe fragments to my former relations, being they depend upon them: ther is nothing els worthy of conſideration from theſe parts, unleſs the intended treaty of Buda, where the emperor may obteyne a peace,. that will harden him in any other treaty (if ſuch bee intended) with us. And becaus Gabor doth ſtill profeſs, that hee will not depoſe arms untill the Palatinat bee reſtored, though by his actions he hath ſhowed no ſuch ſinceritye, yet he may bee taken in his owne netts, for he wilbe loth to bee diſcouered, that he hath playd on both ſydes; uſed the Turks, and abuſed his other allyes.

THE ſtate of Venice hath ſent a ſecretary to reſide with him; to what end, your honor will eaſely coniecture: they will not looſe any oportunitye for want of tryall.

I MAY doubt that I ſhalbe cenſured too buſy in this matter; but I haue no other end but his majeſties ſeruice, and doe only ſtrike little fires, which are ſoone quenched. Your honor wilbe pleaſed to make the beſt interpretation of them, and to eſteeme me as

Conſtantinople,
1$\frac{7}{7}$. Feb. 1623.

Your Honors affectionat ſeruant.

From Mr. BRANTHWAITE.

Right Honorable,

ALTHOUGH my imploimente (for matter of occurrents) dothe in ſome ſorte confine me to the pale of this republique, yett can I not holde my handes (becauſe I conceiue ſuch ioy) from tellinge your lordſhip, that nowe, in Englande, there is more ſpeeche of a parlamente then a matche; which I hope will putt thoſe of the Spaniſhe faction vpon the teſte; and this is all I either neede, or dare to ſaie concerninge that point, vnleſſe I knewe your lordſhip had a cypher, vnder which I mighte conueighe my bolder lines. Of this place we have verie fewe, and thoſe not of the beſte; for vpon Wedneſdaie ſennatt laſte, about 12 of the clocke of the daie, after our owne accounte, an Engliſhe ſhippe, called the Golden Phœnix, was caſte awaie within two cables lengthe of the barre of Malamocco, which was her deſired porte: of burthen, ſhe was about 350 tunn; her ladinge, by reporte, worthe 30000 *l.* ſterlinge, of which little wilbe ſaued; and of 30 men but 3 drowned; her owners, the Garrawais, and ſome fewe other partners; the maſter, one Newe, who, I vnderſtande, carried your lordſhip to Conſtantinople, but not vpon the ſame ſhippe. And thus muche I deſire maie ſerue your honor concerninge that tragicall point. Concerninge the buſineſſe of the Valtolina, which is yett in *depoſito* with the pope, I heare that he is indefatigable in giueinge audience to all thoſe that propounde him anie courſe how he maie place it for the good and quiett of Italie, howſoeuer it maie be thoughte, to eaſe himſelfe of the continuall charge he is at for maintaininge the fortes of the ſame. Some are of opinion, that he will reſtore it to the Griſons, they puttinge in ſecuritie to paie what moneyes haue gone out of the apoſtolicall chamber; and others, that he will make of that and Chauenna, a fourthe leage. But theſe, paraduenture, are bowes ſhott off at randome; howſoeuer the certaintaie wilbe ſeene ere longe. Theſe letters which I ſende your honor herewith, all came to me vpon Tuſdaie laſte; which (concerninge other matters of our ilande) maie giue your lordſhip larger ſatisfaction. Thus, with the humbleſte remembrance of my ſeruice to your honor, I committe you to Godes bleſſed protection, and remaine

Venice, this 10th
of Februarie,
ſtilo nouo, 1624.

Your Honors, alwaies at commaunde,

MIC. BRANTHWAITE.

Another from the ſame.

Right Honorable,

CONCERNINGE the occurrents of the time, I haue made choice firſte to begin at home, becauſe this weeke I knowe not from that place howe your lordſhips wants maie be furniſhed in that kinde. Therefore your honor maie firſte of all vnderſtand, that vpon the 3. of this inſtante, writts were to goe out to ſummon the perſons for that highe courte, which by this time (if noe Spaniſhe practiſe 1623. hinder it) I hope is aſſembled. There was nothinge made me more confidente of this proceedinge, then that Sir Edwarde Cooke, Sir Edw. Sandes, and Sir William Joanes, were not longe agoe ſente commiſſioners into Irlande; for it is nowe growne (I maie ſaie at this diſtance) *ragion di ſtato*, to baniſhe men by imploymente; thoughe there maie, I hope, be founde within thoſe bodies, when they are choſen, as good patriotts as theſe, which, noe doubt, will ſpende theire beſte breathe for the welfare of our kingdom: and thus muche I am bolde with your honor to ſaie in that pointe. I heare likewiſe, that his majeſtie ſendes forthewith to Fraunce, Denmarke, and the Lowe Countries, ambaſſadors, and to this republique Sir Iſaac Wake, who is nowe neare vpon takinge of his iourney: which confirmes my opinion, that we ſhall treate noe more with Spaine; and that his majeſtie will goe roundlie forwarde to vindicate the auenciente poſſeſſion of his ſonne-in-lawe: I praie God keepe him in that minde.

NOWE, I beſeeche your lordſhip, giue me leeue, when I haue doone with hombred buſineſſe, to ferie ouer into the Lowe Countries, from whence I heare that counte Mansfelte (his Frenche hauinge, for wante of paie, left him) hathe disbanded all the reſte of his armie, ſauing 1000 horſe, and ſome fewe foote, with whome he hath put himſelfe into the ſeruice of the States, leaſte that (Bethlem Gabor hauinge concluded a peace with the emperoure) he mighte, amongſte theſe diſcouragements, be taken at ſome aduantage. Within this republique I can finde nothinge this weeke worthie your honors knowledge, more then that, vpon Wedneſdaie laſte, a chiaus from that grande ſignior had his audience and ordenarie reception in the colledge here. What the effecte of his meſſage maie be, I doe not yet knowe, but I hope a fewe daies more will diſcouer it. And thus, leſte I ſholde be too troubleſome to your honor, with my heartie praiers to God for your healthe and happineſſe, I ceaſe, and remaine

Venice, this $\frac{14}{24}$ of
Febr. 1624.

Your Honors moſte humble ſeruaunte,

MIC. BRANTHWAITE.

Poſtſ. I HEARE that Mr. Henrie Wotton, late lord ambaſſador here, is like to carrie the prouoſtſhippe of Eaton.

From Mr. MIC. BRANTHWAITE, *Agent at* Venice.

Right Honorable,

MAIE it pleaſe your lordſhip to vnderſtande, that yeſterdaie, beinge the 16th of Februarie, *ſtilo Gregor.* I haue receiued your honorable lines of the 13th of December laſte; aſſuringe your lordſhip, that, for the time to come, I will not faile to ſerue your lordſhip dulie with what maie occurre in this place, peraduenture the time paſte (beeinge the infancie of my imploymente) not ſoe well performed. And, firſte, to beginne within the pale of this republick:

YOUR lordſhip maie pleaſe to vnderſtande, that the popes new nuncio hathe, as I vnderſtande, complained (beinge a clauſe of his inſtructions) to the prince and colledge, that they ſuffer the States ambaſſadors howſe to be frequented euerie Sabothe daie with Frenche and Highe Germans, and euen ſome of theire owne ſubiects, to heare ſermons; which was founde neither in matter nor manner, as it was related to the pope at Rome. And ſoe the nuntio hathe ſpente his breathe in vaine; and had for his anſwer, Hee was euelie and enuiouſlie informed: which, I thinke, hathe put an end to that complainte. And this is all I can for the preſente ſaie of this poſitiue and retired State.

NOWE your honor giue me leeue to leape ouer the pale, to tel your honor, that I haue hearde from Rome, That the pope, for preuentinge of imminente broiles of the empire, hathe ſounded the duke of Bauaria, vpon what termes he wold lett goe his holde of the Palatinates: who anſwers, (unleſſe he maie haue ſecuritie for 16 milions of florins, of which he is creditor to the empire) If all the worlde riſe vpp againſte him, he will neuer reſigne his title to the ſame. He is obſerued (fearinge ſome greate tempeſte) to make money of all ſortes of commodities, euen *ſin alle coſe mangiative*, againſte that time to inritche his coſers. Soe that it is to be feared (hauing ſortefied the Palatinates ſo muche, and prouided ſoe muche money, which

1623. is the ſinnewes of warr) that this fox, without the expence of muche blood, will neuer be drawne oute of his hole.

I HEARE nowe likewiſe from Rome, That the pope (heareinge that the matche with Spaine is like to breake off) howldethe manie conſultations, what maie be doone for the good of his beloued flock in our kingdome; and labours by all means poſſible to drawe the treatie of mariage towarde France, that the papiſtes maie not altogether be fruſtrate of theire hopes; hearinge that the prince dothe giue out, He will neuer haue more thoughte to marie amongſte catholiques. Euen the greate God of heuen either make him of that minde, or continue him, if he be of it alreadie.

I HEARE, That the kinge of Fraunce is leuyinge of a great armie, noe man knowes for what purpoſe; but thoſe of the reformed religion are in greate feare, that he will haue another bout with them: yett, if there be but (*pro forma tantum*) anie treatie of a mariage with France, it maie be, he will holde off his hande.

WHAT your honor wiſhes ſholde be ſaide to Mr. Tromball therein, I will not be ſilente; thoughe I doe a little doubt whether he be gone into Englande, not haueinge hearde of him nor from him of late.

THUS (humblie thankinge your honor for your good wiſhes, which I will requite with my praiers to God for your healthe and happineſſe) I kiſſe your lordſhips handes, and reſte

Venice, thi 17. of Februarie,
ſtilo Gregor. 1624.

Your Honors ſeruaunte alwais at commande,

MIC. BRANTHWAITE.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON. Hagh, *about* 22. Febr. 1623.

My very good Lord,

THEY ſay, Miſchiefs ſeldome come alone: and ſo it appeares by a hard froſt of long continuance, which came ſoone after the inundation in theſe parts, (of which my laſt advertiſed your lordſhip) and gave the ennemye tyme and commodity to aſſemble theyr troopes, and make invaſion in two ſeverall quarters vpon the yce; one into the Veluwe, over the Yſſell, neare Dewsbourgh; the other into Groningland, over the moraſſe of Burtaign: both which were froſen ſo faſt and firme, that they were ſufficient to carry canon.

THE firſt was conducted by count Henry Vandenbergh, who approched the river with 35 troopes of horſe, 7000 foote, and 6 peeces of canon, the 17th of the laſt; and paſſing without difficultye, left the groſſe of his men on both ſides vpon the paſſage at Dieren; and with 2000 horſe, 2000 foote, and 2 of his peeces, gaue a brauado the next day to Arnhem, and marched that night to Eede, a large village neare Wagening, with purpoſe there to lodge: but the prince of Orange going from hence the ſame day in perſon to Vtretcht with ſuch troopes as he could readily draw out of theſe inland garriſons, (of which, doubtles, count Henry Vandenbergh had advertiſement) it fell out in the night, that ſome boores of the countrey, who were retired into a woode not farre from Eede, and had a trumpett amongſt them, without any deſſigne, made theyr trumpett ſound. At which count Henry taking a ſodayne alarum, retired in confuſion before day to his groſſe at Dieren: but finding himſelf not followed, remayned there till the 23th, when finding apparence of a thawe, he retired that night to Keppel, ſo forward over the Rhyne to his wonted garriſons.

THE greateſt hurt of this exploict fell vpon certayne villages on the Veluwe ſide ioyning vpon the Yſſel, as Spankren, Dieren, Middachten, and Rheede; all which having ſafegard of the infanta, and being vnder contribution, the inhabitants, in confidence thereof, removed neyther cattell nor goods, but were vtterly ſpoyled and ranſackt. The other villages of the Veluwe ſaved theyr goods in the walled townes: yet, to redeeme theyr houſes from burning, were forced to agree for a yeares contribution, of which count Henry caryed with him a monthes payment: but for the reſt, the States diſavow the agreement; and ſix of the boores of the countrey, which were employed in the making thereof, are brought hether priſoners.

THE other enterpriſe vpon Groningland was chiefly conducted by the governour of Linghen, who, with the helpe of the garriſon of Oldenſel, and ſome of the baron of Anholts troopes, (who, for this ſervice, changed their oath from the emperor to the king of Spayne) burnt, and ſpoyled, and tooke priſoners as high as Dam: but hearing of 12 companyes of the States horſe come into that countrey from Zutphen, vnder commaund of Stackenburgh, commiſſary generall of the States cavalrye, retired againe in haſt with many boores priſoners, but leaving all cattell and other boote behind.

VPON advertiſement of theſe two exploicts to Bruxells, 17 troopes of horſe, and about 7000 foote, drew together in the villages of Brabant, neare Leere, vnder commaund of the count Salazar; which was here no otherwiſe vnderſtood, then hath ſince proved, to be done by way of diverſion, thoſe men being agayne returned into garriſon: yet, for more aſſurance, ſome foote companyes were ſent from Dort to Breda, where was moſt neede of men; and all the prince of Orange could doe, whilſt the countrey lay thus open and acceſſible in all parts, was, to ſecure places of ſtrength, as well within the land as the frontiers, by ſtuffing them with garriſons; wherby he was diſfurniſhed of ſtrength for the field, and therefore ſtayed at Vtrecht with 12 troopes of horſe, and 20 companyes of foote onely, attending occaſions, and cauſing the yce to be broken from Viana to Vtrecht, ſo to Amſterdam, wherby to ſecure this province of Holland: but yf count Henry had remayned vpon the paſſage, (as the voyce ran, when he made a halt, after his retreate from Eede) and fortifyed, he would have had the whole ſtrength of this ſtate on his neck, before he could have putt himſelf in defence on eyther ſide of the river, or poſſibly have layd a bridge, which could not be done till the yce were gone; and the rivers being no more paſſable by the ennemy, the greateſt part of the garriſons of this ſtate might have bene drawne into the field without perill.

THE prince of Orange returned hether immediatly vpon count Henryes retreate, having given order for the reparation of walles and fortifications at Arnhem, Wagening, Rhenen, Amersfort, and other cloſed townes of the Veluwe, which, out of too much ſecurity, hath bene heretofore neglected by the inhabitants: and this is the end of our winter warre; which being vnvſuall, will (I doubt not) fill the world with much noyſe.

I RENDER your lordſhip many thancks, with acknowledgment of much obligation for your often and diligent letters, of which the laſt are of the 29. of November. The queene of Bohemia, beſides thoſe directed to her ſelf, takes and interprets ſuch as I receaue from your lordſhip, and ſhe gladly peruſeth, aright, as written for her ſeruice; and when ſhe ſayth not ſo much her ſelf, I pray your lordſhip reſt aſſured therof from me. Theſe laſt newes of the emperors deſire to diſcharge the king of Spaine of affaires and charge towards the Leuant, by his ambaſſadors negotiation with the grand ſeignor, doth much import theſe parts of the world; for howſoeuer it is not, in a manner, poſſible, that peace ſhould be made betwixt thoſe two maine oppoſits, yet, conſidering the confuſed eſtate of that gouerment, a ſummer or two may be gayned by ſuch treaties. And I perceaue the Spaniard thincks there needs no more time for effecting his ends in theſe parts; and, not to looſe time, he ſetts vp his reſt at once, hauing drawne allready ſome ſtrength out of Italy, about 7000 men, which arriued in Juliers about the beguinning of winter; and there and in Luke-land are lodged, and putt in order, againſt this next ſpring: and we heare of ten thouſand more preparing to come out of thoſe parts; for which purpoſe the moneys of Sicily and Naples are deſtined, wheras heretofore the Spaniſh coyne went largely for the ſeruice of thoſe kingdomes.

THE States haue ſent two of theyr aſſemblie, this laſt weeke, in ambaſſage into England, and are preparing the like into France, to demaund ſuccors.

IN France the perſons in gouerment are changed; and in England, *les volontez*, according to our laſt aduertiſements from thence; which giues the States encouragement for theſe ambaſſages. God ſend them goode iſſue; for much depends (as your lordſhip can very well judge) of the preſeruation of this ſtate.

IT now reſts onely, that I ſhould giue your lordſhip an account of the count de la Tours comming hether out of Hungarie, in companie of one diſpatched to this ſtate from Bethlem Gabor, with a relation of his proceedings hetherto with the emperor; and purpoſes, in caſe all promiſes are not kept with him, which are, to breake againe; as theſe come from him would make us beleiue. And though much

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1623. is not to be built vppon the vnſtablenes of that prince, yet is not the occaſion to be neglected in terms as we ſtand at this preſent. I haue had ſome diſcourſe with the count de la Tour, ſince his comming; and though I had ſubiect enough to eſteeme him, vppon the goode report I had of his merit, and particularly the affection the queen of Bohemia beares him; yet I aſſure your lordſhip, the thanckfull acknowledgment he makes of your lordſhips, and your ladies, fauorable treatment, whileſt he was with you, makes me judge better of him then any thing elſe; for gratitude is a rare qualitie with thoſe of his nation. I expect dayly ſome goode ſubiect out of England, (now owr parlement ſhould, according to appointment, be begun) wherwith to entertaine your lordſhip. So, for the preſent, I kiſſe your ladies hands, and reſt

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

To Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lorde,

THIS very day I haue receiued one from your lordſhip of the 17. of Nouember, which mentioneth only myne to the laſt of Auguſt; ſince which date, as many 14 dayes as haue paſſed, ſo many your lordſhip ſhould receiue of myne, hauing omitted no poſt to this day; and, butt this, of yours I haue had none, nor from England, of any newes in 4 moneths, in ſo deſpiſed a place I liue; though I haue giuen as much occaſion to procure an anſwere, in my opinion, and as pertinent to the intended treaty at Colne, as the conſequences of peace or warre in Germany can preſent.

FOR the plenty of your lordſhips I thank you: in retorne, I could now better excuſe not writing att all, then my matter; it beeing ſtraunge to vs, that this laſt new moone hath brought forth no great alterations. I thinke I aduiſed your lordſhip of the paſſing the viziers tents into Aſia ſide, and of the ſtrange proclamation and preparation for the warre, ſuch as hath noe example from former tymes; to ſay, That whoſoeuer taketh pay of the grand ſignor as a ſoldiour, in any kind, ſhalbee in readineſs to follow the vizier vpon paine to bee declared rebell, his goods confiſcated, his wife and children ſold for ſlaues. This extremity, cauſed from the letter of Hafis baſſa, generall in the prouince of Babilon, who aſſured that the king of Perſia had beſeeged that citty, and if no ſuccours arriued in 30 dayes, (which tyme is long ſince expired) there was no hope that it could hold out, and conſequently the cuntry loſt. And it is beleeued, (though kept in ſecrett) that allready the Perſian hath taken it; vſing aduantage vpon the diſſentions here, and the rebellions in Aſia, to reuenge the antient quarrells betweene theſe empires. Abaſſa continues his attempts, and hath (as is reported) putt the citty of Angora, where he wintered, to ranſome, not beeing able to force the caſtle; and is marched toward another place of importance, 3 dayes journey thence; ſo that I am perſwaded, the warr muſt goe on, though there haue bene many propoſitions to eaſe it: the grand ſignor, and the wiſeſt of the baſſas, hauing enclyned to buy Abaſſa baſſa, and to ſend him a generall pardon, and graunt of all his demands, vpon condition that hee would preſently march, and turne his army againſt the common enemy, fearing either the doubtfullneſs of a battaile with deſperate men, or to force him to retyre, and ioyne with the Perſian, where hee may bee well receiued. And, as the preſent condition of this ſtate now ſtands, the counſell was good; butt the Janizaries will not conſent, nor hearken to any reconcilement with their profeſſed enemy; butt require to bee ledd out againſt Abaſſa baſſa firſt, and ſo to proceed in the warre; and becauſe their owne aga (brother-in-lawe to the emperour) did not concurre with them in opinion, they mutined againſt him; who wiſely gaue way to the ſtorme, and ſurrendered his charge; to which a page of the court is advanced. To this confuſion are all things here brought; and this difference in opinion where to beginne, I think to bee the cauſe that no more haſt is made; butt now prouiſions, munitions, and all other preparations, are deliuering out to the officers that haue the charge thereof. The merrieſt part of this play I haue written to the queene; which though it bee light matter, yett euen from thence may bee diſcerned the *lâcheté* of theſe tymes. I perceiue your lordſhips opinion of Bethlem

Gabor, that no mutations here could cauſe a chaunge in him; and becauſe I haue 1623. euer made another prognoſtication, which hath proued, in the concluſion, true, I will render your lordſhip ſome part of the reaſons, which induced mee to that ſuſpition. Your lordſhips contemplation, that politicque motions are not tyed to the lawes of naturall, had more conſequence, if it had bene true, that Gabors firſt riſing had proceeded from the inſtigation of the late vizier (though the meanes of making warre, beeing taken away with the cauſe, muſt haue neceſſitated a weakening of the effect); butt it was not ſo. It was hee that incited and prouoked, not that vizier only, butt another before him, and all ſince, to giue him ayd, which hee had vſe of for his owne ends, and knew hee could take off the other when hee pleaſed. Now, if hee haue any hope to atteyne them, as hee was the firſt mouer, ſo hee hath power to retyre at his owne pleaſure: and that hee had ſoe, though I cannot giue you any one euident and conuincing argument; yett, hauing obſerued all his pretences here to bee driuen to contrary ends, and to haue two faces, and beeing aſſured, that from the beginning hee enterteyned treaties, and many other circumſtances, which, ſingle, were not great, yett, putt together, in my judgment, they amounted to a ſumme ſufficient to make mee conclude, that hee had no other bodies fortune in recommendation butt his owne: beſides, I ſawe no meanes for him to maynteyne a warre, knowing what hee could haue from hence in this diſtracted gouerment. If you aske mee then, Why I was no more reſolute in my opinion? I will ſay truth: I knew the newes would bee vnpleaſing to the place where you reſide; and I would not be the occaſion to miſtruſt him, and giue him cauſe to vnmaske himſelfe; hee might haue done better: neither in matters of that conſequence is it ſafe to bee peremptory in judgment. Now you ſee what hee hath done, and I know hee will ſend you faire apologies; butt lett mee aſſure your lordſhip, hee made a truce when hee had the imperiall army in his power, and gott tyme for himſelfe, and for them, of the Turks, as you may perceiue by a diſcourſe ſent you of the 27. December. Butt ſuppoſe, at laſt, (of which error I ſhall bee gladd) that hee was more ſyncere then I tooke him, and was forced to this pauſe of armes, lett it now appeare in this treaty; lett him there ſtand reſolute to maynteyne and dignify his taking armes for the cauſe of religion and our frends; lett him then demaund the Palatinate, and make no finall peace without ſome good effects, and I will not only recant, but build him a ſtatue, at leaſt in myne owne heart. Butt I feare the worſt; I know hee can expect litle from hence, and that what he demaunded was in his owne knowledge vnpoſſible: therefore I tooke them rather to bee refuges for himſelfe, then really his deſire to haue them accompliſhed. There is yett 6 moneths of the truce; the treaty not begunne: there is yett tyme enough, and if I had order, I would putt him to a fyery tryall, ſhould make his cheekes burne; butt howſoeuer hee may find excuſes in ſome things, hee ſhall haue none, that hee was not putt in mynd, how much it concerned his honor to juſtify his profeſſions.

FROM the count of Torne I haue not lately heard; butt I am perſwaded, in his heart, (if his owne good diſpoſition blynd him not) that hee ſuſpects more then is fitt for him to take notice of. I doe not remember, that your lordſhip euer mentioned any ouerture made by Gabor to that ſtate; butt I remember well, I acquainted you with letters, that hee procured here from the grand ſignor, both to the States and ſome others, which I thought were gotten for oſtentation, and to impreſſe a beleefe of greate matters intended; butt I neuer beleeued they ſhould bee ſent; as beeing in themſelves ridiculous: and it is long ſince hee ymployed ſignior Petendi (now againe diſpatched to the Hage, with reaſons of this reſpitt of armes) to acquaint them with the reſolution of breach, and to procure their aſſiſtance. The like hee did to Venice; and obteyned from them a ſecretary to reſide with him, not many weekes before the taking of the truce, and, I thinke, after his reſolution therein: *Quid inde?* Was it not ſaid of Tiberius, *nullam æquè ex virtutibus ſuis quam diſſimulationem diligebat?* Had hee not neede of an artificiall diſguiſe before a cunning audience? I muſt conclude, hee yett may bee made of vſe; butt hee muſt feele, or haue hope, if not of benefitt, yett at leaſt of mayntenance, for fuell to his ſtirring nature, beeing a prince of great parts, vnreſtfull, and borne either for ſome great generall good or evill. Pardon mee, my lord, this fault; I cannott fall vpon this matter without ſome indignation and heat: I am ſorry to ſee good edged ſwords tryed vpon an anuile, where, while their mettall is ſhowed, it is loſt.

1623. I WILL wayt for ſome good effects of the treaty of Germany, which your lordſhip hath promiſed mee; and wiſh there were the ſame intelligence betweene that, and this of Buda, as was betweene Trent and the colledge at Rome; then I would not doubt, beeing moued with one ſpiritt, as their part ſhalbee, of ſome good iſſue.

YOUR lordſhip will now doe mee the fauour to preſent the encloſed to her majeſties handes; it ſhall ſpeake for mee, though it cannot expreſs mee.

I HAUE bene twice a ſuiter to your lordſhip for a young nephew of myne, in the company of my lord generall Vere: I will not preſume on myne owne intereſt; butt hee hath many able frends, that will bee thankfull to your lordſhip, if you will vouchſafe him a countenance; and though I may boldly offer my ſeruice here, where I am out of the way, yett I will as willingly and heartily giue your lordſhip reall demonſtration of my entire affection, as your

Conſtantinople, 22
February, 1623.

Lordſhips moſt affectionat to ſerue you.

My wife retornes your lordſhip her thanks and well-wiſhes doubled; ſhee deſires, with mee, to bee preſented to your lady, as her humble ſeruants.

From the QUEEN *of* BOHEMIA.

My Lord,

HAUING ſo good newes to write to you, I muſt giue you, my ſelf, thankes for all your letters, which I pray you to continue; your laſt was of the 13. of December. I ſee all thoſe you write to Sir Dudlie Carleton. Since my deare brothers returne into England, all is changed from being Spaniſh; in which I aſſure you, that Buckingham doth moſt noblie and faithfullie for me; worthie Southamton is much in fauour, and all thoſe that are not Spaniſh. The parliament ſhoulde haue bene vppon the 16. of the laſt month, but by reaſon of the good duke of Richemondes death, who was found dead that morning in his bed. You know how well I loued him, and therefore may eaſilie gueſſe that I am not a little ſorie for his loſſe: the parliament began the 19. of the laſt month. I ſend you the copie of the kings ſpeach, which I know will not afflict you. I leaue all particulars to Sir Dudlie Carltons letters; onelie I will tell you, that one thing giues me much hope of this parliament, becauſe it beganne vpon my deare dead brothers birth-day. I muſt alſo tell you, that my brother doth ſhew ſo much loue to me in all things, as I cannot tell you how much I am glade of it. The good oulde count of Tour is heere, whom I think you haue bewicht; for he cannot ſpeake enough of your kindneſs to him, which I giue you manie thankes for: he is ſtill verie confident of Bethelem Gabor, as you ſhall ſee by my lord ambaſſadours letters. Honeſt Tom, I pray be euer aſſured of my loue, both to you and your wife, to whom I pray commend me; and be confident that I am euer

The Hagh, this 1. of March,
the day of good St. Dauie.

Your verie affectionat frend,

ELIZABETH.

Superſcribed,
To Sir THOMAS ROE, *his Majeſties*
Ambaſſadour at Conſtantinople.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very goode Lord,

I ADUERTISED your lordſhip, by the laſt weekes ordinarie, all our occurrents of theſe prouinces; ſince which time here is no alteration; but out of England we haue the newes of the beguinning of the parliament, and as goode a copie as could ſodainly be taken of the kings ſpeach, which the Queen of Bohemia hath commaunded me to ſend your lordſhip, accompanied with her letter here incloſed; by which (I preſume) ſhe doth take knowledge of the receit of yours to her majeſty, which were incloſed in thoſe to me, dated *ſolſtit. brumal.* for which I render your lordſhip many thancks.

IN the kings ſpeach, your lordſhip will obſerue a goode inclination to the change of affaires; for his majeſty maketh profeſſion, for times paſt, and the future, neuer to haue had, or to haue now, or hereafter, any purpoſe to change our lawes for religion; and without ſuch a change, the catholique king will vndoubtedly haue nothing to doe with vs heretiques. We haue a great loſſe of the duke of Richmont, who died ſodainly of an apoplexie two dayes before the parliament mett; and is much lamented, as a goode patriot, and in a high degree of fauour with the king; which conditions meete ſeldome in a courtier: yet now they concurre in others; for the duke of Buckingham is happie in both; and ſome tares, which the enuious man had ſowed (whilſt others ſlept) betwixt him and my lord chamberlain, are weeded out by my lord of South-hamptons induſtrie: ſo as the upper houſe will, in all apparence, goe right. The lower hath Sir Thomas Crew for ſpeaker; and the knights and burgeſſes are ſayde to be well choſen: yet the firſt day of theyr meeting were going awry in theyr buſines, but were ſett ſtraight by Sir Ed. Coke, who is ſtayde from his employment into Irland. 1623.

MY lord of Kenſington is arriued at Paris, to make as much there (according to report) as is now marring at Madrid: but till my lord of Briſtol be returned, (who is expected this month in England) and heard what he can ſay for himſelf, and the affaires of the court from whence he comes, I can build vppon nothing.

THE count de la Tour and I haue dranke your lordſhips and your ladies health together, who is a man, in all our opinions, of more merit then concurs with his poore condition, in which he appeares amongſt vs. Manſfelt is gon this day towards France. The duke of Brunſwick attends employment here. I euer reſt

Hagh, this $\frac{1}{11}$ of
March, 1624.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

To Mr. Secretary CALUERT.

Right Honorable,

WHILE it is vnreſolued heere how to proceed with Abaſſa baſſa, who continueth to ſpoyle, or put to ranſome, Aſya the Leſſe, and cannott bee reconciled for the Janizaryes, nor ſafely attempted for the Spahees, betweene which two orders there is bad intelligence and emulation; the king of Perſia hath conquered the prouinces and citty of Babilon, putt to flight Haſis Achmett baſſa, the generall of the defenſive warre, and taken priſoner Chur. Huſſen baſſa, a renowned old ſoldier; cutt in peeces all that oppoſed him; and (as is freſhly reported) hee hath ſince poſſeſſed Moſul; and deuiding his army, hath ſent part towards Van and * Diarbeck, and the other toward Mecha, as yf hee had hope and deſſigne to ſhare all the Eaſtern part of this empire. Aleppo alſo is threatned by him, and they feare that hee hath an eye vppon it (yf not ſodainly preuented); being very ambitious to haue an outlett into the Mediterranean ſea in his owne power, to uent his ſilkes to beſt advantages. The viziers tents ſtand yett empty; and though daily preparations are made, yett wee ſee noe haſt to ſett forward, nor ſcarſe any ſence, for ſtupid pride, of theſe ſoe great loſſes.

* Meſopotamia.

HEERE is arriued a gentleman from the king of Poland, with complaintes againſt the many incurſions of the Tartars, who, vnder the ſhadow of an ill peace, haue done them more ſpoyle then an open enemy: hee hath brought a playne proteſt, That they will noe longer truſt vnfaithfull promiſes, but reuenge the inſolencyes with armes. Wherevppon new and more ſtrict commaundes are diſpeeded to the Tartar chan, to contayne his people within theyr limitts: but whether they will arriue too late, or how they wilbee obeyd, I cannott iudge.

THE miniſters of Bethlem Gabor make noe more noyſe heere, nor pretend noe more ſuccours; and though the emperors ambaſſador giue out, That his maſter doth refuſe the conditions of the truce, being reinforced with troopes from the Lower Germany; yett, I beleeue, it is but a braue; becauſe, by the quietnes of the agents of Tranſyluania, I collect, that theyr maſter is ſecure, hauing diſmiſſed the moſt of his army. Howeuer, the treaty at Buda deſſigned, is like to proceed; with which (in my poore opinion) it were not inconvenient, that his maieſtyes treaty at Colln had ſome good intelligence, and were guided by one ſpiritt and

counſell:

1623. counſell: otherwiſe, I feare, that hee will treate on high termes, being almoſt aſſured, on this ſide, of quiett, yf Gabor haue noe other countenance then hee is like to haue from this diſturbed ſtate.

THE piratts are ſoe buſy, and ſoe litle in any obedience to the grand ſignior, that they now ſtopp vp euen his owne port, fill the arches, take ſhippes in his harbours, ſearch his townes for the poore men that flye for ſafety, and force his officers to deliuer them. They haue lately ſurpriſed a great Dutch ſhip laden hither, notwithſtanding theyr peace, one Rocheleer, and 2 or 3 other French and Venetian newly gone from this port; and begun with the poore Candiotts, that bring prouiſion to this citty, which before they neuer moleſted; as yf now they defyed this empire, and would make warre with all the world at once: and yett none heere regards it, but rather reioyce to ſee vs excerciſed and weakened by theeuery, vnder the colour of an vnworthy trade and peace. And though I know of noe particular loſſe lately ſuſtayned by our nation neere this place, yett I tooke good occaſion to renew my complaints againſt them, and to make a new propoſition; as reſoluing noe more to truſt letters and papers, eyther falſely giuen, or without creditt and authority. I hope his maieſtye, nor the lords of his councell, will not blame mee for it: it is long before I can receaue any order, and our dangers are preſſiue and imminent. I would bee glad to bee chidden for haſt, yf, in the end, I may doe any ſeruice: ſomewhatt, I hope, with theſe, is referred to diſcretion; and becauſe the buſines more neerely concerneth the merchants, not to trouble your honour with long diſcourſes, I haue bene bold to referre you to the relation of Mr. Leate, what I haue lately done, and what I intend (not without ſome hope) to proſecute.

THE Dutch merchants are reſolued to giue ouer this trade, though theyr ambaſſador ſhall ſtay for ſtate affayres.

THE French king hath ſent an agent hither with letters; hee is newly arriued, and as yett hath noe audience: as I am informed, hee brings a playne proteſt againſt the cittyes of Algier and Tunes; and a declaration, That ſeing his maſter hath ſoe often complayned without releefe, and forborne to reuenge, for reſpect of the grand ſignior; that hee is now reſolued to arme in theſe ſeas, and to take poſſeſſion of them, ſeing the Turk hath loſt them to his owne vaſſalls, who now are only lords of them. They giue out, That the duke of Guiſe in perſon, as generall, with 40 gallions of his owne, and of the duke of Neuers, and others of this new vnion for this action, and as many gallyes of the kings, being in readines at Marſelles, wilbee abroad by the firſt of May; that they will come directly to the caſtles, and demand iuſtice of the grand ſignior; and being refuſed it, they will ſcoure the ſea, make all the Turkes they meete prizes; and, laſtly, land at Algier or Tunes, and doe theyr endeauour to take or burne them. This is brauely ſayd; yf half bee done, it is ſufficient; and the ſeaſon is very fitt to doe more then threaten. I doubt not, your honour hath all ſortes of adviſe from France; yett, becauſe this is a ſea enterpriſe, and begun in the fartheſt corner, I will not ſaue the labour to enforme what I haue learnt. I haue certayne aduiſe, That there are at Marcelles aboue 20 gallions readye, all the gallyes of Fraunce: That the duke of Neuers ſhipps and ſoldiers are daily expected, with a reſolution to putt to ſea againſt the piratts: That there is noe impediment, but a diſpute betweene the duke of Guiſe and the generall of the gallyes, nephew to the cardinall of Retz, about the command of them; the pretence of the duke, as admirall of the Prouenzall ſeas; the defence of the other, as a charge apart, immediate from the king, as generall of the gallyes in the Leuant: but it is hoped his maieſtyes authority will find ſome meane to compoſe it, rather then it ſhall ſtagger ſoe glorious a worke. And yf this were but a voyage of one yeere, I ſhould haue noe great opinion of the effects: but they ſay, that the proiect was layd by the late conſtable, Monſ. des Deguieres, with the aſſiſtance of many of the nobility, and moſt of the townes of Fraunce, who are ioined, and, as it were, made a company, to maintayne this fleete and force for many yeeres; that it was ſhewed to the French king, his ſubiects had loſt, in 12 yeeres, by the trade of the Leuant, 44000000 of francks or liures, and aboue 2000 ſhipps and barckes, taken by the piratts; in which many men of great quality were intereſſed, as hauing great adventures among the marchants; who making petition to the king for certaine priuiledges, offerd to build and maintayne 40 gallions, and 30 gallies, vppon condition his maieſtye would graunt them 3 helpes and graces toward theyr chardge. The firſt: Whereas euery walled towne or caſtle in that kingdome hath certayne allowances from the crowne reuenue, which they call octroyes, to keepe in reparation their walles, bulwarckes, and ditches; they did deſire, that the king ſhould to euery 7 octroyes add one; to ſay, that that towne which had formerly 7, ſhould haue 8; and that which had 14, 16; and ſoe proportionably. 2dly: That his maieſtye would grant the firſt half yeeres profitt of euery abbey, and other eccleſiaſticall dignity or benefitt in his guift, to this company; that is, ſeing all were in his free guift, that hee ſhould beſtow them, with that condition; which to the receauer is noe great matter. Laſtly: That whereas all inkeepers are allowed by the king, and that thoſe that grew in wealth by the rates of the townes wherein they liued, to exceed 6000 crownes, were ſeldome valued aboue that eſtate, that they ſhould bee free from any taxe aboue that ſomme: which was a ſute once giuen to the count Soiſſons, and recalled, for the vaſtnes. Theſe were referred to a commiſſion to conſider; and, as they report, are graunted and confirmed by the king; a councell choſen, and authorized to manage the ſtock, and direct it. That the marquis of Crequy, in behalf of his father in law, and many others, princes, and lords, and all the townes of France, haue putt in great ſommes of money, as into a bank, to maintayne this authority they profeſſe to take in the Mediterranean ſea. A very good example, yf it may bee well vſed and proſecuted.

THIS makes the French ſoe reſolute and bold in theyr demands heere, while others ſue *precariò*; yett I feare they will bee deceaued with ſome promiſes. But the ſtate of this empire is now ſuch, that wee might obteyne not only ſome remedye againſt the piratts, without running to theſe charges and extremityes, but any other our reaſonable pretences, yf wee were not heere disioynted among our ſelues: this only hath weakened all our authority and creditt. I haue often ſolicited ſome regulation, and to procure his majeſtyes order: but ſeing I haue noe anſwer, and thereby it ſeemes it is our maſters pleaſure, that wee ſuffer all iniuryes, and liue in enuy among our ſelues, I am content to beare the reſt of my time with patience, yf it pleaſe God I may doe it with ſafetye.

YOUR honour wilbee pleaſed to acquaint his majeſtye with what feruent deſires I doe endeauour his ſeruice; and to ſtand betweene mee and blame, yf all things ſucceed not according to my induſtry and wiſhes; and that you would vouchſafe mee, once in a quarter, a letter from your ſecretary: and yf all I write and informe bee not worth any anſwer, yett for my countenance, and the affection I beare you, as one of

Conſtantinople,
6 March, 1623.

Your Honours profeſſed ſeruants, and frend.

From Mr. BRANTHWAITE.

Righte Honorable,

FROM Inglande I haue had noe letters this weeke, which makes me that I can ſaie leaſte of that place which I moſte deſired; the whole affaires, I may ſaie, of Chriſtendom, dependinge upon the ſucceſſe of thinges there. The marchantes ſaie, that they haue it in theires, that the parlament goes fairlie forwarde, which giues comforte to all that wiſhe the good of the kingdom; for, I hope, by the meanes of it, wee ſhall keepe out the Troian horſe.

FROM the Lowe Countries I heare, that the States of the Vnited Prouinces haue ſent with all expedition two extraordenarie ambaſſadors to his majeſtie, our ſoueraigne, for ſome preſente aide, fearinge (nowe that counte Mansfelt hathe disbanded his armie, and moſte of them put themſelues into the ſeruice of the emperour and kinge of Spaine, who make extraordenarie prouiſion vpon all ſides for that warre) they ſholde vpon a ſoddaine be ſwallowed vppe, eſpeciallie there beinge noe warre of diuerſion on your ſide.

I DOE not yett heare, that the kinge of France ſtirres in the buſineſſe concerninge thoſe of the reformed religion; I praie God continue him longe in that minde: but leaſte I ſholde enter too farre vpon other mens poſſeſſions, I will nowe come to the place of my proper charge.

THE popes nuntio here, not cominge to his ordenarie audience in the colledge theſe two by-paſte Fridaies, dothe make me thinke, that in his laſte he either had

1623. ſome poſitiue anſwer concerninge the pointe of inquiſition here (mentioned in ſome of my former); or that he hathe not receiued freſhe directions from his maſter, howe he ſhall further proceed in the ſame.

THE cardinal Orſino (who hathe beene here 5 dais *conoſciuto ſconoſciuto*) is gone yeſterdaie towardes ſome eccleſiaſtical benefice he hathe in Germanie, without viſitinge anie perſon of publique note, but the nuntio; and that, to ſhewe bothe theire greatneſſes, they appointed to meete in a thirde place; to witt, the churche of *St. Giouanni et Paolo*; where they paſſed a curſarie complemente. And this is all I can ſaie of this place.

FROM Rome I heare, that the pope hathe of late remoued Frederico Sauelli, his liuetenante general, forthe of that charge, and put in the ſame one ſignior Tarquinio Capirozuchie, a noble Roman, who ſhall reſide at Ancona, and haue as abſolute power and commaunde as the ſaid Sauelli had. The reaſons of that chaunge are ſaide to be theſe: That Sauelli beinge an Auſtrian, brother to the cardinal Sauelli, and to the emperours ambaſſador, nowe reſidente in Rome, all adheringe to the Spanniſhe faction; it giuethe the pope (ſtandinge in thoſe termes he dothe, with the whole howſe of Auſtrie) iuſte cauſe not to truſte either forces, or fortes, vnder his commaunde. And, moreouer, the cardinal Suinge (by the mediation of the emperoure to the kinge of Spaine) to haue the biſhopricke of Salerna, in the kingdom of Naples, latlie falen vacante by the death of cardinale Sanſeuerino, which cauſethe a greater ſuſpecte. Sauelli, vpon this, hathe demaunded licence to goe for Flanders into the ſeruice of the kinge of Spaine, which, I thinke, in this ſtate of thinges, wilbe eaſelie graunted, thoughe he be helde generallie as wiſe and valiante as the other: howſoeuer, I thinke, if he had all the cardinal vertues, they wolde not keepe him in that ſeruice. And thus, with the humbleſte remembrance of my ſeruice to your honor, I committ you to the protection of the Almightie, and reſte

Venice this 16. of Marche, in
the ill-corrected ſtile, 1624.

Your Honors, alwais to bee commaunded,

MIC. BRANTHWAITE.

I HEARE that Sir Iſaac Wake is choſen extraordenarie ambaſſador for the duke of Sauoy, the Swizers and Grizons; and in ordenarie, for this place; but I cannot tell howe warrantable this newes is. I haue not had one line from Sir Henry Wotton, the laſte ambaſſador, ſince his arriuall in Englande; which makes me ſomwhat wonder.

Another from the ſame.

Righte Honorable,

THE marquis de Lance, extraordenarie ambaſſador from the duke of Sauoy with this ſtate, (beinge ſente for home) tooke his leaue of the colledge, vpon Wedneſday ſennat laſte; and, as I heare, demaundinge for a grace of the prince, the releaſe of a priſoner, which wolde haue yeelded him a rounde ſumme of money, his requeſte was denied him, euen without ballattation, a thing ordenarie in ſuche caſes; which noe doubte will make him leaue this place (where he hathe ſpente muche money for the creditt of his maſter and himſelfe) not with a little diſguſte. And I heare, ſince, (by reaſon of that requeſte) there hathe paſſed in the councell of Pregadi, a ſtricte order not to gratifie either extraordenarie or ordenarie ambaſſador in that kinde; which wilbe an example to all princes, with whome they correſponde, to exerciſe the like.

VPON Tuſdaie ſennat laſte, aboute two howers and a halfe in the nighte, we had here a verie fearfull earthquake, which indured for the ſpace of a quarter of an hower; and, by what I colde obſerue, its motion begunn at the eaſte, mouinge to the oppoſitt pointe in regularitie all that time; howe farre it dilated it ſelfe, or what harme it hath doone, we haue but litle as yett, here onlie *plus terroris quam periculi*; for I thinke a fewe chimneyes were ſhaken downe, and noe other hurte. It is ſaide that, in a towne of the popes, not far from Ferrara, there be ſome howſes throwne downe, and ſom 36 perſons ſlane: for other harmes ſuſtained thereby, a little more time will make them appeare. And this is all I can ſaie of Venice.

FROM Rome I heare, that theare is a newe order of ſecular preiſts ellected, and called *Congregatio de propaganda fide;* which (with good prouiſions of money collected from the pope and clergie) ſhalbe ſente abroade to gaine with the ſame, when with theire doctrine they cannott, what ſoules they can amongſte proteſtants or other ſects, to the obedience of the apoſtolique ſea. Nowe the Jeſuits, who wolde ingroſſe all that creditt and meritt to themſelues, haue gone about to croſſe that deſigne: howſoeuer, the pope goes reſolutlie forwarde with it; ſayinge, That they (allwais contemninge ſuperioritie) wold neuer giue anie accounte of their proceedinges to him in that kinde. I praie God there maie be ſett vppe a ſtronge partition wall betwixte Englande and theſe, that we maie not be yett more peſtered with people of that condition.

FROM thence I heare likewiſe, that of late, vpon the common piazas theare, there hathe beene ſold a Paſquinata, ſtamped vpon paper, or painted, tendinge to the diſgrace of the kinge of Bohemia; which beinge obſerued by the Venetian ambaſſador reſidente there, he complained with ſome bitterneſſe to the pope, for ſuffering ſuch an abuſe. Whereupon the ſeller was immediatlie putt in priſon; and, without the aſſiſtance of the emperours, Spaniſh and Bauarias ambaſſadors, to pull him out of the mudd, his fortune wilbe a chaine and an oare.

YOUR lordſhip maie be pleaſed to receiue letters from Englande and the Lowe Countries, recommended to my care, which wee doubte will giue you an accompte of the affairs of thoſe parts. Thus, humblie crauinge leaue for all my boldnes, with the remembrance of my continuall ſeruice, I kiſſe your lordſhips handes, and reſte

Venice this $\frac{20}{30}$. of
Marche, 1624.

Your Honors alwais at commande,

MIC. BRANTHWAITE.

To Mr. Secretary CALVERT.

Right Honorable,

IN purſuite of my laſt (the coppy encloſed): The French ambaſſador, with the gentleman ſent from the kyng, haue had an audience with the great vizier and mufty, in one day, and deliuered their letters; the ſubſtance of them were, demand of reſtitution of all loſſes by the emir of Tripoly, who lately, in his port, confiſcated a French ſhip, and hangd ſome of the men upon a falſe pretence; and from theſe of Barbarye, with a playne proteſt, in caſe of any delay or refuſall. The gentleman deliuered his meſſage with ſo much feruency and roundnes, requiring a preſent anſwere, that neyther in the buſines, nor in the conſtitution of the tymes, they were prepared to giue yt: only they asked, If the French kyng did declare a warr agaynſt the grand ſignor? To which was replyed, No; but if he would not doe juſtice, nor bee protector of theſe ſeaſe, that they weare reſolued to turne his owne upon all thoſe that had wrongd him. The concluſion for that day was, That they would take order for ſatisfaction, and for the quiet and peace in the future; and deſired ſome few dayes, to conſult and aduiſe with the grand ſignor; and this, with ſo much mildnes, and ſhow of unwillingneſs to begett, nor prouoke, any more enemies, as hath not been the ancient ſtile of theſe men, nor this port. But the ambaſſador was ſcarce out of the doores, befor the vizier brake out to his companay, That thoſe of Algier and Tunes were rayſd by their prophett in theſe later tymes, to protect the Ottoman ſtate; that they only were the true Muſulmen, which made mortall warrs agaynſt the infidells, who els, in theſe tymes of their diſtraction, would attempt their head cytty and empire; that therfore, though ſomwhat was to bee done for the preſent, yet it was more policye to mayntayne, then to ſuffer them to be deſtroyd. Your honor may from hence collect the ſinceritye of theſe miniſters; yet, I muſt confeſe, this opinion is not generall; but only the rancor of a few poyſoned harts, that hate all chriſtians. Ther are many that ſee what deſtruction and deſſolation the piratts doe and will bring upon this ſtate by the ruine of trade, from whence they haue all their mony brought in; and by the daunger of prouoking reuenge. Therfore I am perſwaded ſomewhat wilbe done to reſtrayne them, in ſome meaſure, for a tyme; but not to ſuch effect, as that poore marchants can bee ſecure; only, perhapes, they may prohibitt them (if they will obey) to medle with any on this ſyde Sicely, for their owne ſakes, and turne them

1623. all upon the coaſts of Chriſtendome, where, to us, they wilbe more dangerous. The French will not bee ready for any great attempt this yeare; but will make a round in the ſeaes: by the next ſpring, they conſtantly profeſſe, they wilbe rather in caſe to doe harme, then to threaten yt; which is theyr kyngs owne phraſe. In the meane tyme I follow my owne way, with as earneſt complaynts as the other, and as great words; but purſue my propoſition, that the captaine baſſa may haue order to uiſitt Barbarye this yeare, to realeaſe our captiues, and doe ſome juſtice; of which I haue ſome hope, becaus he knowes that he ſhall open a mine of wealth for himſelfe, by confiſcations, and it will make ſome ſhow of deſire to giue us ſatisfaction; ther is no lett uiſible to me, but feare to encounter the Spaniards, who, I thincke, are agreed to auoyd them. Of this I haue written at lardge to Mr. Leate, with order to make relation to your honor; and though it may ſeeme to bee but a flattering medicine to ſo great a diſeaſe, yet it will ſerue for a tyme, and may proue a quarrell in earneſt betweene themſelus; for I am perſwaded, the cyttyes will not obey.

HERE are come letters from B. G. the contents wherof are kept ſecrett: they ſay, between Caſſouia and Viena, are dayly treatyes, but no concluſion; but by circumſtances wee gather, that he hath ſent to procure new ayds, becauſe it is reported, that the emperour hath refuſed the truce. Wherupon the vizier lately did expoſtulate with the emperors ambaſſador, Whither his maſter ment to keepe the peace with the grand ſignor, or not? And required, That he ſhould not moleſt Bethlem Gabor, neyther in Tranſyluania, nor in thoſe parts of Hungarye in his poſſeſſion, untill all differences might bee decided at the treaty deſſigned. And this was done not in the woonted manner of menacing; but gently, and in the way of frendſhip. To which was replyed, That the emperor had no purpoſe to breake the peace with the port, but to reuenge the injuries and inuaſions of Gabor; to which purpoſe, beeing now in readines, and his forces drawne into the frontire, he would not bee at the chardge of ſo great an army, nor looſe ſo much tyme as to keepe them idle untill September, beeing the expiration of the truce, upon uncertayntye whither then he ſhould fynd them frends or enemies; and therefore, that he would come ſooner to a reſolution one way or other. If the eſtate of the princes affayres bee thus changed, he is well requited for giuing up his aduantage by a double diſſimulation; for he is not like to haue much help from hence, where they haue ſo much neede of all their owne force for their owne defence in Aſya. But, untill I haue tyme to looke better abroad, I dare not affirme any thing of theſe letters, nor of the anſwer of them, which are earneſtly ſollicited: but by the next poſt, I ſhall haue more certaynty. I am ſome tyme in jealouſy, that all this is but a ſhow between them, the better to coulor their intention of peace. The uulgar noyſe is, That he is in feare, and requires the ſuccors of the Tartars, hauing diſguſted the Turks that were with him laſt yeare. Your honor wilbe pleaſed to enforme his majeſtie and the prince; and becauſe this matter is new, I preſume not to write to them untill the next diſpatch; by which tyme wee ſhall ſee a reſolution of the viziers going to the warr, and ſhall diſcouer the ſecrett of this, and what may bee expected of peace or warr in Hungarye, the ſucceſe wherof, in my poore judgement, is of conſequence for his majeſties ſeruice. To the loſſe of Babylon, is by this dayes aduice added another, of the prouinces of Balſara and Leſha, upon the head of the Perſian ſea, and the feare of Van. Abaſſa baſſa will not obey, but ſends woord, he is in the feild; yet I ſee no more haſt, but dayly deferring, the miſterye wherof is too deepe for mee, except they ſee the Janizaries here will not mooue. What els I foreſee, is not ſafe to prognoſticate; but I feare wee are at an end of the Turkiſh trade, by which wee looſe in parcells, and ſhalbe in danger to looſe all; from which God deliuer us. And ſo I committ your honor to the heauenly protection.

Conſt. $\frac{20}{30}$. March,
1623.

Your Honors humble frend and ſeruant,

R.

To Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

THE hard winter beeing broke vp, vpon which the delay of our letters haue beene layd, I haue receiued two from your lordſhip, of December and January, which mention myne arriued to the 4. October; ſince which date I haue not omitted one poſt, and ſent 10 diſpatches to you. That diligence will ſhow, I had a great zeale that your lordſhip ſhould bee informed of truth, which is aboue all ſeruice; and I haue learnt therby, ***obſequium amicos***. I ſpeake not this to yonr lordſhip; but the matter I haue aduiſed to the Hagh, hath not beene ſo pleaſing as that of others, who deſired to make a noyſe, and perhaps begann to beleeue, like the flye, that they rayſed the duſt with theire buzzing, or at leaſt would make others beleeue ſo; but ther is no ſuch matter, no ſuch thing, no ſuch dreame, as is beleeued in Holland.

YOUR lordſhips bring mee many moſt welcome particulars, which hath reuiued my hopes and ſpiritts to new matters; but I perceaue you will venture nothing with mee that may inſtruct mee, and by your excuſe teach mee to know my owne inabilitye; and I am well content to learne any thing of you.

HERE encloſed I haue ſent your lordſhip a relation of ſuch things as haue paſſed, or are in contemplation here; and I keepe my old way, from which nothing can diuert mee, to write what I conceiue playnly; and if there be any aduice much aboue this, you may bee pleaſed to owe yt the beleefe: yet of this, as it is, great good uſe might bee made for his majeſties ſeruice.

I HAUE beene bold to refer her majeſtie (to whom giue mee leaue to preſent this letter by you) to the relation of your lordſhip for the preſent condition of our affayers. Your lordſhip hath perhaps beene enformed of a peace made with the towne of Algier by mee, if the piratts will hold yt; and that his majeſtie ſent his letters, and a conſull there to reſyde; who hath yet made no full concluſion; but the meſſinger by mee imployed thither, hath aduiſed mee, That the Duch conſull was the only oppoſer, and had much foyled the buſines: and though it concerne mee not to tell the reſt, yet it is reported, that he giueth ſome other inſtructions to thoſe villaynes, to the generall prejudice of the commerce of Chriſtendome. And I haue beene deſired to complayne agaynſt him to his majeſtie, which for ſome reſpects I haue forborne, thincking it ſufficient to enforme your lordſhip; and to deſire you to procure ſome admonition of better comportment to bee ſent vnto him; for any complaynt of a miniſter of Holland, at this tyme, in England, would bee vnſeaſonable, eſpecially in a matter of ſo much ſcandall; and therefore I referr it to your lordſhips diſcretion. And ſo I committ your lordſhip to the holy keeping of our gracious God.

Conſt. 30 April, 1624.

To Sir GEORGE CALVERT: *With Advices.*

Right Honorable,

YOUR honors of the 7th Nouember is come to my hands the 24. March, the hard winter, as is pretended, hauing at laſt giuen paſſage to ſixe poſts to arriue togither: if myne to your honor haue found the like foule wayes, you wilbe weary of reading them, for they wilbe many. I humbly thanck your honor for the inſtruction you haue giuen Sir Ed. Herbert, who hath written mee, that he hath expoſtulated the pretence with the chancelor and Mr. Bizieuſe, and hath receiued French anſweres, ***tout plein des complemens***; but in that poynt, nothing that will eaſe us here: and now, hauing your honors ſecond aduice, I will obey it without further reply, and lye at my guard. Betweene us, and from the French ambaſſador, hath lately paſſed more outward ſhow of curteſyes then formerly; perhaps he hath had ſome admonition: but it may bee wee ſhall not long bee troubled with that diſpute, all French trade beeing prohibited into the Leuant; and his debt hauing thruſt him into many extreamityes, I feare for his owne, and his maſters honors ſake, he may yett fall into greater diſgraces. To our merchants he hath not payd a penny of his great engagement, beeing reſiſted by the Marſeillans in Aleppo, who haue now no goods left in that ſcale, nor much here.

1624. In the encloſed, I haue related the eſtate of our affayres in this port, both what hath lately paſſed, and what is in preſent contemplation; wherin your honor will ſee how the prince of Tranſyluania is forced to ſeeke now for ayds. It was ſayd of Hanniball, as an error, *Victoriâ, quâ uti potuit, frui maluit*; but it is now in queſtion, whether he ſhall enioy what he poſſeſſeth in Hungarye, where the emperor makes a great preparation, and ſhall haue great ayds from Poland, if the Swethland warr diuert it not: on the other ſyde, as Bethlem can expect no great ſuccors to attempt from this ſtate; ſoe he ſhall not bee abandoned, but may diſpute his cauſe, eyther by a ſtiffe treatye, or by armes, upon good tearmes. I will no way alter my courſe begun to any ill offices to the houſe of Auſtria, without expreſe direction; but yet your honor will giue mee leaue to intimate, that theſe new motions, wherin Gabor is exaſperated, as hauing loſt and caſt away his benefitt, may bee applyed to his majeſties ſeruice, if he may receiue any encouragement, before he bee driuen to make a finall peace, of which both ſydes wilbe glad, how bigg ſoeuer they ſpeake; and if now it ſhall be a warr, which is not uery unlikely, becauſe the emperor is ſtrong, and knowes the condition of this ſtate, it wilbe more ſharpe, and not ſo eaſely appeaſed as the laſt yeares ſcoreria. It is not fitt for mee to ſay more, but to offer my ſelfe to all obedience and induſtrye, when I ſhall receiue his majeſties commands. To whom I beſeech your honor impart, for my diſchardge, what I now write and ſend, beeing not yet ſupplyed with matter to encouradge mee to intrude under my owne name, which if his majeſtie only remember, it ſufficeth mee. And ſo I committ your honor to the bleſſing of our gracious God.

Conſt. 3. April, 1624. *Tour Honors moſt affectionat ſeruant.*

Advices from Conſtantinople, 3. Aprill, 1624.

On the 24th of the laſt moneth Ali baſſa, the great vizier, was ſent for into the Seraglio; where, beeing queſtioned by the young emperour about the affaires of the Perſian inuaſion, hee was condemned inſtantly to looſe his head; which was executed there, and his body throwne out naked into the ſtreets. The occaſion of his ſodaine death is attributed to his diſſimulation with the grand ſignor in the loſſe of Babilon; which hee denyed, and ſuborned falſe aduice, that there was no ſuch matter, either for ſloth or feare to take upon him the charge of the warre with an army that would not obey in the citty; and to the baſe money which hee had cauſed to be coyned, beeing butt one fift ſiluer, with which hee made a whole payment to the ſoldioury, putting the good dollers in his coffers. Butt the true cauſe was, his owne ſordid couetouſneſſe, who in ſixe moneths had heaped upp an infinite treaſure, by port ſale of all juſtice and offices, which hath weighed him to the ground, and will ſupply much of the preſent wants for the intended warre in Aſia.

To his dignity is aduanced Cerques Machomet baſſa, an antient vizier, and a man of an honeſt and ſincere nature; butt, wee feare, too good for the place and tymes; for wee heare hee laboureth to ſurrender his charge, as unable to ſupport or content the inſolency of the Spahees, in their demands of impoſſible benefitts.

The preparation for the warre of Aſia aduanceth, but no reſolution how ſoon to ſett forward, beeing deferred, partly upon hope that, by the authority of thoſe new miniſters, Abaſſa may bee reduced to obedience, and that great feare and impediment remooued (they haue undertaken to endeauor it; butt I beleeue it will bee very difficult to effect, beeing hee continueth the ſeige of the caſtle of Angora; and now wee heare, that his ſcattered army, that wintered abroad, beginns to retorne to him from all parts; ſo that it may bee doubted, that hee will not truſt his life upon a pardon, and that hee hath ſome greater deſſignes, hauing only trifled out his tyme the winter, to wait the opportunity of this ſommer; and it is freſhly reported, that his men haue done ſome ſpoile about Antiochia, ayded by the ſoldiours of the emir of Sidon, who is not yett free from ſuſpect); partly by want of graſs, to goe into the field, for horſes, which, as ſoone as it is come, I am perſwaded they will beginne to march. In the meane tyme the king of Perſia hath taken Babilon, Moſol, Balſara, Lechſa, on the Perſian ſea, all beghleeks or prouinces; as much cuntry as from this citty to Buda, comprehending all Boſna and Greece. Van is in great danger, beeing not able to reſiſt, and his army marched thither; Mecha threatened; and, if ſome ſpeedy remedy bee not taken by theſe new officers to ſtay

the courſe of his proſperity, (on which depend all hopes) a great part of Aſia wilbe 1624.
ſeparated from this empire; and they will aduance this yeare ſo late, that they cannot bee able to oppoſe the enemy; butt either winter in Aleppo, if they reſolue for Babilon, or in Arzrum, if for a diuerſion in Perſia, to bee in a readineſs, and neare, by the next ſpring.

WHEN the great viziere ſhall goe into the warre, Georgi Machomet baſſa is declared chimacham; a wiſe man, that beſt knowes the eſtate of this empire, and howe to apply fitt remedyes, beeing newly riſen from diſgrace; whoſe aduancement commeth opportunely for the affaires of the prince of Tranſiluania, whoſe only and antient frend and protector hee is and wilbee; from him wee expect better dayes.

THE emperour for Hungary maketh great preparation, to the report of fifty thowſand men; to whoſe ayd, as it is ſaid, are arriued, under a Rageuile, fifteene thowſand Poles and Coſſacques: his ambaſſador here pretends no deſire of breach with the grand ſignior, butt openly diſauoweth the truce at Goding; and that his maſter will make warre upon Bethlem Gabor, unleſs hee may haue all the places in Hungary in his poſſeſſion reſtored; deſyring only a newtrality from this port, according to the ancient treaty.

FORESEEING this ſtorme, the prince of Tranſiluania hath ſent hither to require ayds, and particularly for Shachin Ghiray han, brother to the preſent Tartar han, with twelue thowſand of the nation. This prince hath bene long retyred into Perſia, upon the diſgrace of his brother, who beeing now aduanced to his right, had obteyned licence of the Perſian to retorne to his cuntry: but it is reported, that the Perſian, fearing hee had too much practize in his dominions, hath cauſed him to bee ſlayne on the way, knowing him to bee the beſt ſouldiour of the race; ſo it is yett uncerteyne what ſuccours ſhalbee ordered from thence; it beeing thought, that if hee bee aliue, hee wilbee moſt neceſſary to ſerue the grand ſignior, by making an inuaſion into Perſia; and they here are loath to leaue the border of Polland unarmed, or to doe any thing openly, that may make a breach with the empire, for which they are unfitt. Butt they will not abandon Gabor, if any attempt made upon him, both in reaſon of ſtate, and becauſe his frends are now againe in creditt; and therfore hee is promiſſed both ayds from the Tartars, and hath obteyned commands to the baſſas of Boſſina, Buda, Canila, Angria, and Temizuar, to bee in readineſs with all their frontier gariſon, to defend and aſſiſt him in any motion of the emperour, or elſe not to ſtirre. This ayd can bee of no great conſequence for attempt, becauſe the generall ſouldioury of Greece are called to the Aſian warre: butt it will giue him countenance enough to make a good peace for himſelfe, and his frends; or, if hee muſt haue warre, they will ſtrengthen him to a ſtout oppoſition: to whoſe ayds alſo is come the lord Farensback, lately a priſoner here, with 5000 Poles and Coſſacks, ſo that hee may treate well armed.

IN the meane tyme commiſſioners paſſe between Vienna and Caſſouia, and many treaties, wherein the prince carrieth himſelfe very humbly; butt there is nothing yett concluded: it will now reſt in the choice of the emperour, Gabor hauing loſt his opportunity. Butt my opinion enclynes to beleeue, that it will rather proue a warre, becauſe the emperour is armed, unleſſe that the prince of Tranſiluania will ſurrender much, with which hee wilbee loath to part, and the Turks more loath to ſee any encreaſe of power on that ſide; and Gabor might bee eaſily encouraged, becauſe hee finds himſelfe, deceiuing, deceiued.

From Mr. BRANTHWAITE, *Agent at* Venice.

Right Honorable,

YOUR lordſhip maie pleaſe to vnderſtande, that yeſterdaie, beinge the $\frac{3}{13}$. of April, I haue receiued your honorable lines of the $\frac{7}{17}$. of Februarie; wherein I finde your charitable cenſure, that mine had made noe better haſte. It is moſte true, that the winter hathe beene vniverſallie harde; but the ſeaſon of the yeare nowe aduancinge it ſelfe, we maie preſume of a ſpeedier intercourſe. My letters for theſe partes (when I haue either time or argument to write of) I preſentlie ſende to Mr. Symes; becauſe I wolde not lett them lie in an office for that purpoſe in the palace, waitinge for an vncertaine diſpatche of the ſtate for that place; and likewiſe

1624. wiſe, that vnder the merchants couer all thinges paſſe moſte ſuer, and without ſuſpecte: which courſe I take for all other places.

Your honor hathe giuen the prince of Tranſiluania his due character; for if his actions had anſwered the expectation of moſte men, (while the battell at Prage was vpon lowſinge) he mighte with eaſe haue had the emperour upon his knees at Vienna. Concerninge the conditions of peace at the preſent betweene the emperour and him, I knowe nothinge of certaintie: but I did, in my letters for Englande at the ſame time, preſſe that point ſoe harde, that I thinke it cannott yett be forgotten. And your lordſhip maie be well aſſured, that this ſtate will lett noe opportunitie ſlippe in that kinde, ſupportinge themſelues alwais as muche by pollicie as ſtrengthe.

The monimente (whereof I haue made mention in ſome of my former lines) which this republick had giuen order ſholde be erected in memorie of the deceaſed fra. Paolo (as my ſelfe hathe beene an eye-wittneſſe) was almoſte broughte to perfection; but nowe of late, vpon newe reuewe, I finde it at a full ſtoppe: whereby I perceiue there be ſome freſhe threatninges from Rome; or they are contente to let his memorie die with himſelfe: which I thinke it will hardlie doe, hauinge lefte moniments behinde him *ære perenniora*, which euen time, the deuowrer of all thinges, will not eaſelie obliterate.

Concerninge the duke of Vrbins eſtate, (of which I haue likewiſe made mention) I heare that the pope and the duke of Tuſcanie were once come to this agreement (buyinge and ſellinge the ſame in that dukes lifetime) that for 900000 ducates the duke of Tuſcanie wold releaſe his claime to anie parte or parcell of the ſame; prouided that, till the money were paide, he mighte haue ſome of the principale fortes thereof for caution: but the pope beinge vnwillinge to yeeld anie other ſecuritie then the apoſtolike chamber, this contracte is quite broken off, and bothe of them begin to ſtande vpon theire garde. Nowe other neighboringe princes, who wolde be lothe to ſee this eſtate added to either of theires, (by waie of diuerſion) leaſte they ſhold ſwell to a formidable greatneſſe, perſwade a matche betweene the popes nephewe and the widdowe of the deceaſed prince; in which coniuncture this diſunion is moſte like to determine: and vnleſſe this flame breake out into ſome fier, the armes of Italie maie growe ruſtie.

Your honor maie be pleaſed to receiue herewith all the letters of two weekes from Englande, which bothe came to my handes upon Thurſdaie laſte; from whence, bleſſed be the greate God of heauen, that guidethe them! that all thinges goe well there, and that nowe we begin to diſtinguiſhe better of colours: ſoe that I hope, thoſe that wold ſwallowe vs vppe by theire ſubtill proceedinges, ſhall, in the ende, concocte nothinge but theire owne diſgraces. Your lordſhip maie receiue another letter, which, I thinke, comethe from the Lowe Countries, but broughte to my handes by a porter without anie recommendation. Thus, leſte I ſholde giue your lordſhip too muche trouble, with humble thankes for your lordſhips fauours, I haue noe more to ſaie, but that I will alwais remaine

Venice, this $\frac{4}{14}$. of
March, 1624.

Your Honors ſeruaunte at commaunde,

Mic. Branthwaite.

I heare Sir Iſaac Wake is to departe within fewe weekes from England for this place.

To Mr. Secretary Calvert.

Right Honorable,

THIS day the baggage and victuallers are paſſed the water for the Aſian army: the great vizier hath order to paſſe within tenne daies, and in tenne more to beginne his march. They haue pretended this delay, vpon want of graſſe; which while it hath growen, the Perſian hath ſtollen away, rather then conquered, beeing without reſiſtance; the prouince of Diarbeck, the antient Meſopotamia, whereof the head citty, Hamitt, makes ſome preparation for defence, beeing commanded by a valiant baſſa: butt it is feared the next newes will bring the ſurrender; the reſt is allready yielded, Nisbin and Merden beeing taken, which are in thoſe parts of moſt importance. It is reported, that hee tranſplants the people; and wee know not where hee hath limitted his ambition; beeing hee will haue this ſommer at leiſure, before the grand ſigniors army can encounter him. By his courſe, it ſeemes, he purpoſeth firſt to ſeparate the Arabiacs, and all to the Eaſt of the Perſian ſea, from this empire; for, beginning at Babilon and Balſara, hee goeth right northward toward Darbent on the Caſpian ſea, and wilbe poſſeſſed of more cuntry then hath bene gotten in many yeares. I dare not mention yt.

WITHIN fewe dayes wee ſhalbee reſolued what the deſſignes of Abaſſa baſſa haue bene, who yett continues his rebellion; and though newe meanes is made to reconcile him, it is doubted hee will not truſt: his army encreaſeth daily; ſo that, it ſeemes, hee trifled out the winter with greater thoughts in his head then Angora. Butt this miſtery is too deepe for mee; hee lyes in the way of the grand ſigniors army; the Janizaries will not conſent to his pardon, nor the Spahees to fight with him. Wee know not whoſe enemy hee is, nor whoſe frend; butt now it will be tryed. If hee abide the comming of the great vizier, ſome ſtrange ſtratageme, or a cruel battaile, will ſucceed it: vpon the concluſion with him, will depend much of the ſafety of this empire.

THIS day arriued letters from the prince of Tranſiluania; and within 4, his ambaſſador is expected: they report, That there is litle hope of peace by treaty; the emperor beeing ſtrong, and demaunding the reſtitution of all Hungary; to which the grand ſignior will neuer conſent, nor Gabor willingly ſurrender. They haue procured order for all the frontire garriſons, which may ſend abroad betweene 15 and 20000, vnder 5 beglerbeghs, and are promiſed 15000 Tartars; vpon which ayd hee doth moſt depend, in occaſion of any inuaſion: butt it is thought that hee may faile of theſe; becauſe, for certeyne, there are in readineſs 40000 Coſſacks to fall in ſomwhere, and, it is moſt probable, to reuenge the incurſions made vpon them. Butt the grand ſignior will interpoſe all his authority to appeaſe them, by reſtrayning the Tartars, and commanding them to hold the peace with Poland, if his letters come not too late, beeing reſolued to maynteyne Bethlem with all the power they can ſpare; and therefore hee is encouraged ſo farre, as hee will not eaſily quitt his hold. I know they both would now bee gladd of peace, if their differences were not ſo greate, and almoſt impoſſible to reconcile; the one exaſperated with loſſes; the other, with contempt and ſcorne: and I haue heard, that ſome miniſters of Gabor haue motioned to the French to bee a meanes of pacification; butt it wilbe very difficult to make any, that ſhall content both parts and this ſtate, who hath the greateſt intereſt: and now there is a murmur, that the emperours ambaſſador here ſhalbee ſtaid as an hoſtage; which is an ill ſigne, and a practice vſuall when they haue no good meaning: butt to make any inuaſion, they are vtterly vnable. This affaire then depends now vpon the emperor, who deſires only a neutrality from the grand ſignior, which will not bee admitted; and it is very like to breake out into a ſharp warre, wherein Gabor will make good ſhift, eſpecially if he haue any other countenance from Germany.

I DOUBT nott your honor is weary of theſe themes; butt wee haue no other variety, butt in theſe very much. The laſt poſt I preſumed to write to his highnes. If there bee any thing in this, that is worthy addition to the former, your honor will doe mee the fauour to acquaint his majeſtie, and his highneſs; for whom I will pray, though I can doe them no ſeruice: and ſo I committ your honor to the holy protection of our moſt gratious God.

Conſtantinople,
$\frac{18}{28}$. April, 1624.

Your Honors moſt humble and affectionat ſeruant.

I HAD forgotten to acquaint your honor, that Sir Edward Herbert hath ſent vnto mee a letter from the French King, earneſtly commanding his ambaſſador to pay our nation his debt; which I could not omitt to acknowledge for him.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

SINCE this laſt winter warre, which coſt little bloudſhed, though poore peſants payd dearely for it, (of which I gaue your lordſhip a large account) wee have had a dead tyme in theſe parts. Now affaires ſpring vp with the ſeaſon, the ennemy being drawing together at Goch in Cleueland, and Weſel, whether forrage and

1624. proviſions of all ſorts are brought in botes, and two bridges vpon botes are putting in readines; with the one of which it is thought they will croſſe the Rhine aboue Rhees, and with the other below, betwixt Griet and Dornick, and take that ground where his excellency hath vſually encamped theſe laſt ſummers; wherby they will begyrt Rhees betymes, and beſiege it nearer when the ſeaſon is proper. And though this be foreſeene by his excellency, who doth very well iudge of the importance of that ground, which is open, and very advantagious *primo occupanti*, yet his accuſtomed courſe of preſerving his men (which he feares would be conſumed by ſicknes, yf he ſhould goe ſo timely into the field, before he ſhall have moſt neede of them) makes him willingly lett ſlip the opportunity of preventing the ennemy; which he might eaſily doe, and maintayne the ground, yf he were once poſſeſſed of it: yet he is more forward then ordinary in rayſing of wackgelders or garriſon-holders, (as they now call them) of which commiſſions are now giving out for 6000.

The ennemyes firſt exploict, by reaſon of their chiefe rendez-vous at Goch, is thought, wilbe eyther vpon Rhees or Genep; in one of which are 2000 men, and the other 900; and both places well provided and fortifyed, ſave onely that Rhees is ſomwhat damnifyed towards the river by the late inundations.

There hapned an encounter the 7th of this preſent, neare Weſel, betwixt a convoy of 52 Spaniards led by a captayne of that nation, and 58 of two partyes conioyned of Rhees and Emmerick; wherin the Spaniards were all ſlayne, except the captayne, (who ſaved himſelf in a bote over the Lip) and three ſoldiers, and amongſt them one Alferes in office, and two reformados. On this ſide 7 were onely ſlayne, (amongſt which was a ſergeant, who commaunded the reſt) and 10 or 12 hurt; which were brought well of, notwithſtanding three troopes of horſe of Weſel, and 200 foote, which had them in purſuite.

Here is arriued a ſea captayne of this province of Holland, (Dorp, who ſtands to ſucceede Vbdam in place of vice-admiral) in good ſtate both for ſhip and men, with the loſſe of 3 onely, and 14 or 15 hurt, though he were aſſayled and boorded about ten dayes ſince by 5 Oſtenders and Dunkerkers on the coaſt of France, about Rochell; from whence he convoyed 30 ſayle of wyne marchants, who all left him in fight to trye his fortune; and one of them, a rich ſhip of Amſterdam, admirall of the reſt, was taken, after Dorp had quitt himſelf, and caryed away into Biſcay. This Dorp tranſported count Mansfelt into England (as he touched at Bullen in his returne); who, when he landed at Douer in the long bote of the man of warre, deſired he might not be ſaluted by artillerye, till he might have tyme to be on horſeback, and ſett forward on his iorney; but when his followers came after him in another ſmall ſhip, he was content to have the honor done him: which ſheweth, he apprehended the like entertaynement he mett with in France, to be ſtopped at the port.

Wee have here the count of Groisbeck, ambaſſador extraordinary from the elector of Collen, about better obſervance of neutrality in Liegeland; who being a man of quality, and much practice in negotiation, it is here believed, (and advertiſed from Bruxells, that Peckius was with him lately at Lovain, and that he gave him commiſſion to make ſome overture for renewing of the truce) he hath ſome more important treaty in charge: but as yet he hath made no ſuch matter appeare; for, having ſeene his propoſitions and papers to the States, I can pick nothing out of them to ſuch purpoſe; yet in privat diſcourſe he caryeth himſelf ſuſpitiouſly. Which being knowne to the States, and the miſchiefe which may follow both at home and abroade, in ſlackening contributions and ſuccours, they haſten his diſpatch with ſome reaſonable contentment in his pretended buſines, though not all he deſires.

Here is arrived from Bruxells one Peltz, an active fellow on that ſide, employed about exchange of priſoners, which is finally accorded betwixt the infanta and the States; here being on this ſide about 25 or 26 ſett downe in a liſt by the infanta, all priſoners of warre, except Vphouen the prior of Antwerp, and two Jeſuits, which are caſt into the reckoning: and on the other about 130, taken by the ſhipps of Dunkerke, and thoſe other ports of Flanders: and though the number be vnequall, they begin here to thincke they are over-reacht in the exchange; becauſe, in the infantas liſt, many of the priſoners have the title of dons; and thoſe which are priſoners in Flanders, are moſt of them, yf not all, ſhippers or fiſhers. But methinckes they have here no reaſon to complayne, becauſe fiſhers and ſhippers are the dons of this ſtate; and I am glad, that, by this meanes, the old prior of Antwerp ſhall enioy his liberty; who, by the commandement I receaved heretofore from his maieſty, may acknowledge obligation to his maieſty for his lyfe.

THE duke of Nuburgh, having bene a good ſpace at Duſſeldorp, where he aſſembled the States of thoſe countreyes of Juliers, Cleues, Berck, and Marckland, and fruictleſly indeauoured to engage them in a defenſiue warre againſt this ſtate, doth now pretend a new buſines, to deuide or contract with Brandenburgh, and remove all ſtrangers out of thoſe countreyes; to which effect, he makes it be vnderſtood here, That the count of Swartzenburgh, Brandenburghs chiefe counſellour, ſhould be about this tyme with him at Duſſeldorp, with ample commiſſion (of which he ſheweth a copie) to treate and conclude all things betwixt them. But they will reckon without their hoſts, vnles they have the conſent both of the Spaniſh ſide and this, which is no eaſy matter to be obtayned.

THE king of Poland hath had much diſpute with his ſubiects, in a parliament he hath lately held at Warſouia, in which a yeares truce is concluded with the king of Swede; and therby it is likely a rupture betwixt Swede and Denmarke may be prevented: for Denmarke was thought to be laying hold on that diverſion of Poland, for ſome deſſigne vpon Swede, for which he had (as our laſt newes beare) 3000 foote and 1000 horſe in readynes; but now he may be more eaſily perſuaded to peace, and to employ his ſtrength to better purpoſe.

OF a purpoſe in England, to ſend Sir Robert Anſtrudder to the king of Denmarke, and the princes in thoſe parts, your lordſhip will haue heard; the delay of whoſe diſpatch proceedes of more irreſolution, then agreeth with ſuch declarations as haue bin made both by his majeſty, and the parlement; of which (though I doubt not but your lordſhip will haue them from other hands) herewith I ſend you copies.

AT the date of my laſt letters out of England, which were of the 11th of this preſent, the States ambaſſadors had not then any commiſſioners appointed to treat with them; yet preparation of 12 of his maieſties ſhips went forward, with order to ioyne as many marchants vnto them as ſhould make 50 ſayle: and a queſtion is putt hether, vnder-hand, to the States, Whether, for the queene of Bohemias ſeruice, they can be content to ioyne 20 ſhips to our fleete? To which a goode anſweare is made; and here they will be forward enough in any goode action: but I finde we are ſtill in danger to be led on with other hopes; for which the Spaniard makes preparation, in drawing the deliberation of the buſines of the Palatinat from Vienna to Madrid; and yf that be once obtained, your lordſhip may eaſely iudge what a bayte that will be to ketch vs with, who haue been nibbling all this while at a bare hooke. And when all is done, no more can be promiſed of treaties of Madrid for the Palatinat, then hath bin for the Valtolina; the reſtitution wherof was abſolutely promiſed ſome yeares ſince, but as far from effectuation as the firſt day, vnleſſe it be vppon new and hard conditions: but we muſt attend the euents.

I AM now to render your lordſhip hartie thanckes for your many letters, of which the laſt are of the 21. February. The queene of Bohemia hath the peruſal of them all; and though ſhe doth not often take knowledge therof, *cave putes* that ſhe doth ether neglect you or them: and doe not entertaine any jealoſies; for I aſſure your lordſhip, I know none, of whoſe affection and habilitie ſhe is better perſwaded, nor none who hath better part in her fauour, then your ſelf; and of this ſhe hath commaunded me to aſſure you. For the change and variation of affaires which paſſe our hands ether for managing, or aduertiſing, we neede not much trouble our ſelfs with the conceit therof. And therfore, if ether you or I fayle in our iudgments of Gabor, lett us not giue ouer ayming at his ends; which, I concurre with you, are all guided by priuat intereſt, notwithſtanding his publique pretences; but that hath great part in the publique; and I haue written into England more then once to the ſame effect I perceaue you haue done, to make vſe of that occaſion: but the neglect therof I impute, with many other matters of like nature, to irreſolution, which cannot longer laſt with vs. Thus, I kiſſe your ladies hands, and committ you both to Gods bleſſed protection.

Hagh, this 26. of
Aprill, 1624.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Advices from Conſtantinople, $\frac{1}{11}$ May, 1624.

THE diſpatch of the vizier and the army for Aſia, is ſtill delayed, and litle ſpeech when they ſhall depart: in the meane tyme the Perſian preuaileth, without any oppoſition of conſequence. What the internall cauſe of this ſlowneſs is, I cannot diſcouer, though I am ſure there is ſome that muſt ſhortly diſcouer itſelfe: all that outwardly appeares is a ſuſpition, and complaynt from the Black-ſea; the citty of Caffa hauing ſent their mufti, and other commiſſioners, to enforme the grand ſignor, that 400 boats of Coſſacques are abroad, that they haue done great ſpoiles on the coaſt of Tartaria, and of this empire, and taken many ſhipps laden with prouiſion for the port; and 40000 more armed and horſed, ready for ſome land attempt, which hath putt all thoſe parts into great feare, of which they haue deſired that preſent care and prouiſion might bee taken and ordered for their defence. Whereupon there hath bene held a new councell, and Ibrahim baſſa diſpatcht with 13 gallies, to make guard vntill more ayds can be ſent. And it is now in conſultation, that the capten baſſa and the whole fleete ſhall follow them; wherby the Mediterran and iſlands will bee expoſed to danger; but I think they are here more ſecure of the Spaniards, then of any enemy. And for prevention of incurſions by land, it is alſo ordered, That Biram baſſa, now brother-in-lawe to the grand ſignor, ſhall ſpeedily bee ſent as generall of the frontire beghs of Valachia vpon the Danuby, and to keepe his reſidence at Raſgratta or Ozu. Hee will depart within ſix dayes; but, as I heare, hee refuſeth to haue any Janizaries, or others of theſe orders; butt rather will take and write newe, whom they call ſegmen, or hyred ſoldiours, and of theſe not aboue 3000; with power to command all the garriſons, and to raiſe the cuntry in any occaſion; butt withall they ſend newe commands, and letters into Tartaria and Poland, to quiett all thoſe motions, if they can. To which end there is ſpeech of a ſecrett and ſodaine change of the Tartar han, and to ſend back Jean Geray, the laſt yeare depoſed.

THE emperours ambaſſador hath obteyned and taken his leaue, but not yett departed; hee was feaſted and veſted with extraordinary honor, almoſt to flattery; inſomuch, as the manner, ſo vnuſuall in this court, makes vs collect a great deſire of peace and ſatisfaction on that part, from whence they are not free of the feare of an inuaſion; it beeing aduiſed from the frontire, that the emperour hath afoot 40000 ſoldiours; and the beghs of Greece haue made petition, that theirs may not be ſent into Aſia, butt left for the defence of the cuntry; which hath bene refuſed them, with promiſe of other care and prouiſion.

THE expected ambaſſadors of the prince of Tranſiluania are arriued five dayes paſt, butt as yett haue no audience from the vizier; neither doe wee know their meſſage; but coniecture by many circumſtances, that firſt they haue inſtruction to excuſe the laſt truce, and to giue account of the treaty now in hand at Vienna and Newheüſel; wherein, it ſeemes, they haue ſo litle hope, becauſe the emperours demands are reſtitution of all, that their principall arrant is to ſollicitt ſpeedy order for ayds; wherein they ſhall receiue all ſatisfaction, command beeing giuen before their arriuall, for the 5 beghs and garriſons of Hungary, with a promiſe of Tartars; butt I am perſwaded (vppon very good ground) that this ſtate will doe nothing to breake with the emperour, butt only in the defenſiue; and that they and Gabor both, foreſeeing how doubtfull the ſuccours of the Tartars are, by reaſon of the preſent arming of the Coſſacks, and how vnfitt it is to prouoke newe enemyes, they will take any reaſonable conditions of peace, rather then the hazard of an vnſeaſonable warre. Wherein, hauing endeauoured to diſcouer their reſolution, I finde, that they inſiſt vpon the league and truce they haue with the emperour, and vrge it to his miniſters, that they may not bee forced to a breach by the defence of Bethlem, and they are no great diſſemblers in ſuch occaſions; butt if the emperour reſolue to attempt any thing in Hungary or Tranſiluania, by armes, they will leaue all Aſia to the vttmoſt of hazard, and turne both their care and force for the mayntenance of him and their poſſeſſions in Chriſtendome. Theſe vncertentyes and diſtractions are part of the cauſes of the delay to diſpatch their army againſt the Perſian. Beeing, as it were, round beſieged with open enemyes, jealouſies and feares from ſuſpected frends.

From Mr. BRANTHWAITE, *Agent at* Venice.

Righte Honorable,

THIS prince and ſignorie wente the laſte weeke to vewe theire arſinal, rather (I thinke) *pro forma,* then anie greate need they haue, at the preſent, to drawe out what is theare; the pointes of theire heuieſte enimies ſwordes beinge tourned another waie.

CERTAINE Turkes of late, vpon the Dalmatian ſide, for ſome affronte (as they did pretend) offered them by the ſubiects of this ſtate about Zara, entred into ſome of the territories bellonginge to the ſame, where (for reuenge) they begunne to robbe and ſpoile at their pleaſure. Nowe the poteſtà, or officer of this ſtate, for that place, vpon the hearinge, ſente out armed Italians, who beate them back, killed ſome ten, and wounded manie of the reſte: which impetuous courſe, I perſwade my ſelfe, they wolde not haue taken, vnleſſe they ſawe the Ottoman empire in that diſorder and declination it nowe is, beinge in ſuche caſes, heretofore, wont to complaine at that port.

IT is here confidentlie reported, that the buſineſs betweene the pope and duke of Tuskanie, aboute the eſtate of Vrbine, is alredie compoſed; the duke beinge contente, at lengthe, to receiue the popes money, and releaſe all claime to the ſame, there wantinge nowe nothinge els but inſtruments to confirme the bargaine; which will quenche the fier that was allreadie kindled in that parte of Italie.

AFTER the archbiſhoppe of Spalato his retourne from Englande to Rome, and his peace made by the Spaniſhe theare; I heare he was commaunded by the pope and inquiſition, to write and publiſhe a recantation of thoſe bookes he put forthe at his firſt reuoult, againſte the authoritie of the churche of Rome; but more eſpeciallie to cuer that greate wounde he had giuen the pope, by callinge him monſtrous heade of the ſame. Which palinodia he was content to ſinge, but ſoe perfunctorilie, as, vpon peruſal, it gaue pregnant occaſion of newe miſtruſte: inſomuche that the pope and inquiſition gaue order to the cardinal Cleſel (his auncient friend and acquaintance) to aduertiſe him in ſome ſharpe maner of this his faintneſſe. Which the cardinal did, but in ſuche a manner, that the buſhope anſwered him, (thinkeinge he had rather come as a friend to aduiſe, then from authoritie to check) That he neither wold, nor colde, write anie more in that behalfe; addinge withall, That he neither had that meanes nor reſpect he looked for in that place; with other circomſtances of diſcontent. Which anſwer the cardinal (rather ſtriuinge to gaine the creditt of a ſtrict negotiator, then a mittigator of his friendes offence) did relate with ſuch diſadvantage to the buſhoppe, that vpon Thurſdaie fortnight he was ſente for by the pope and inquiſition; and after ſome howers of examination, was committed priſoner to caſtel Sant Angelo; where it is thought he ſhall ſpende the reſte of his daies in muche miſerie, or ſhortlie be putt to deathe abroade with greate reproche: howſoeuer, I thinke the matter be not greate; for he that is of one religion in his youthe, and of another in his midle age, will be of none before he dies.

THERE is nothinge doone as yett concerninge the Valtalina; onlie the Frenche kinge, who is heade of the *collegati* for that buſineſs, hathe ſente a gentleman to the duke of Savoy, and another hether, thoughe he be not yett comme, to knowe howe the count Mansfelte ſhalbe diſpoſed of, who is nowe in France, and was drawne thither to be general for that leage.

YOUR lordſhip maie pleaſe to receiue ſuche letters as my brother hathe recommended to my care. And thus, with the remembrance of my humble ſeruice to your honor, I kiſſe your handes, and reſt

Venice, this 6th of Maie,
ſtilo nouo, 1624.

Your Lordſhips, alwais to be commaunded,

MIC. BRANTHWAITE.

1624.

Another from the ſame Hand.

Right Honorable,

SINCE the writinge of my laſte, I can finde nothinge worthie of your knowledge of this place; therefor your lordſhip maie pleaſe to vnderſtande, that I heare from Rome, howe that cardinal Bandino, heade of the congregation *de propaganda fide*, and the rector of the Jeſuites colledge theare, (beinge charged to relate weekely vnto the pope, what they heare concerninge the affaires of Englande) haue in theire laſte audience importuned his holineſſe to write a preſſinge letter to the Frenche kinge, That when he comethe to conditions with his majeſtie of Greate Britan, in anie treatie of a matche betweene the prince his highnes, and the ſiſter of that kinge, he wolde ſtriue to make the couenaunts as aduantagious as he colde, for the libertie of the Roman catholikes in Englande; which letter they haue obtained at the popes handes, but not without this cenſure laide vpon them; that it is rather ſome Spaniſhe practice, to make a diuerſion of that treatie, then for anie good they meane the catholiques; for they are bothe of them wholie adheringe to that faction. And thus you ſee what plotts are laide, to worke vpon the good natures of that kingdome. And thus, with my dailie prayers to the Almightie, to conſerue it in libertie and happineſſe, and your lordſhip in all healthe and content, I reſt nowe, and alwais,

Venice, this $\frac{15}{25}$. of
Maie, 1624.

Your Honors moſte humble ſeruaunte,

MIC. BRANTHWAITE.

YOUR lordſhip maie be pleaſed to receiue the letters of 2 weekes, which I receiued by the laſte.

To the QUEEN *of* BOHEMIA.

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

HOW to expreſs my joy in receiuing your Majeſties fauour, but as a man reuiued from famine and dearth, I know not: if your Majeſtie find by my later letters any trouble or feare in mee, you muſt alſo diſcouer a care and zeale to preſerue my ſelfe in your gracious opinion; and therfore you wilbe pleaſed to pardone the effects of infinite deuotion. Now I am not only content, but proud, and can forgiue any malice againſt mee, ſeeing it hath not beene able to hurt mee; reſiſted by your goodnes, I can alſo deſpiſe yt.

SEEING your Majeſtie doth take knowledge, that you read all my diſcourſes to my lord ambaſſador, which are directed to him with that intention, that continued principally for your ſeruice; I will preſume now alſo to referre your Majeſtie to one, that wayts upon this, encloſed to him. In the matters that moſt concerne your Majeſtie, which are the hopes of the prince of Tranſyluania, I haue written the truth as neare as coniecture can come, where I am none of the councell. Your Majeſtie muſt not exactly examine euerye particular, butt collect a generall concluſion out of all; which is, That yett ther may bee a warr, becauſe the emperor treates high, and Gabor is exaſperated; but the aſſurance eyther to beginn yt, or to mayntеyne yt, muſt not only depend upon ſuccors from this ſtate, who, if they haue will, muſt giue way to occaſion, beeing not able to doe much. Therfore, as I know that nothing can now bee of more aduantage to your Majeſtie, then a diuerſion on this ſyde, ſo I haue often intimated to your Majeſtie, and to England, that if you relye upon yt, you muſt doe ſomwhat to foſter yt: I am perſwaded, a ſmall encouragement from ſome chriſtian prince woulde confirme him. And your Majeſtie may pleaſe to remember what I once mooued, That he might bee taken into the proteſtant vnion of Germanye. I honor him for his many excellent parts; yett I will preſume ſo far to judge him, that his motions and affections are principally directed upon his owne aduancement or ſaftye. He is ſeated betweene two oppoſite great ſtates, and muſt encline to one of them, if he haue no other ſupport: to this, is ſcandalous, and, I thinke, he is weary of yt. I ſee upon what loathed conditions he depends, the refuges of neceſſitye. To the other, is not ſecure for him, and to Germanye dangerous: therfore both were to bee preuented. Seeing it is euident, that in all his wayes he hath only ſought out ſome on whom to relye, it were a good councell, to reconcile and take him home among thoſe of his owne religion, which promiſeth moſt fayth. Hath he not lately ſought a wife in the howſe of Auſtria? and then he would thinke himſelfe ſafe in the alliance. That beeing refuſed, Hath he not ſought to marrye the kingdome of Hungarie, and ſo to ſhelter himſelfe under the wings of the grand ſignor? but he hath found that a yoake, rather then a crowne. Ther is then a third way in which he hath not gone, becauſe it was neuer opened to him. It is not fitt for mee to direct yt; his majeſtie of Bohemia muſt take it into conſideration: I may hurt him by good councell; if I haue ſtriken fire, another muſt kyndle the light, that hath mor direction and abilitye.

I AM ouerjoyed with the newes of the happy vnion of the parlament, and moſt humbly thancke your Majeſtie for the kyngs ſpeech. Meethinckes, therin I diſcouer the ſecrett armyes that were ſhowed by prayer to the ſeruant of Eliſha. I beſeech Almighty God direct them to the end, and infuſe into their hearts ſuch a concord and temper, that they may depend upon their head, his majeſtie; that he may bee inabled to requite thoſe deceipts openly, that haue been practiſed in corners; to repayre the honor of his highneſs the prince; to recouer your Majeſties eſtates, and to augment them; and to protect the true religion, trampled upon by a double tyranny.

I AM exceeding glad of the ſafe arriuall of the noble count of Tour to his only deſires, which were to offer his ſeruice once more to your Majeſties. I haue acknowledged to him his fauor, to continew me in his remembrance: what I could doe to him here, was much ſhort eyther of his meritt, or my affection; to accept that only, is more then recompence. Whoſoeuer profeſſeth ſeruice to your Majeſtie, is my maſter: I am then ſo much your Majeſties deuoted, that if you expreſs good of mee, you muſt vouchſafe to command mee; by a naturall negligence the beſt growes out of uſe. If eyther the kyng of Bohemia, or your Majeſtie, thincke mee worthy of any fauour, I aske no other credence then the willing fruicts of my obedience. Vnder your Majeſties protection, I preſume to kyſs the kyngs hands, and to make this proteſtation, You may haue many mor able, but not one more faythfull, then

Yours.

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

BEFORE I could ſeale this paper, at the inſtant of diſpach, (and therfore your Majeſtie will pardon theiſe fragments, and diſordered writings) the new ambaſſadors of the prince of Tranſiluania came to viſitt mee. I endeauored to enforme my ſelfe fully from them of their affayres, and the reſolution of their maſter; and, to that end, told them ſomwhat of our preſent diſcourſes in England. I found their anſwers uery ſober and diſcreet, but not ſo warme as in former tymes. They confeſſed they found no inclination in this ſtate to an open breach with the emperour, nor that they much depended or affected ſuch dangerous ſuccours. They complayned, that ſince the diſaſter at Prague, their maſter had ſuſteyned the burthen of the warr alone, and oppoſed himſelfe ſingly agaynſt the enemye, upon many hopes and promiſes from Holland, and other parts, and upon expectation of the ſuccor of the duke of Brunſwicke; that the laſt yeare, he had geuen ſufficient teſtimony of his affection to the common cauſe; but that he had no helpe, not ſo much as an ambaſſador, or a letter, from any of his allyes: therfor, that he was enforced to gayne tyme to make a truce, which the emperor would now retrench and diſallow; that the peace was referred to a treaty at Buda; yett ther was tyme enough; to ſhow his ſinceritye to all his confederats, he had ſent ambaſſadors: if he ſawe any reſolution, actiuely, to giue him helpe, and to runne one fortune with him, he would juſtifye himſelfe to the world, and neuer make peace without them; but if he were left alone, he muſt giue way to neceſſitye. So your Majeſtie will conclude, that all hopes from that prince depend upon Chriſtendome, and after the reſolution of the princes of the vnion he doth only hearken, and according will direct his owne; and upon theſe doth he excuſe himſelfe in this port, and fynds an eaſy retrayct from his former profeſſion.

WHAT ſeruice I may doe them within my limitts, (which are not yett enlardged) your Majeſtie will not doubt of, becauſe they uſe your powerfull name; and beeing able to doe no more, I will pray for your Majeſties eternall felicitye.

Conſtantinople,
$\frac{15}{25}$ May, 1624.

1624.

To Sir DUDLEY CARLETON: *With Advices.*

My very good Lorde,

TWO of your lordſhips letters arriuing at once, the former without date, but not much elder then the laſt of the $\frac{1}{11}$th March, haue brought mee a new heart; hauing by them receiued, not only an aſſurance of her majeſties juſtice, to make a right conſtruction of myne, butt of her fauour from her owne hand; the long expectation whereof did vehemently torture mee, and I could not forbeare to expreſſe my jealouſy, in a thing ſo deare to mee as the loſſe of her good opinion; and I had alſo ſome cauſe, knowing how auerſe from myne, and from truth, for other ends, ſome other mans aduiſes from this place had bene. I attribute much of this right to your lordſhips loue, and to the good count of Tour, who knew here my wayes and thoughts in her ſeruice, and could diſcerne betweene ſyncerity and flattery. Now I am not only ſatisfied but ouerioyed, and therby emboldened to continue my old and direct way of writing my playne opinion, which in the encloſed I haue done at large, relating many circumſtances for euidences thereof. And becauſe I collect from your lordſhips letter, that you haue yett ſome hope of the prince of Tranſiluania, by the commiſſion giuen to the count of Tour, and their negotiation, what it is, I know not; butt I well know, here is no deſire to bee engaged in a warre, nor no meanes. What other meanes or encouragement Bethlem Gabor may haue, is aboue my reach; and if you build any thing upon him, hee muſt haue ſome countenance from that ſide, (I dare not name which) to aſſure him in his reſolutions; which now, I think, are enclyned to warre with leſſe meanes out of indignation; and ſmall matters in tyme would confirme him. That part of Hungary in his obedience is waſted, and can giue him litle helpe; his treaſure is exhauſted, and hee is now gone into Tranſiluania, to putt that cuntry vpon the rack for mony, that at leaſt hee may treat armed, and in the field. I will not auow euery particular in my diſcourſe ſent you; butt in moſt things I am not farr wide of the generall truth. It is not ſafe for mee to confeſſe how gladd I ſhould bee, that hee might ſerue her majeſtie; butt it is leſſe ſafe to be confident on vnſtable things. I doubt not, the count of Tour, in his owne ſyncerity, that knowes not the iniquity of a double heart, doth beleeue or hope for more (then I doe) from him; butt I haue thought fitt to reſerue a ſecrett for your lordſhip concerning him, which, I beſeech you, keepe, vntill you may vſe it for his good; nor would I write it to him, leaſt it might diuert him, where, perhapps, it is not true: I was aduiſed from a good hand, and a neutrall, rather a well-wiſher to the prince then the other ſide, that when he treated at Ghoding with the marqueſs de Monte Negro, and made many profeſſions of his deſire to ſerue, and bee reconciled to the emperour, ſo hee might bee receiued into grace, with reſeruation of his owne intereſts; the marqueſs replyed, Among many yll ſignes to the contrary, there was one that ſtuck much in the mynd of his maſter; which was, the keeping of the count of Tour ſo neare about him, the only cauſe, as he ſaid, of all the miſeries of Bohemia and Germany: that therefore, if hee deſired the emperour ſhould beleeue his profeſſions in greater matters, that hee ſhould giue him that teſtimony in a ſmall one, to diſmiſs him. Which, my authour ſaith, hee promiſed; and ſo found out this honorable way of an imployment into Holland, or to viſitt the king of Bohemia, not out of offence or diſlike to the count, butt to giue ſatiſfaction for the tyme, and during the treaty; which might not bee ill done, if it had bene clearely reuealed. If it may auaile him, in your lordſhips judgment, to know it, you may vſe your diſcretion, either to tell him, or to conceale it. I thank your lordſhip for the good newes of the parliament. I haue heard their noble reſolution, *ſuper totam materiam*; I ſhould bee more gladd to heare his majeſties declared, *ſuper unicam materiam*. I beſeech God continue among them the ſpiritt of vnion and temper, that they looſe not ſubſtances, and reall liberties, for ſhadowes and ſeeming; that the church of God may bee defended; her majeſtie, and her children, reſtored to honor; and his majeſtie, our lord, as much feared of falſe frends, as hee is beloued of true. And ſo I end; *fiat*, *fiat*. Amen.

Conſtantinople, 15. May,
1624.

Your Lordſhips affectionat frend to ſerue you.

Advices

Advices from Conſtantinople, 15. May, 1624.

ABASSA baſſa, the ſuppoſed rebell of Aſia, hauing collected his army together, is ſodainly riſen from Angora, and departed eaſtward, hauing done no ſpoile to the citty nor inhabitants, butt leauing behind him a better fame then any gouernour ſent from this port. It is giuen out in this court, that hee hath accepted the grand ſignors pardon, and, in obedience to his command, is directly marched towards Diarbecker, to vnite himſelf with Hafis Achmett baſſa, for the defence of that cuntry, who only hath made ſome head againſt the Perſian: butt his courſe is yett vncerteyne, and his fidelity by many ſuſpected. Whatſoeuer his reſolution bee, his departure hath done ſo much ſeruice to this ſtate, that hereby the Janizaries and Spahees are accorded, and encouraged to goe to the warre, who before could not bee drawne out, ſuſpecting one another, and fearing him more then the Perſian; ſome ſpeculatiue men ſtill continuing of opinion, that whatſoeuer hee hath done was by order from the ſtate againſt the Janizaries; butt that nowe, ſeeing they could not bee enticed ouer the water, to bee betrayed into his hands, nor hee aduance hither with the ſafety of the citty, to which they were all retired, and that a common enemy preuailed vpon this occaſion, the grand ſignor is forced both to conceale and chaunge his purpoſe, and to make other vſe of his ſeruice. This hath much coherence with the modeſty of his actions: butt I am perſwaded, though hee did firſt riſe at the command and for the deſſigne of ſultan Oſman, yett, that hee had other thoughts in his head, which haue miſcarried by delay; and that hee is departed in ſhowe of ſubmiſſion, if not againſt the Perſian, yett at leaſt to his owne gouerment of Arzerum; which hee will hold, and perhapps bee a looker on, and attend the ſucceſs of this great preparation and warre betweene the other; which, if hee doe no more, is a great good fortune to this ſtate, and doth exceedingly reuiue their hopes: for it is euident, if hee had ſtaid in the way, either the ſoldiours would neuer haue gone out, or bene ſubiect to daily mutinies and diſſentions, by reaſon of their factions. Butt now the great vizier, treaſurer, aga of the Janizaries, and all the officers and army, are paſſed to Scutary, and muſtered the 10th of this moneth, beeing ordeyned to march the 20th; which wee expect with great longing, though as yett they behaue themſelues ſoberly, and make ſhowe of reformation, and obedience to lawes. They ſpeake of 30000 Janizaries, and 40000 Spahees; butt I think the halfe is nearer the truth, many beeing gone before, and order giuen for the rendeuous, to make the army compleate about Burſia.

FROM the Perſian there is no more newes, but a report twice ſeconded, That he is dead. If it bee true, there is then a retorne of proſperity ſhyning vpon this ſtate, almoſt out of breath, and deſperate. But ſuch a rumour hauing bene an vſuall policy of that king, hoping thereby to ſlacken the haſt now made againſt him, it obteynes no creditt here, butt rather quickens them; for they ſay hee hath bene often dead, butt ſtill reuiues to ſome greater miſchiefe. It is thought, that the vizier will march directly toward Perſia by the way of Tauris, rather to make a diuerſion, then to fight with the enemy, or to recouer their owne. Howeuer, hee cannot doe much this yeare, vnleſs the other retire vpon the noiſe. Biram baſſa is departed generall of the frontire of Poland and Bugdania, with 4000 ſoldiours, and order to drawe together and command all the beghs and garriſons, and to raiſe newe forces on that quarter, in preuention of ſome attempt feared from the Coſſacks, who are in armes vpon the border 40000, and haue putt all into diſtraction.

TO the 13 gallies ſent to make guard in the Black-ſea, are added 10 more; who firſt tranſport Jean Gheray han, to reeſtabliſh him prince of the Tartars, and to depoſe Mehmett, aduanced the laſt yeare. This reſolution was carried very ſecrettly, and though there was ſome whiſper, yett hee was not declared vntill the day hee kiſs'd the grand ſignors veſt, tooke his leaue, mounted his gally, and departed. The cauſe of this ſodaine mutation is pretended, that Mehmet is accuſed by the Poles to haue broken the peace, and ſo they would pacify the Coſſacks vpon better hopes. Butt the truth is, hee is ſuſpected, becauſe hee hath excuſed to ſend ayd to the Aſian warre, beeing thereto required, as fearing the entry of the Coſſacks into his cuntry; and the rather, becauſe his brother Shachin Gheray, who fledd 12 yeares ſince to the Perſian, beeing in diſgrace with ſultan Achmatt, is nowe retorned into Tartaria,

1624. at this inſtant, when the Perſian doth inuade theſe dominions, as if there were ſome confederacy betweene them: and both theſe brethren are braue ſoldiours; and therefore it is feared, that a dangerous reuolt or warre may breake out in theſe parts; for if Mehemett bee not ſodainly ſurpriſed, it is thought he will defend himſelfe, and his poſſeſſion. When theſe gallies haue done their ſeruice to the newe prince, they are appointed to ioyne with the others, and to diſcharge Ibrahim baſſa, one Huzein baſſa, a vizier of the bench, beeing now ſent to that command; Biram baſſa hauing likewiſe orders to haue an eye vpon the Tartars, aſwell as on the Poles. Att the firſt departure of the firſt gallies, aſſoone as they came into the Black-ſea, they mett with a ſmall Carmiſall; who reporting, that only 40 boats of the Coſſacks were before them, the Janizaries mutined, and forced the generall to retire into the channell, and demand more ſtrength; who was checked, and ſupplyed with more men, and ſo proceeded.

THE capten baſſa prepares for the Mediterran, with fewe gallyes from the port, to bee ſupplyed from the iſlands; and if attall hee bee able to looke abroad, which is doubted, becauſe the Leuents and rowers, that are furniſhed yearly from Aſia, by reaſon of the troubles, as yett appeare not, hee will not goe farre; and rather for cuſtome, then action.

THE miniſters of the prince of Tranſiluania make no great noiſe. It is thought the grand ſignor will continue and conclude the peace with the emperour, for himſelfe and Gabor, if it may bee obteyned with any reaſonable condition. In this particular, I haue endeauored to diſcouer truth on all ſides, and to compare their words with their actions, and both with that litle I haue receiued from Vienna and Hungary. George Mehmett baſſa, the new chimacham, who is the patron here of Bethlem, and knowes (if any knowe) his ſecret purpoſes, one that would make no ſcruple to confeſſe to mee, if they intended a warre, did proteſt and ſweare, this ſtate was yett vnreſolued: that they had peace with the emperour, and would not beginne the breach: that the reſolution depended vpon the emperour, and his actions: that they could not refuſe to maynteyne the prince in all his rights, that had relation to this empire, butt in no other quarrell. This language is newe and vnuſuall in that man, who is a declared enemy to the houſe of Auſtria, and euer, heretofore, made equall claimes to Hungary, and to tribute from Auſtria.

WHEN the emperors ambaſſador had his leaue, and dined in a publique diuan with the viziers, hee beganne the diſcourſe purpoſely, and told them how ſtill it was rumoured, that the grand ſignor would grant newe aydes to Gabor. To which they all, with one conſent, did ſweare by their lawe, and the life of their ſultan, that it was falſe; that they reſolued peace and amity with his maſter; that they did diſauowe the actions of Bethlem the laſt yeare; that they would ſend commands to him to retyre into Tranſiluania, and to conteyne himſelfe in his limitts, and to giue no occaſion of ſcandall, or breach of the antient league between theſe empires; which if hee did not obey, they would abandon him. The mufti ſpake the ſame dialect, and a litle more ſharply, euen to threates; and now hee is preparing to depart full of ſatisfaction, and confident that Gabor muſt ſurrender all that he holds in Hungary; butt howe, and in what manner, is referred to the treaty at Buda, where the baron Altheim is to meet him in behalfe of the emperour, and where Mehmett baſſa, who is an imperiall pentioner, will haue the greateſt authority.

THE treſorer here, inſtead of conſenting to any ayds, hath ſharply demanded the 5 yeares tribute behinde for Tranſiluania, of the princes ambaſſadors lately arriued; who pleading for their maſter the many good ſeruices done to this ſtate, and the great expence of his warre, had only this reply: What ſeruice, what benefitt, what village giuen vs? You haue waſted the grand ſignors treaſure in your owne quarrell, and muſt repay it. Many ſuch encounters they haue mett ſince their comming hither, which makes them not ſo freſh and forward, as in former tymes.

FROM Vienna it is reported and confeſſed, That the ambaſſadors of the prince haue aduanced nothing, nor obteyned an audience of the emperour, but referred to commiſſioners; the demands and offers beeing ſo farre diſtant, that there is litle hope of agreement, vnleſſe Gabor yield. Hee hath required the quiet enioying of all that is in his poſſeſſion in Hungary, to bee gouernour during his life, to keepe the title of elect king, and the honor to haue a daughter of the emperour. Vpon which conditions hee hath profeſſed to liue and retire vnder ſhelter and obedience

1624. of the eagle. Theſe haue bene all refuſed with diſdaine, and nothing offered, hardly thoſe baronies graunted at the laſt peace, butt that abſolutly hee withdrawe into Tranſiluania; ſo that from this great difference only, the warre, if it followe, muſt arriſe; for the prince is full of indignation, and if hee finde himſelfe able any way to maynteyne his cauſe, hee will not giue place. Soe that then it muſt bee conſidered, from whence hee may expect ſuccours, that may animate him; from Turky hee can look for none to inuade. Butt I am perſwaded, though they haue giuen all theſe faire words to the emperours ambaſſadors, to facilitate the peace vpon ſome faire conditions (which I know they affect); yet, if the emperour will exact all, they will order the frontire garriſons to riſe in his defence, which may ſpare 15000 men. And beſides, I ſee a certeyne feare in this ſtate, that peace may not bee concluded; and therefore ſecretly they haue licenced many of the ſoldioury of Greece, appointed to the Aſian warre, to retorne, to bee in readines vpon all occaſions; and they will nott ſuffer the prince to bee thruſt out, ſo much to the aduantage and emolument of the emperour. Whether then hee can bee aſſured of any other helpe, by a diuerſion in the Lower Germany, or by any encouragement from any other prince, which were to him of moſt conſequence, and would moſt confirme him, is a matter beyond my judgment, and out of my region.

IT appeares then, that this empire is enuironed with many enemyes, and more feares: they ſeldome or neuer willingly haue had two great actions in hand at once; yett in this extreamity they haue ſett out 3 armies; one vnder Biram baſſa, for caution, vpon the frontire of Poland and Tartaria; another to the Black-ſea, to make guard againſt the inuaſion of the Coſſacks; a third, and the greateſt, for the oppoſition of the Perſian: and they prepare for two more, one for the Mediterran, the other for Gabor, if hee bee oppreſſed, beſides that ſent with Cigala the laſt yeare, and that with Hafis baſſa in Diarbecker, and Elias baſſa in Natolia; the one hauing attended the Perſian, the other Abaſſa baſſa: and now the city lookes as much diſpeopled, as if it had endured a 3 yeares plague.

THE piratts of Algier and Tunes haue caſt off all obedience to this empire, not only vpon the ſea, where they are maſters, butt preſuming to doe many inſolencyes euen vpon the land, and in the beſt ports of the grand ſignor. They beganne at Rhodes, where the caſtle ſhott at them: ſince, a fleete of 6 corſaires of Tunes mett with a Flemmiſh ſhipp, called the Moone, laden at Alexandretta; with whom, notwithſtanding their peace, they fought, and fired her, not ſauing any thing, butt ſome of the men, whom they made ſlaues: and after comming into the port of Salines at Ciprus, they found twoe Flemmings and two Venetians, able to fight with twoe ſuch fleets. Aſſoone as they came into the roade, they claymed peace of the Flemmings; proteſting, that if they would aſſiſt their enemies, the breach was on their parts, who thereupon vnworthily promiſed a neutrality: then they ſett vpon the Venetians. The captens went aſhore, to craue protection of the caſtle in the grand ſignors port; for which the begh demanded 50000 dollers, or elſe take their fortune; ſo they were expoſed to their owne defence. And the piratts beginning with the ſmaller ſhipp, ſhee made a good reſiſtance; butt hauing no help, ſhee was thrice fired, and at laſt burnt to the water. The capten of the Dolphin, the greater ſhipp, not ſhooting a ſhott, with his men ſtole aſhore, and fired her; beeing a veſſell of 800 tunnes, and armed with 48 peeces of braſſe; the ladings of theſe valued at 300000 dollers, of which the villaines ſaued nothing; and in all euills it was a bleſſing, that ſuch a ſhipp fell not into their hands, ſeeing the cowards were not able to keepe ſuch a fort. From thence they ſailed to Scanderone, where finding another Flemming and a Polacra, they ſurpriſed both, and then prepared to land. The aga of the ſcale, and all the inhabitants, fledd, and they ſacked the towne, and robbed all the warehouſes: nott herewith content, they ſett it on fire, ſo that nothing remaynes, butt ſtone walls, that would not burne, The greateſt loſſe to ſtraungers fell vppon the Dutch and Engliſh; wee about 10000 dollers, they 30000; and ſo they raigned in the port 8 dayes, and departed. An inſolence inſufferable, if this ſtate haue any ſenſe of honor or proffitt; for there is now no ſcale of the grand ſignors ſecure, and all trade muſt bee giuen ouer, if no preſent courſe for a full redreſſe.

1624.

From Mr. Secretary CALUERT.

My Lord,

I WRITT vnto you the viith of November laſt, That I had, according to your deſire, procured directions from his majeſty to Sir Edward Herbert, his ambaſſadour in France, for negotiating ſome accommodation in that point of difference betwixt you and the French ambaſſadour in that port, touching the precedence of your maſters; wherein, whatſoever hath been informed out of France, his majeſty, nor his miniſters heere in this court, did never yeild one tittle, ſince I had the honour to ſerve his majeſty in this place that I doe, nor no intimation given of any directions to be ſent vnto you for any ſuch purpoſe. It is true, (as I then advertiſed) that Sir Edward Herbert could not, by any diligence uſed in France, obtayne any reſolution therein, or order to their ambaſſadour at Conſtantinople, for conforming himſelfe to thoſe faire wayes which your lordſhipp had propounded for the common good of both nations, without preiudice to the honour of their princes, or deciding the queſtion. And therefore, his majeſty being herewith made acquainted, I writt vnto your lordſhipp, in that letter of November, That you ſhould doe well to avoyd all occaſion of conteſtation as much as might be, and to keepe his majeſties honour entire, though it were with ſome inconvenience another way; wherein, it was conceiued, they had their parts as well as you. And this I mention againe, becauſe I doubt, by ſome letters which I have received from you, that that diſpatch of November had miſcarryed; which I hope I ſhall vnderſtand now particularly, when you write next.

I DOE well remember, that when your lordſhipp was firſt ſent from hence vpon that imployment, you had it, among other inſtructions from his majeſty, to doe the beſt offices you could, in his majeſties name, vnto the affaires of the emperour, and the howſe of Auſtria; which his majeſty then hoped would haue been requited againe by the like good offices on their part towards him and his children. But the ſcene is cleane altered ſince that time; and the delayes which his highnes found in Spaine, and the vniuſt advantages taken by the emperour, and the reſt of his party, by colour of the late treatyes, to ſeize vpon the whole inheritance of his majeſties grandchildren, hath cauſed ſo ſharpe a reſentment, as, by adviſe of the parliament, his majeſty hath diſſolved actually all treatyes either for the match with Spaine, or for the Pallatinate; and is reſolved to recover that loſt patrimony by ſuch other meanes as God ſhall afford him. In which reſpect, your lordſhipp ſhall vnderſtand, That his majeſty thincks it now fitt you doe your endeavour, as much as you may, to keepe Bethlem Gabor in heart, by thoſe courteſies which you find in your power to doe him in that court, and to ſtirre vp his freinds to aſſiſt him; for that it concernes his majeſties ſervice to weaken the emperors party in whatſoever he may, with whom, in all likelyhood, he is to haue a warre.

THE parliament hath towards this warre, and for the defence of his majeſties kingdomes, given him, at this ſeſſion, three ſubſidyes, and three fifteenes, to be all payd within a yeare; and wee are now within a fewe dayes of our parting for this time, having many good bills ready for paſſage; and done one other greate example of juſtice vpon my lord treaſorer, the earle of Midleſex, who for oppreſſions, bribes, and extortions, is removed from both his places of treaſorer, and maſter of the wardes, impriſoned in the Tower, fined at fifty thowſand pownds, diſabled for ever bearing office in the commonwealth, and baniſhed for ever comming within the verge of the court: his ſtaffe and his ſeales were fetched from him yeſterday, and not yet diſpoſed of. For all other ordinary occurrents of this place, I muſt referre your lordſhipp to your other freinds, from whome, I ſuppoſe, you doe weekely receive them.

I HAUE yeſterday acquainted my lords at the boord with your laſt diſpatch of the vith of March; and with that likewiſe which you writt vnto the merchants, concerning your proteſt againſt the townes of Algier and Tunis. My lords expect, that the merchants ſhould attend them; and then they will take it into further conſideration, what directions is to be given you vpon it. In the meane time, I commend you to Gods holy protection, and reſt

S. Martins-lane,
18. May, 1624.

Your Lordſhipps aſſured freind, to doe you ſervice,

GEO. CALUERT.

Extract of a Letter to Sir GEORGE CALVERT. Conſtant. 31. Maij, 1624.

Right Honorable,

I RECEIVED a letter from his maieſtie, the 10th of this moneth, ſent to the grand ſignior, the contents whereof are my direction what I ſhould doe; the which I haue not yett deliuered, becauſe the diſpeed of the army would have deferred and cooled the anſwere, which I will ſollicitt. Therefore, I beſeech you, excuſe mee to his maieſtie, that I preſume not to write vnto him, vntill I can giue him ſome account of my ſeruice therein, which I hope ſpeedily to doe, to his ſatisfaction.

BY the laſt, I ſent your honor a relation of the preſent affaires: to which I can make no other addition, then that this day, after long expectation, the greate vizier and army for Aſia beginne to march. Abaſſa baſſa hath made many halts on the way, inſomuch as hee is ſuſpected of the Janizaries, that hee ſtayes for them; and at beſt, is feared that hee only will retorne to Arzerum, and keepe it. The Perſians death is no more ſpoken of; it is rather doubted hee will bee found aliue ſodainly neare Aleppo. The emir of Sidon threatens once more Damaſcus and Jeruſalem. The newe Tartar han, mentioned in my laſt, ſent to remoue Mehmett Gheray, in poſſeſſion, is againe recalled; who hauing, it ſeemes, ſome intelligence of the others comming, hath made ſhowe of reſiſtance; and this ſtate will not venture him into open rebellion, fearing hee may, by his brother, haue ſome correſpondence with the Perſian: which is not vnlike; the inuaſion of the one, and the liberty and retorne of the other, concurring.

THOUGH, I think, any aduiſe I can giue from hence, of the affaires of the prince of Tranſiluania, either comes too late, or is not reguarded in England; yett I will not neglect my duty to enforme, praying your honor to acquaint his maieſtie, and the prince.

HOWE hee made his truce, and hath begunne to treat peace in *Hungary*, and at the ſame tyme *practized ſuccours* from hence, and what hee is like to obteyne, my former diſcourſes haue mentioned. Since the arriuall of his newe ambaſſadors, they haue viſited mee, and deliuered mee a letter from their maſter, not in vſuall termes of recommendation of any of his affaires, butt barely of curteſy, and of credence to his miniſters. I haue kept *my old ſtile with them*, hauing *no other order*; but withall, endeauoured myſelfe to diſcouer the truth of their negotiation, and their princes reſolution. I haue found their language changed, and conſonant to the anſwere giuen mee by the *vizier* here. They informe, That the *emperour* ſeeks the warre vpon him, and will accept of no conditions, butt that hee retire out of *Hungary*, and confine himſelfe within the limitts of the *riuer Tibiſcus*; whereby hee muſt looſe *Caſſouia*, and allmoſt all his poſſeſſions in that kingdome: which hee wilbee loath to doe, and this empire more loath to conſent vnto; yett they can giue him no great aſſiſtance, butt will endeauor the beſt compoſition by the *treaty of Buda*. They excuſe him of the laſt truce at Ghoding, vpon the failing of many promiſſes made them from the Dutch ambaſſador, and the ouerthrowe of the duke of Brunſwick, whom he expected in Sileſia. They ſay, That ſince the diſgrace of Prague, hee hath ſupported the whole burthen of the warre, vndertaken for the quiett of Germany alone: That his allyes haue not only not performed ayds, butt not ſo much as ſent him a letter, or a meſſenger: That therefore it is wiſedome for him to ſecure himſelfe. And theſe excuſes paſſe well here, becauſe they fitt the tymes, and haue much ſhowe of reaſon in other parts, where outward things are only known. Butt herewith they profeſſe to this ſtate, That the prince will want ſuccours, which they ſollicitt for his defence; and ſhall haue all that can bee ſpared from the frontire, if there bee no accord. And in other places hee offereth himſelfe ſtill to continue the warre, vpon condition, that his allies, who expect eaſe from him, doe actually declare themſelues, and runne one courſe with him: that then he will neuer make a finall peace, vntill he can giue it to all Germany. And I am of opinion, though this ſeeking of ſubterfuges argue ſome alteration, that hee is more diſpoſed to a warre then euer, beeing exaſperated by diſdaine, if his meanes concurre. ——

[The Remainder of this Letter is omitted, being the ſame with part of that to the Queen of *Bohemia*. See before, p. 231.]

From Mr. BRANTHWAITE.

Right Honorable,

THE emperour, together with the Spaniſhe, who are *relata*, haue of late, as I heare from Rome, (vpon purpoſe to incommodat this ſtate) delte with the pope to ſerue Stiria, Carinthia, Tirol, parte of Dalmatia, and Slauonia, with ſalte, of which he hathe ſtore within his dominions; tellinge him, That he maie, *ex jure*, tranſporte it ouer the Adriatick without payinge anie tole or cuſtome for the ſame, and that it will yeelde him 60000 ſcudi *per annum*; which proiect the pope is reſolued to goe forwarde with, notwithſtandinge this republicque dothe chalenge to be abſolute lordes of the ſame: wherevpon, there is like to growe ſome temporal as well as ſpiritual diſcontents betweene him and them. Howſoeuer, this ſtate, becauſe it dothe not onelie touche theire priviledge, butt alſo their profitt, (vſualie ſeruinge thoſe parts with the ſame commoditie) will, noe doubt, diſpute theire right with his holines, as they haue formerly doone, euen in pointes of ſpiritual iuriſdiction. But nothinge is as yett putt in execution; thoughe a little more time will, peraduenture, diſcouer all. And this is all I can for the preſent afforde you; for the times are wonderfull barren of occurrents here, all action beinge drawne vnto the other ſide of the Alpes.

BY my laſte letters out of Englande, which came in the companie of theſe I ſende your honor herewithall, I vnderſtande, that Sir Iſaac Wake, lord ambaſſador for this place, had taken his leaue of his majeſtie, and was readie to ſett forwarde of his iorney; ſoe that I thinke it cannott be longe before he ariue here, nor before I take my jorney thitherwarde. And thus, with the humbleſte remembrance of my ſeruice to your honor, I committe you to the tuition of the Almightie, and reſte

Venice, this $\frac{5}{15}$. of
June, 1624.

Your Honors alwaies at commaunde,

MIC. BRANTHWAITE.

Another from the ſame Hand.

Right Honorable,

THE French ambaſſador in ordenarie with this republique went the laſte weeke to Rome, as he himſelfe gaue out, for ſome priuate devotion; but the worlde conceiues it is to aſſiſte Monſ. Betunes, ſent ambaſſador thether from the Frenche kinge about that importaunte buſineſſe of the Valtelina; wherein the kinge of Spaine hathe made himſelfe ſoe ſtronge at Rome, that it is thought he will ſerue himſelfe of that paſſage, (ſtil pretendinge he wolde vſe it for the defence of the catholique cauſe) to releeue himſelfe with ſuche forces as he can raiſe in Italie for this ſommers warre on the other ſide. It is ſaide the *collegati* make greate broglio againſte him; and, verie liklie, what they cannott doe by treatie, (becauſe, in ſuche proceedinges, his golde preuailes) they will trie what maie be doone by the ſworde.

THE cardinal Scaglia, ſomtimes commiſſarie of the inquiſition at Rome, hauinge had authoritie to examine and ſearche the papers of the late impriſoned archbuſhoppe of Spalato, founde he hathe plotted to transferr himſelfe into Greece, to auoide the popes importunitie, who ſtil laboured him to write a recantation to thoſe bookes he putt forthe (at his reuoult) againſte the authoritie of the churche of Rome: and it is thought, if not for that plot, he had beene at libertie before this. Howſoever, in this durance, they vſe him with faire termes, til they maie drawe ſomthinge from him to repaire the greate breache he hathe made in that churche. I cannott learne he yett conſentethe to write anie more; ſoe that it maie be (contrarie to all expectation) he will, in the ende, proue a martyre.

FOR Vltramontane occurrents, theſe which accompanie, maie be, will afforde you all, or the moſte parte; onlie giue me leaue to tell your honor, That here it goes current, that the matche betwixt Englande and France is concluded: but of that I wilbe ſparinge, hopinge the next occation will afforde you more. And thus, with the beſte remembrance of my ſeruice to your honor, I humblie take my leaue, and remaine

Venice, this $\frac{12}{22}$. of
June, 1624.

Your honorable Lordſhips, euer to be commaunded,

MIC. BRANTHWAITE.

To

To Mr. Secretary CALVERT: *With Advices.*

Right Honorable,

THE encloſed conteynes all our variety ſince my laſt; butt this day hath ſhowed how the troubles of Tartary doe affect this ſtate: for the grand ſignior reſoluing to maynteyne his authority, and to ſettle the newe prince, orders and diſpatches are ſending to all the beghs vpon the Danuby, and to the princes of Moldauia and Wallachia, to riſe with all their force to his aſſiſtance, who is yet much the weaker, and, in a kind, beſeeged; the capten baſſa commanded to bee ready within two dayes for the Black-ſea, to ſuccour him from thence, ſo that the Mediterran wilbee left open. Vpon this aduantage, Kopiſpolsky, one of the late priſoners here, and nowe generall of the Poles, is ſaid to haue entered Tartaria; which will doe no good, but rather part the fray, and bring them to agreement.

I RECEIUED a letter from the king of Poland, by his new-arriued nuntio, full of good words; butt I had rather haue my mony I lent his captaines here, vpon his word: butt I know what nation they are. This gentleman reports, That his maſter will requite his maieſties good offices here, by a mediation for the Palatinate: butt, *à Nazareth poteſt aliquid boni eſſe?* I ſhall continue to doe his maſter all good offices, for his majeſties honor, and my obedience.

WHAT to ſay of Bethlem Gabor, I am at a ſtand; his ambaſſadors ſollicitt their diſpatch, who haue obteyned all the defenſiue ayds of the frontire. The laſt aduiſe from thence brought, That his miniſters were departed Vienna, without fruict of their negotiation. Butt the duke of Sbaraſs, more freſhly from Poland, writes mee confidently, That the treaty is renewed, and ſhalbee continued to the end of June, with great hopes, on the princes part, of a finall peace; which will ſett the emperor at too much liberty, and I feare it is too late to preuent it.

I HAUE deliuered his majeſties letter here to the grand ſignior, by the hands of the chimacham, and haue receiued an order in writing for a full and reſpectfull anſwere; which I will not mention to his majeſtie till I ſend it, which ſhalbee by the next poſt: yett I would not conceale how well it was accepted, and how tymely it came, to eaſe and honor mee, and to doe great good to the merchants; the grand ſignior hauing giuen a ſharp command, vnder his owne hand, That neither I nor they bee no more affronted, diſguſted, nor iniuried. I profeſs truth, his majeſties name is in great authority here, and at this tyme eſpecially, euery miniſter ſhowing a deſire to giue vs content.

YOUR honor may better collect the occaſion, then I write it. You may pleaſe to acquaint his majeſtie with theſe generalities: by the next I will render myne owne account, by your honors fauour. I haue no further with which to trouble your honor; but relying vpon your accuſtomed protection and care, I humbly take my leaue.

Conſtantinople,
$\frac{13}{23}$. June, 1624.

Your Honors moſt affectionat ſeruant.

Conſtantinople, 12. June, 1624.

IT was doubted, ſome fewe dayes paſt, that Mehmet Gheray, laſt yeare made Tartar han, beeing encouraged by his brother Shachin, newly come from baniſhment in Perſia, would not ſubmitt to the grand ſigniors order, and reſigne his principality to his coſen Jehan Gheray, lately ſent and made prince; and therefore hee was againe recalled, fearing to putt that cuntry into trouble. Butt it ſeemes that, before that order could ouertake him, hee was landed, and Mehemet Gheray come downe with a great army to reſiſt him: and the generall of the gallies in the Black-ſea was forced to land both his Janizaries and artilery for his defence; and with ſuch power as they could make, not exceeding 4000, to entrench themſelues vnder the countenance of their ordinance; where there hath paſſed ſome ſharp blowes in three skirmiſhes, and on both ſides about 2000 ſlayne; the generall diſpatching one gally hither with the aduiſe, and requiring preſent ſuccours. Whereupon, the 11th of this moneth, a peremptory order came from the grand ſignior, That ſeeing his honor was now engaged, hee would maynteyne Jehan, and giue

1624. him ſpeedy ayds. To which end, a counſell the ſame day was held, and a reſolution taken to ſend ſupplyes; whether by ymploying the capten baſſa, now almoſt ready for the Mediterran, or by order to the princes of Bugdania and Wallachia, is yett vncerteyne. Thoſe two brothers, now in poſſeſſion, haue no retraict, butt muſt maynteyne their diſobedience by the ſword; which is a matter of as much danger as euer befell this empire.

THE army of the great vizier reſts about Eſmitt, and (if it will) ought to aduance this day: there is much hope of their valour; for allready they beginne to fight with their generall and themſelues. The Perſian continueth neare Diarbecher. Abaſſa baſſa is turned about, and encamped at Kaiſarie, which hee hath, in a manner, beſeeged, attending the comming of the vizier; but with what intent, no man knowes: hee is very ſtrong in horſe; and it is much feared by the Janizaries, that he waytes to betray them; they wilbee hardly drawne forward, his obedience beeing yett as doubtfull as euer.

THE emperors ambaſſador is departed, aſſured either of peace, or that his maſter, hauing aduantage, will take his choice. I receiued aduice, that the commiſſioners of Bethlem Gabor were retorned from Vienna, hauing done nothing; and that both parties prepared for warr: butt ſince, of the firſt of May, from a principall perſon, and of great quality, I receiued letters, that the truce and treaty was againe continued vntill the end of June, with full hope of a finall peace. Butt I am of opinion, if the prince haue any tymely countenance from Germany, hee is more affected to the warre then euer, beeing now preſſed to hard conditions.

THIS faction in Tartary will a litle diſcourage him: butt his miniſters here haue receiued full aſſurance of what ſuccour poſſible can bee giuen, if the emperour make not peace.

THE piratts of Tunes haue taken another Flemming about Ciprus, laden for the accompt of the Venetians and Genoueſes, to the value of 150000 dollers.

THE king of Poland hath ſent hither a nuntio with the capitulations, congratulations, and confirmation of the league and treaties. Whether they will ſee the aduantage vpon the Tartars, or not, is doubtfull.

From my Lord CAREW.

My noble Lord Ambaſſador,

MY laſt vnto your lordſhip bare date the 8th of December, 1623: ſince which tyme, I haue receaved one of yours, dated the 6th of March, which Mr. Branthwaite deliuered me the 12th of May followinge, 1624; and with it 3 large relations, as well of Bethlem Gabor, as of thoſe eaſterne parts; for all which and other your former favours, I retourne you many thanks, with the aſſurance of the conſtant affection I beare your lordſhip, ready to be demonſtrated in your ſervice.

THE 19th of February our parlament begann: the firſt thing in agitation proceeded from the commons houſe, preſenting vnto his majeſtie theire humble petition, That he would be pleaſed to breake of all treaties with Spayne, aſwell of the intended marriage, as the reſtitution of the Palatinate; in both which they alleadged, That his majeſtie had beene abuſed; and if he would be pleaſed to graunt theire humble deſires, they would give him (if warre ſhould enſue) theire ayde to the vttermoſt of theire abilities. The king, gratiouſlie acceptinge this franke offer, was pleaſed to declare and publiſhe the annulling of the former treaties; and, in his wiſdome, foreſeeinge that a dangerous warre was like to enſue, his demaunde was (for the immenſe charge which was like to fall vppon him) ſix entire ſubſidies, and twelue fifteenes. The commons, fearinge that ſo greate a charge would be too heavie for the people, durſt not (although theire harts aſſented therevnto) graunt the propoſition; but, for the preſent, they yeelded vnto three whole ſubſidies, and three fifteenes, to be leavied within the yeare; ſo as the kinge would be pleaſed, that the moneyes might be only expended for the maintenance of the warre that may enſue, and more particularlie for the defence of Englande, the ſecuring of Ireland, the aſſiſtinge of the States in the Vnited Provinces, and others his majeſties friends and allies, and for the ſetting forth of his royall navie: and farther, they

humbly

1624.

humbly prayed, That his majeſtie would vouchſafe, that when the ſubſidies were collected, that they might haue treaſurers of theire owne nomination for the cuſtodie thereof. This requeſt being graunted, they named, in the acte for theire treaſurers, Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir Edward Barkham, aldermen of London; Sir Paule Bammuge, barronett; Sir Richard Grubham, knight; James Cambell, George Whitmore, and Raph Freeman, aldermen of London; and Martin Bond, of London, haberdaſher: and theſe treaſurers not to yſſue any of the moneyes, but by warrant from the counſell of warre, nominated by his majeſtie, and incerted in the acte: the nomber are tenn; namely, George lord Carew, Foulk lord Brooke, Oliuer vicount Grandiſſon, Arthure lord Chicheſter; Sir Edw. Cecill, knight; Sir Edward Conwey, knight; Sir Horace Vere, knight; Sir Robert Manſfield, knight; Sir John Ogle, knight; and Sir Thomas Button, knight. I haue ſett them downe, and ranked them accordinge to the acte; otherwiſe you would marvell whie barrons preceade the vicount. The reaſon is ſubiect to your vnderſtandinge, becauſe the vicount Grandiſſon is not a peere of this realme; and Cecill placed before ſecretary Conwey, in regard of his birthe. It held ſome debate in the houſe, but concluded as aboueſayd.

FOR your better vnderſtandinge, I doe ſend you heere incloſed a briefe of ſo much of the acte, as concernes the duties of the treaſurers and counſellors of warre in the theire places; which your lordſhip will conceaue to be both cautious and ſeveare, ſo as you ſhall haue reaſon to pitty your poore friends expoſed to danger; noe one of vs being guilty of ambition to be embarqued in a buſines of this nature, but impoſed vppon vs by vnreſiſtable authorities.

IN this parlament, the prince and the duke of Buckingham (at ſundry tymes, in committees of both houſes) made ample relations of all that paſſed concerninge the matche, whileſt they were in Spaine; whereby it evidently appeares, that there was no other then colluſion and deceipte on the Spaniſh parte; in both the aboue mentioned treaties the Spaniſhe kinge never intendinge any reall proceedinge.

THERE was never any precedent parlament ſo many good bills paſſed for the publique as in this; which determined the 29th of May, and proroged vnto the 2. of November next, at which tyme both the houſes reaſſemble.

THE firſt complainte againſt any greate man, was againſt the lord keeper: the information was ſo foule, as it might haue iuſtlie diſabled him to beare any publique office; but the plaintiffe, a woodmonger, called Morley, failinge to proove his ſcandalous aſſertions, was by the lords cenſured to ſtand on the pillery in Cheapſide and at Weſtminſter, fined in 1000 *l.* to the kinge, to acknowledge his offence in the Kings-bench, and to aſke the lord keeper forgivenes at the Starrchamber barre.

THE next greate man was the lord treaſurer, againſt whome there was many accuſations of bribery, extortion, oppreſſion, negligences in the kings ſervice, *&c.* His cenſure was, To looſe all his offices, namelie, of treaſurer, maſter of the wardes, *&c.* and ever hereafter to be vncapable to beare any office in the kingdome, fyned in 50000 *l.* and to remayne priſoner in the tower during the kings pleaſure, and alſo not to come to reſide within the verge of his majeſties courte. But his majeſtie hath allready enlardged his impriſonment; and how farr fourth hereafter he will extende his grace vnto him, is yet vnknowne.

DURINGE the parlament his majeſtie cauſed a proclamation to be yſſued, for the baniſhing of Popiſh prieſts, Jeſuits, and ſeminaries, prefixinge a day for theire departure; otherwiſe to vndergoe the ſeveritie of the lawes heretofore made againſt that viperous broode.

THE marqueſſe of Hinojoſa, extraordinary ambaſſadour heere for the kinge of Spaine, findinge that any farther treaties ether for the marriage, or the Palatinatt, were broken of, and the proclamation aforeſaide ſett vppon every poſt of the towne, to raiſe iealouſies betweene the father and the ſonne, informed the kinge, that the duke of Buckingham, with thoſe of his partie in the parlament, had a purpoſe to ſequeſter his majeſtie, and to ſettle the gouerment of the realme vppon the prince; and farther, to caſt a bone of iealouſie and diſcorde betweene the prince and the duke of Buckingham, it was divulged, that there was a treatie of marriage now in handlinge betweene the king of Bohemia his eldeſt ſonne, and the dukes daughter, an infant of two yeares old. His majeſtie (becauſe, in generall termes, it was informed, that ſome of the lords of the counſell were acquainted with theſe practiſes)

1624. cauſed as many of them as were then at court to be ſworne in his maieſties preſence, to deliver the truth of theire knowledges; all of them proteſtinge, that they never hearde of ether of thoſe intentions: which gave the kinge full ſatisfaction of that which he never formerlie doubted; but is not well pleaſed with the ambaſſadour, who ſhortly departs, without ſeeinge the kinge, or to be preſented with plate or iewells, as is accuſtomed. It is ſuppoſed, that the Jeſuite, padre Maeſtro, (who was heere in the tyme of Gondomar, and now lately retourned) is the boutefeu of all theſe ſcandalls.

BEFORE Dover 5 Dunkerkers were fought withall by 8 Holland ſhipps of warre: the Dunkerk admirall was ſunk in fighte; the other 4 recouered the Downes, to ride vnder the protection of the kings ſhippe; in reverence whereof, the Hollanders (ridinge cloſe by them) offer noe violence, but intende to waite vppon them, vntill they weigh anchor for Dunkerke. It is now aboue 3 weekes paſt ſince theire comminge into the Downes.

THE lord Vaux is vppon his departure vnto his regimente in the archdutches ſervice. The erle of Briſtoll is longe ſince retourned: at his comminge to London he was preſently commaunded to his houſe, where he yet remaines, and to this hower hath not beene queſtioned withall: the cauſe of his reſtrainte is ſome diſtaſte taken againſt his negotiatinge about the matche in the court of Spaine. The duke of Buckingham hath beene longe ſicke, and is yet very weake, but paſt danger: at his comminge abroade, it is thought that the buſines concerninge the erle of Briſtoll will be handled. The lord of Kenſington, ſome monethes paſt, was ſent to the French kinge; and after him, the erle of Carliſle was diſpatched thether, with commiſſion for ether of them to be ioynte ambaſſadours, to treate (as is ſuppoſed) with his majeſtie of France, aboute a marriage with that kings ſiſter. Never ambaſſadours haue beene more royally receaved then they are.

THE Eaſt-Indie company haue lately complayned againſt the Netherland company in the Indies, for doinge of juſtice vppon ten Engliſhmen, who (as the Hollanders ſay) had combyned with the Indians of the iland of Amboyna, to ſurpriſe a fort of theires; and a brother of Mr. Towerſon of London is one of the nomber. Att this complainte his majeſtie tooke offence; butt Monſ. Arſens, and his colleague (ambaſſadors heere for the Vnited Provinces) are confident, that the information is falſe, which tyme will diſcover: but heereof wee are certaine, that the newes came in a Holland pynnace, which arrived at Amſterdam, bringinge with them certaine letters thereof vnto our London marchants. If it be true, the king had good reaſon to be highlie offended; for in the articles betweene them and vs, there is one to this tenure, That if any of our men ſhall committ any offence againſt the Hollanders, worthy of puniſhment or death, that he ſhall be remitted to the Engliſh, and tryed by them; and ſo likewiſe, if any of theires ſhall offende, they are to be iudged by them of theire owne nation. The coronation day, which was wonte to be ſollempnized with triumphes at tilt, this yeare was forborne; for in apparance it proved diſmall: the earle of Oxford, in practiſinge, (with the fall of his horſe) brake his arme; and Candiſhe, vicount of Mansfield, haveing his horſe ſlayne vnder him, was ſo ſore bruiſed with the fall, as he hardly eſcaped death.

SIR Henry Wootton is provoſt of Eaton; Sir William Gray of Northumberlande, created barron of Warke in February laſt; the lord St. John, ſonne to the marques of Wincheſter, was called by writt to the parlament; and the 16. of the ſame monethe the duke of Richmond died ſuddenlie of an appolexie, and the ſollempnitie of his funerall was the greateſt of any ſubiect that ever I ſawe; and his office of ſteward of his majeſties houſe is conferred vppon the marques Hamilton.

IN March laſt, the earle of Dorſett died, and his brother ſucceeded him in his earledome. In Aprill, the earle of Clanricarde was created vicount Tunbridge, and barron of Sommerhill in Kent. John Murrey, vicount of Annan, was created earle of Annandale in Scotlande; and the 15th of the ſame monethe the count Mansfield came to London, and departed from the king and prince with greate contentment towards France the 22th followinge. His majeſtie, in his ſpeech in parlament vppon the laſt day of this ſeſſion, gave ſtraight chardge vnto the lords ſpirituall, the judges, and to the juſtices of the peace, to putt the lawes againſt recuſants and obſtinate papiſts in execution, as heretofore hath beene accuſtomed.

Of the prince I haue ſayd nothinge; my reaſons is, becauſe I cannot ſay ſo much as his prayſes merritt; for I proteſt vnto your lordſhip, I never in my life haue ſeene or knowne a younge prince quallified with more excellent gifts, both of body and mynde, then he is adorned withall; and, doe beleeue me, (for I flatter not) I conceave him to be the miroir of princes now liveinge; and therefore, as wee are happie in the father, ſo there is no doubt but our happines will ſucceede in the ſonne.

The newtrallitie wherein wee ſtand betweene Spayne and the Vnited Provinces, proves damagable to our marchants; for on both ſides our ſhipps are taken, and goods confiſcated, if there be in them ether munition, victualls, or other marchandiſes whatſoeuer, vſefull for the warre: but thoſe of Dunkerke haue done vs moſt harme, and give greater affronts; for now of late complainte is brought to the counſell-boarde, That cloſe aboarde the ſhore, at the entrie into an harborough, (the name whereof I haue forgotten) in the north, two Engliſh marchants have beene taken by them, and two others within the mouthe of Thames, the one as high vp as Quinborough, and the other athwarte of the Reculver. His maieſtie and the lords are very ſenſible hereof, and accordingly, I doubt not, but they will proceede. Haveing thus farr troubled your lordſhip with fragments of newes, Mr. Branthwaite brought me your laſt letter vppon the tenth of this preſent June, it bearing date from Conſtantinople the 17th of Aprill; for which, and your precedent favours, I retourne you many thanks. About 18 monethes paſt, one Monſ. le Hermite, admirall of 13 Holland ſhipps of warre, (full of men, armes, and utenſills for fortifications) ſett to the ſea, entitelinge theire iourney, The unknowne voyage; and well may it be ſo termed; for to this hower, no newes of theire actions is retourned from them; but it is ſuppoſed, that they are planted in the South-ſea, vppon the coaſt of Chilie, which you knowe is ſeated betweene Peru and the Straights of Magelan. In my laſt, I tould you of a fleete of 36 ſaile of Holland men of warre; they ſet ſayle in December laſt, of whoſe enterpriſe, hetherto, wee haue no intelligence. In this letter I haue touched the Hollanders proceeding againſt our men in Amboyna. Heere incloſed, I ſend you the coppie of a letter, which the preſident of the Engliſhe ſent vnto the Dutch governour, whereby you may be enformed of the ſtate of that affaire.

The kinge, at the departure of the judges towards theire circuits, hath given them ſtrickt inſtructions to proceede (as in former tymes) according to the lawes againſt Jeſuits, ſeminary prieſts, recuſants, &c. In the ayde of the States, the king is pleaſed to ſend thether 6000 Engliſhe, devided into 4 regiments, whereof the erles of Oxford, Southampton, Eſſex, and the lord Willoughby, are colonells; but the liſt of the captaines are yett vnknowne, the nomber of ſuitours being ſo many as were competent for an army of 20000. The earle of Lawden, of the familie of Carr in Scotland, hath lately cutt his owne throate, leavinge behinde him but one daughter and heire, who is to be married vnto Sir Robert Carr his ſonne, of Farinhurſt; which Sir Robert is a gentleman of the princes bedchamber, and it is ſuppoſed, that the kinge will be pleaſed to conferre the earledome of Lawden vppon Sir Roberts ſonne aforeſayde.

Your lordſhip (I hope) will excuſe this abrupte manner of writinge, wherein no methode is obſerved; but as things come to my memorie, they are related by

Savoy, this 17th of
June, 1624.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionatt frend to ſerve you,

G. Carew.

I pray your lordſhip to preſent my ſervice vnto your noble ladye; and God ſend you bothe a ſhort and ſafe retourne into England.

From the Lord Archbiſhop of CANTERBURY.

My very good Lord,

It had ſtood with decency, that before this time I ſhould have returned you both thankes, and an anſwere vnto thoſe many letters, which, at ſeverall times, I have received from you; but that the length of our parlament, wherein I had ſome ſmall part, and after that a fitt of the goute, did not give mee leave to ſalute my

frendes

1624. frendes as I ſhould have done: but now I let you know, that ſuch hath bene the mercy of God toward vs, that it which ſeemed the moſt dolefull accident vnto vs that hath befallen in this later age of the worlde, that is to ſay, the ſecrett departure of our prince into Spaine, hath prooved vnto vs the moſt behoofull and beneficiall of any thinge whatſoever. The prince ſaw there the baſenes and poverty of the country, the extreme wants of the kinge of Spaine, their irreconcilable hatred to our religion, their fraudes in deluding vs, and of drawing on a pretended matche for eight yeeres, without any intention to conclude it, or perfect it. His highnes found there in direct termes told him, That all the treaty which had bene in England was but verbal, and not reall; hee found impetitions and alurements from the pope, all kinde of temptations from their clergymen, all tricks that the Engliſh fugitives could poſſibly putt vpon him, an ineſtimable ſort of deviſes to ſet the papiſts in England at liberty, to procure a toleration for them, and nothing but othes required vpon othes from the kinge heere, his counſell, and all men in authority, that nothing ſhould bee vrged againſt them. The prince at the firſt had ſome ſhewes of honour done vnto him, and ſome ſuch intertainment as the country could afford; but his trayne was never well intreated, and that good which they had, before his returne, ſuffered much diminution. In ſeven moneths that the prince was in Spaine, neither the kinge, nor any of his brethren, did ever invite him to dine or ſuppe with him; and when Waſhington, his page, dyed there, with all his credit, hee was not able to procure him chriſtian buryall.

HIS highnes gave many greate guifts there, but with fraudulent ſhewes of future thinges, was inforced to come home without the infanta. The kinge, who had truſted the Spanyard, now finding himſelfe ſo ſtrangely deluded, was wonderfully perplexed therevpon; but at the laſt, by the plaine declaration of his ſonne, and of the duke of Buckingham, did ſo reſſent theſe indignities, that hee held it fitt to call his parlament; where, by thoſe two which had bene in Spaine, his majeſty made knowne to both the houſes, the particular wrongs, and unworthy vſage, of that kinge vnto him. And therevpon, craving both the adviſe and aſſiſtance of his parlament, they undertooke, with their bodies and goods, to ſtand by him, if hee ſhould breake with the kinge of Spaine, and with the emperour. Wee humbly beſought his majeſty, that hee would declare the two treaties, that is, for the mariage, and for the Palatinate, to bee at an end; and if warre ſhould follow therevpon, which in reaſon is to bee expected, wee gave him a liberall ſupport for the ſuſtentation of the ſame. That which was in preſent given were three full ſubſidies, to bee paid within the ſpace of one yeere, and three fifteenes in the ſame time; and the clergy gave foure ſubſidies, two to bee paid within the compaſſe of a yeere, and the other two, in two yeeres after. So the treaties are declared, both in England and Spaine, to bee annulled; and, becauſe it is conceived that wee muſt have ſome blowes, (although there bee no denunciation of warre) the kinge hath appointed a counſell for the warre, and the parlament have deſigned treaſurers for the keeping of the mony; which is to bee beſtowed vpon the Palatinate, and the ſtrengthning of the kingdome, and our allyes, that ſo religion and ſafety among vs may bee maintayned.

THE worke is greate, and wee go to it with deliberation: but for the preſent, there are 6 thouſand men to bee immediatly ſent over, for the aſſiſtance of the Hollanders, vnder very noble colonels; the earle of Southampton, the earle of Oxford, the earle of Eſſex, and the lord Willoughby; to bee paid by our kinge for two yeeres, and after, as occaſion ſhall ſerve. A defenſive league is alſo entered into with the Hollanders; but, for this yeere, no kinde of attempt to bee vpon the Palatinate; onely Mansfeild is hired to trouble the emperour in Alſatia by an army collected at the charge of diverſe princes and ſtates. But to enable our ſelves againſt another yeere, Sir Robert Amſtrowther is ſent to the kinge of Denmarke, and to the lower circle of Saxony; and another is gone to the kinge of Sweden, not without hope that the duke of Saxony, and ſome other princes, may bee drawne in, to free Germany from this Auſtrian and Spaniſh yoke, and to reduce it to the ancient liberty. Sir Iſaac Wake alſo is imployed to the ſtate of Venice, to the duke of Savoy, and to the proteſtant Helvetians; that they may ioyne for the helpe of the Griſons, and for the recovery of the Voltellina. God bleſſe our endeavors, and wee ſhall do well, the prince ſhewing himſelfe, as hee doth, a brave yong gentleman, and interpoſing himſelfe in all theſe treaties with the good liking of his father. The earle of Carlile is in France, as negotiating a mariage, ſo endeavouring to get that kinge to ioyne againſt the common enemy and devourer of Chriſtendome. Wee were vpon letters of mart at ſea, in the name of the kinge and queene of Bohemia; but that is ſtayed for a time. Wee are now informed, that the plate-fleete, which hath bene ſo long expected by the Spanyard, is come home; but whereas they gave out, that it did conſiſt of 17 millions of pezos, wee are now advertiſed, that the whole is but 8; which although it bee of good valew, yet it no way correſponds vnto the debt of that kinge, nor to the greate darings which in the ſpringe they gave out, according to the faſhion of their brags and rhodomontados.

There hath bene good agreement all this time between the two houſes of parlament, and many very good lawes are enacted; as againſt monopolies, concelements, vexing of the people by *certioraries*, and many other good thinges of the like kinde; ſo that the commonwealth is like to reape much benefitt by this ſeſſion, and in the beginning of November (God willing) wee are to meete againe. Thus you ſee I am willing to let you know how the world goeth with vs; to which you may adde, that preeſts and Jeſuites are by proclamation baniſhed, and the lawes are like to take place, in a moderate manner, againſt our recuſants.

Of Bethlem Gabor wee vnderſtand litle, but that hee is wiſe, and maketh the beſt conditions for himſelfe: hee is remote of, and wee know not the certainty of his eſtate; and ſome blemiſh it is vnto his action, that hee vſeth the Turks and Tartars; which maketh chriſtian princes afrayd to ioyne any way with him. But certainly, if the kinge of Bohemia, who is forced to lye at the Haghe, had bene able by himſelfe, or his frendes, to have concurred with him, hee would more have vexed the emperour then any man can imagine.

You muſt ſalute the patriarcke in my name, to whom at this time I do not write; but I hold it fitt to give him this account of Metrophanes; that in July laſt I gave him *viaticum*, to carry him to Conſtantinople by land; and for a long time after I heard of him, but ſaw him not; only in February or March laſt, hee came vnto mee, and told mee, that hee was reſolved then ſpeedily to go home by ſea, and would know what ſervice I would command him. I told him, that for 7 or 8 moneths hee had not knowne mee, and now I would not know him; hee might go where hee liſt, and might do what hee pleaſed. I thought then hee had gone away; but now, 2 daies paſt, being in my coach at London, I ſaw him go by mee; but what hee intendeth, or what hee hath done with the books which I gave him for the patriarcke, I can yeeld no account.

So, craving pardon for this long letter, I commend you to the good bleſſing of Almighty God, and do remaine,

Lambeth, June 23.
1624.

Your Lordſhips very aſſured frende,

G. Cant.

From the Lords of Council.

After our hartie commendacions: Whereas complaint hath bin made to the prince his highnes, and this boord, by the farmors of the preemption of tinne, that both his majeſtie ſuffereth great loſſe in his cuſtomes, and that they are verie much hindered by the ſeacrete exportation of tinne in ſlabbs, veſſell in thicke moalds, and into barres; whereof a great part is (as wee are informed) brought to the ports of Conſtantinople, Aleppo, and Smirna: although wee haue taken the beſt courſe wee can heere for the remeadying of this abuſe; yet wee haue thought good to praye and requier you to take ſpeciall care, that when any ſhipps ſhall arriue in thoſe parts, you cauſe diligent ſearch to be made for any ſuch tinne, brought without the licence of the farmors: and, if any ſhalbe found, to ſeize the ſame, ſatisfying the marriners for it in ſome reaſonable ſort; but not ſo as that they may bee encouraged to vſe the like fraude afterwards; wherein, as in all other things

1624. committed to your charge, wee do referre our ſelues to your approoved wiſedome and diſcreation. And ſo wee bid you hartilie farewell.

From Whitehall, the 26th
of June, 1624.

Your loving freinds,

E. WORCESTER.
ARUNDELL and SURREY.
PEMBROKE.
G. CAREW.
F. BROOKE.
ARTHUR CHICHESTER.
GEO. CALUERT.
EDW. CONWEY.
JUL. CÆSAR.

Superſcribed,
To our verie loving freind
Sir THOMAS ROE, *Kt.*
his Majeſties Ambaſſador
with the Grand Signor,
at Conſtantinople.

To the QUEEN *of* BOHEMIA: *With Relations.*

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

WHEN I haue ſtudied my ſelfe dull to fynd ſome matter to write from this place, that eyther might bee ſeruiceable or acceptable to your Majeſtie, I am farther off my end, then when I firſt begann; and to lett too much tyme paſſe in ſilence, might giue your Majeſtie occaſion to condemne him that is ambitious of nothing more then of your fauour. Therfore I preſume to aduenture ſuch ſtuff as I haue, in a breefe relation, ſent my lord ambaſſador, and to your Majeſtie, ſuch enformation as I receiue, or can collect, of the proceedings of the prince of Tranſyluania, as hauing moſt cohærence with your Majeſties ſeruice. His ambaſſadors haue taken their leaues of mee, and I ſpared not to acquaynt them with ſuch newes as I had, and to make inference upon them, that their maſter might not bee precipitate in his treatyes. I deſired them to uſe freedome and ſinceritye with mee, what I ſhould aduertiſe into Chriſtendome; and, I ſuppoſe, they did, becauſe their anſwers were both reaſonable, and did concurre with my owne knowledge and obſeruations. They confeſſed ingenouſly, that the princes chancelor was agayne gone to continew the treaty at Vienna, but without power of abſolute concluſion untill their returne: that their maſter was wearye of the ayd of the Turkes, beeing without deſcipline; yet, that they had order, in neceſſitye, to the frontire beghs for defence: that the prince would not conſent to looſe any part of Hungarie granted him at the laſt peace. Then I preſſed them to reſolue mee, If their maſter had will and meanes to maynteyne the warr without the Turks? To which they replyed, He had will enough, and more then euer, and meanes to defend himſelfe; but that it was not wiſdome to bee engaged with ſo great an enemye alone: but that his reſolution was to enterteyne tyme with treaty, untill he heard from the count of Torre, and the fruict of his negotiation, and of the iſſue of the rumors of his majeſties reſolution to recouer the Palatinat by the ſwoord; in which caſe, or if he might haue any reall comfort from Germanye, he woold neuer make peace, untill all his frends and allyes might enioy it with him; but if he had no help, they thought he would ſecure himſelf by the beſt wayes of accommodation in his power.

THIS beeing the ſubſtance of all our diſcours, your Majeſtie may collect how to make uſe of him, and how farr to truſt him; and how neare the truth I haue alway aduertiſed you. I conclude, if it bee not too late, and that prince too much neglected, he may bee a noble inſtrument of your Majeſties ſeruice, and of the generall peace of Germanye. Thus much your Majeſtie may pleaſe to communicate with Sir Dud. Carleton, to whome I had no leyſure to write at lardge, beeing ſurpriſed by the poſt: and if I haue no other meanes to doe your Majeſtie ſeruice, yet I will ſend an army of prayers to heauen for your Majeſties honor and proſperitye; whom I beſeech God Almighty to bleſs and keepe for euer.

Conſt. 26. June,
1624.

Your Majeſties moſt faythfull, humble, poore ſeruant.

THE great vizier Cerques Mehmet baſſa is marched toward Diarbecker, from whence there is a flying newes, or rather, a rumour ſpread, That the Arabs, ioyned with ſome of the grand ſignors forces, haue giuen a check to the Perſian;

hereby to encourage their owne army, who are not yett out of feare of Abaſſa baſſa and his troopes, that ſtay about Keſarie; and it is erneſtly expected what part hee will take. This hott ſeaſon the Perſian aduanceth not, but only forageth the cuntry.

THE capten baſſa, with 16 gallies, is gone into the Black-ſea, in ayd of Jehan Gheray, now made prince of the Tartars, whom Mehemett Gheray, as is reported, hath beaten off the land, and forced him to retire to the grand ſigniors gallyes that brought him. This ſtate beeing ſtill reſolued to maynteyne the authority of the emperour, in giuing thoſe people a prince, hath ordered all the frontire ſuccours to meete them, to place him by force; which now, in the opinion of many that know that cuntry, wilbee a matter of great difficulty, all the Tartars taking part with Mehemett: hee hath in army 70000 horſe. By this meanes the Mediterran is left open, and vnarmed, to any attempt of the Spaniard, if hee bee an enemy.

CANTEMIR-EMIRZ, another Tartarian prince, left to make guard on the frontire of Poland, and Koneſpolsky, generall of the Poles, were with their armies within one dayes march; and from them is much expectation of an encounter.

THE ambaſſadors of the prince of Tranſiluania haue obteyned their diſpatch, and taken leaue; the ſubſtance is, with cold order for ſuccours from the beghs of Hungary, if the emperour with armes enter that kingdome. The chancellor of the prince is againe gone to Vienna; and they report conſtantly, that hee will yield vpp nothing of his laſt treaty made 3 yeares paſt; that hee will by treaty deferre all reſolution of finall peace, vntill hee ſee the iſſue and reſolution of the princes of Germany, and other warres now much rumored.

THE piratts of Algier and Tunes ſwarme in all theſe ſeas, and haue lately bene againe, 6 ſhipps, at Scanderone, and taken two French and one Sciott in the road, landing and robbing vpon the Mayne; and haue ſhutt vpp all the grand ſignors ports in and neare the bottome; only in the ſpace of 3 moneths they haue taken and burnt 9 ſhipps, and the value of 600000 dollers from Chriſtians; and there is no more ſecurity in theſe trades.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

THE vncertainty to which affaires have bene ſubject of late dayes, hath made me lett paſſe ſome ordinaryes without writing; till now, that I might advertiſe your lordſhip vpon good grounds, what wee are like to truſt vnto here this ſummer; which, on the ennemyes ſide, being the offenſive, hangs ſtill in doubt, there being apparence of the imperialiſts ioyning with the Spaniards againſt this ſtate (vpon a pretended quarrell of ſuch places count Mansfelt putt into the States hands in Eaſt-frizeland, and certayne townes lying vpon the Yſſell; as Deuenter, Zutphen, and ſome others, anciently belonging to the empire); but no declared aſſurance. On this ſide, where wee ſtand onely, as yet, vpon the defenſiue, wee are ſtrengthened with two new alliances; of which the States ambaſſadors, returned within theſe three dayes, both out of England and France, have brought theyr maſters the good newes: the firſt, with his majeſty, our maſter, wherby theſe provinces ſhalbe immediatly ayded with 6000 foote payd, vnder fower brave coronells, (the earles of Oxford, Southampton, Eſſex, and the lord Willoughbye) and this for two yeares and a halfe, (which wee account three ſummers) of certainty; and ſo to continue, vnles his majeſty, at the beginning of the laſt ſix monthes, give warning he will ceaſe his ſuccours. The ſecond with the French king, which brings hether a pecuniary ayde for three yeares, of 12000 florins for the firſt yeare, (of which the ambaſſadors have brought order for the firſt ſix monthes) and 1000 for each of the other two yeares. The Venetians continue a punctuall payment of 50000 florins by the monthe. Which three aydes being added to the meanes of this ſtate, wherby 65000 foote and 4400 horſe are maintayned, and all the frontiers well fortifyed and provided, with the helpe of God wee need not here feare what man can doe vnto vs.

AS yet here is no moving of any conſideration on eyther ſide; onely the Spaniards, wee heare, have muſtered their wagons, and prepared a certayne number of portable botes in Brabant, for paſſage of rivers; and the emperors ambaſſadors

1624. have bene with the princes of the Nether-Saxes circle, and the Hans-townes, to demand paſſage and victualls for their maſters army, when it ſhall deſcend vpon the forementioned quarrells ſpecifyed in the ambaſſadors propoſition; which contaynes another article againſt any leavyes may be made in thoſe parts for the recovery of the Palatinat.

SIR Robert Anſtrudder is come hether with title of extraordinary ambaſſadour to the king of Denmarke, the electors of Saxe and Brandenburgh, and the prince of Neyther-Saxes circle, well inſtructed, and auctoriſed to treate with all thoſe princes touching the recovery of the Palatinat; to which purpoſe Sir James Spens is coming out of England to the king of Swede; and yf ſome diſputes betwixt Denmarke and Swede hinder not, (which are voyced to be broken into open warre, but thereof wee have no certainty) ſome good may be done, now his majeſties reſolution, no longer to ſuffer himſelf to be abuſed by treatyes, is ſo well knowne; and his care to preſerve what remaynes as yet vnvanquiſhed on this ſide the ſeas, made appeare by ſo good effects: And *ſeriò* will in part excuſe *ſeriò*.

SOME ſtay Sir Robert Anſtrudder hath made here, to carye with him aſſurance, for thoſe princes better incouragement with whome he is to treate, how his majeſty wilbe ſeconded by this ſtate; wherin he receaves, and wilbe able to give, full contentment.

I MUST now render your lordſhip thancks for many letters with theyr dubles; the laſt of which were of the $\frac{18}{28}$. of Aprill, with a poſtſcript in cyfer of the $\frac{1}{11}$. of May, which I cannot finde out, either in part or in hole, by your cyfer; and therefore imagine you haue taken ſome one you vſe with others, in place of that we haue betwixt vs.

I HAUE not bin able to doe your lordſhip any ſeruice, touching your nephew in general Veres companie, during his abſence, hauing no quarter with his liuetenant coronel, Sir Ed. Vere; but now he is arriued here, I haue deſired him to take notice of him, as one for whome I ſhall acknowledge obligation for any fauour he ſhall doe him; and that he hath promiſed me.

THE queen of Bohemia commaunds me allwayes to remember her to your lordſhip: ſhe is againe in a faire way to increaſe the number of princes, of which we haue a full colledge hereby at Leyden, whether the prince Charles is come owt of Brandenburgh.

TO conclude with your lordſhip, I muſt tell you, the prince of Orange is much ſatisfied with your forbearance in aduertiſing into England againſt the States conſull at Argier; who, for his ill comportments, is now to be reuoqued, and another ſent in his place: and ſuch is the goode correſpondencie at the preſent betwixt his majeſty and this ſtate, that I can aſſure your lordſhip they here deſire owr accord with thoſe of Argier as much as theyr owne, and haue preſſed me to recommend it to his majeſty. Thus I kiſſe your ladies hands, and reſt

Hagh, this 8th of July,
1624. ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

D. C.

Relations from Conſtantinople, $\frac{10}{20}$. July, 1624.

THE king of Perſia hath beſeeged a ſtrong caſtel within the precinct of Arzrum, the old gouerment of Abaſſa baſſa; whether this hath occaſioned it, or that hee and the vizier were one afraid of another, a peace is made betweene them, and the gouerment of that prouince giuen him during life, for the defence whereof he is derectly marched thither. Pardons and honors are confirmed from the port, and whatſoeuer the rebells would propound for themſelues; and yett, at this diſhonorable agreement, this ſtate doth reioyce, as at a great victory, and haue raiſed their hopes now of good ſucceſs agaynſt the Perſian; yett there reſts ſome doubt, becauſe neither part would truſt the other to ioyne, but haue taken ſeuerall wayes; the vizier towards Babilon, Abaſſa to Arzrum; from whence litle is this yeare expected, and fewe beleeue, that the Perſian will ſell all his conqueſts for the noyſe and firſt ſight of theſe armyes.

FROM the Black-ſea there haue come many aduiſes: That the prince of the Tartars, ſent from hence, is beaten from the land; and that the capten baſſa, ſeeking once more to ſett him aſhore, hath receiued a great foile and loſſe, wherin the prince was hurt, if not ſlayne: of the particulars wee can haue no certenty; but without doubt the party ſent from hence hath receiued diſgrace, and the Tartars haue diſcouered an *arcanum imperij, poſſe principem alibi quam Romæ fieri.* They neuer committed a greater error (though all bee one confuſion of errors in gouernment) then this, nor of which they will ſooner and longer repent, that they would offer in theſe tymes, when the peace with Poland wauered, when all theyr force was drawne into Aſia, to depoſe a youthfull prince, and beloued of the people, to plant an old, gowty, decrepid wretch, who the laſt yeare was by them depoſed for inſufficiency; and now the quarrell is on foote, they know not how to retyre. This empire hath hereby loſt, or endangered, one of the greateſt honors and prerogatiues, to giue that nation a prince at the pleaſure of the grand ſignor; whom now they not only refuſe, but dare oppoſe the armyes of the port, and ſend inſolent letters, That it is ſufficient for theſe to gouerne Conſtantinople: if they will not bee quiett, but vndertake to moleſt the princes in poſſeſſion, that they will eſteeme themſelues as free and as ancient as the race of Ottaman. In concluſion, I am of opinion, there will bee found ſome way, though with ſhame, to recall their order, and to confirme the preſent prince, excuſing the fact vpon miſinformation, which for quiettneſs hee may formally accept.

THERE is not one word nor mention of Bethlem Gabor, nor his deſſignes, ſince the departure of his ambaſſadors. It is beleeued, all things are quietter there, then is conuenient for the quiett of other chriſtian oppreſſed countryes.

NYNE galleys of Meſſina, and 4 of Malta, haue mett with 5 piratt ſhipps of Barbary entering into the port of Tunes; and beeing fauored by a calme, ſunk two of them in fight, and tooke the other three with 600 men in them, whom they haue brought to Palermo. It is reported, Sampſon was commander, who, when hee ſaw hee muſt fall into captiuity, by 3 wounds with his owne hand, hee ended his wretched life. Theſe 13 gallyes, joyning with the 6 of the great dukes, within two dayes after went out againe, vnderſtanding of 7 corſaires more. Now they haue opportunity to doe any thing, if they haue the courage; for there are no gallies of this port in the Mediterran to hinder them. It is thought that theſe 5 pirats are the ſame that were at Ciprus and Scanderone.

THE 9th of this moneth, betweene 70 and 80 boats of the Coſſacks, with 50 men apeece, rowers and ſouldiours, watching the opportunity of the capten baſſas beeing engaged in Tartary, entred the Boſphorus about breake of day; where diuiding themſelues, they ſackt and burnt allmoſt all the villages and houſes of pleaſure, on both ſides the riuer, as farre as the caſtles, and within 4 miles of this citty. The principall places were, Baiukdery and Jenichoie, on the Grecian, and Stenia on the Aſſia ſhore: where hauing made great and rich booty, they ſtaid vntill 9 of the clock in the forenoone; and then all this citty and ſuburbs hauing taken the alarme, the grand ſignior came downe to the waters ſide, the chimacham to the water port. Halil baſſa made himſelfe generall in this tumult; and hauing not one gally ready for defence, they mannd and armd all the ſhipp-boats, barges, and other ſmall wherryes, to the number of 4 or 500, with ſuch people as they could eyther gett to rowe, or hope to fight; and diſpatcht all the horſe and foot in the citty, to the number of 10000, to defend the coaſt from farther ſpoile: neuer was ſeene a greater feare and confuſion. Nowe wee expected, that theſe poore theeues would preſently haue retyred; butt they, ſeeing the Turks boats make towards them, drewe themſelues together into the middſt of the channell, nor farre aboue the caſtles, and ſtaid firme vpon their oares in battallion, in forme of a creſcent, expecting the aſſault, the wind and current beeing agaynſt them. Halil baſſa cauſed ſome ſhott to bee made afarre of; butt they anſwered not with one muskett, but houered from one ſhore to another, without any ſhew of retraict. Hereupon, the generall, ſeeing their forme and reſolution, thought it not fitt to aſſayle them with ſuch boats as hee had, but eſteemed it wiſdome enough to keepe them from further attempts, fearing, if they had broaken his fleete of boats, which was eaſily done, that they would venture downe to Conſtantinople, which was now empty of all defence. And thus theſe fewe boates, hauing firſt made great ſpoile, lay the whole day, vntill the ſunn-ſett, faceing and brauing the great and fearefull citty of the world,

1624. and all the force it could make; and departed with their booty, with their coulers ſpread, vnfought with, or almoſt unreſiſted.

THIS ſmall action, and bold attempt to affront ſo great an empire, hath made a ſtraunge diſcouery: how much, vnder the reputation, the terror and ſtrength of this ſtate now is! how weake and unprouided they are! But as the oracle commanded them firſt to ſeate ouer agaynſt blynd men, it hath bene their fortune to haue to this day blynd enemyes. Phillipp of Macedon had neuer proiected, nor his ſonne Alexander neuer aduentured, with ſo ſmall forces, the huge enterpriſe of ſubduing the eaſterne empire, if they had not diſcouered the effeminate and faint courage of the Aſiaticques, by the admirable retraict of Xenophon, and ſwift incurſion of Ageſilaus, great armyes not daring to oppoſe the vertue of their ſmall numbers. *Sæpe res maximæ à parvis principijs oriuntur.* How this attempt will bee taken from the Poles, is in queſtion; for hereby the treaty of peace is abſolutly broken.

From Mr. MIC. BRANTHWAITE, *Agent at* Venice.

Right Honorable,

WITHIN the compaſſe of eight daies laſt paſte, newes hath beene brought to this ſtate, of two notable damages doone them by the Turkiſhe pirats of Tunis and Algear.

THE one neare Cyprus; where 8 of thoſe men of warre foughte with thre Venetian marchants, and in the end ſunke two, and tooke the thirde, which was the greateſt, and richeſt of burthen: butt it fortuned, that they mett not longe after with the gallies of Cicilie and Malta, who incountred them, tooke awaie the Venetian, and burnt thre of theirs, puttinge the reſte to flight; which beinge in the Turkes poſſeſſion aboue 24 howers, thoſe of Malta and Cicilie hold as theire lawfull prize.

THE other at Peraſto, vpon the Dalmatian ſhoare; where the inhabitants, thoughe they liue vnder theire owne lawe, yett render ſome obedience to this ſtate: whither 14 armed gallies of thoſe pirats ſtole in by night, vppe the gulfe of Cataro, and landinge themſelues ſuddenlie, ſurpriſed thoſe of Peraſto, puttinge to ſworde the aged, and tender youthe; but carried priſoners with them thoſe of midle yeares of bothe ſexes, which, by report, amounted to the number of 1400 ſoles, or more. They likewiſe fired where they came, carried awaie all boote of momente, as armes and munition, with what treaſure they cold finde beſides. This republique (thoughe *clypeum poſt vulnera ſumunt*) are at the preſent arming forthe ſome gallies, and other ſmall barkes, (for I thinke nowe they haue fewe greate ones lefte) to ſecure the gulfe from greater danger. This prince hathe beene ſicke of a feuer allmoſte three weekes, and broughte to a verie deſperate ſtate; but this morninge I heare his feuer hathe lefte him, ſoe that, without ſome relaps, he is like to ſcape for this time.

And thus, hauinge nothinge ells at this preſent worthy obſeruation, I humblie take leaue, kiſſe your honors hands, and reſte,

Venice, this 12th of Julie,
ſtilo nouo, 1624.

Tour Honors ſeruaunte, alwais at commaunde,

MIC. BRANTHWAITE.

SIR Iſaac Wake, lord ambaſſador for this place, is come to Turin, where, I heare, he will ſtay ſome weekes; but about what buſineſſe, I knowe not: by my next, it maie be, I ſhall giue your honor ſome better accounte.

From Mr. BRANTHWAITE: *With the Archbiſhop of* Spalato'*s incloſed.*

Right Honorable,

THIS prince, whoſe indiſpoſition of healthe I did mention in ſome of my former, is reaſonable well recouered, thankes be to God: but, by reaſon of weakneſſe and diſapitence, he dothe not as yett venter abroade to performe anie publique office: and this is the moſte that, for the preſent, I can ſaie of this place.

FROM Rome I heare, that the Frenche ambaſſadors haue had manie and longe audiences of the pope about the Valtelina; but, as yett, nothinge is effected: ſoe that Monſ. Villier, in ordenarie with this ſignorie, who went vpon purpoſe to aſſiſte in that treatie, is vpon his retourne hether again; who hathe, by reaſon of a defluxion of rume, and an il phiſition, loſte an eye in that iourney.

THE archbuſhoppe of Spalato remainethe yett priſoner in the caſtle of Sant Angelo, where he is often examined, and muche threatned by the pope and cardinales to write a recantation; though (as appearethe by a letter he hathe writt to an aduocate of this towne, his couſen german, the tranſcripte whereof I ſende your honor herewithall) the matter is far otherwiſe.

FOR our homebred affaires, the good agreement of his majeſtie with this laſte parliament hathe ſett them in ſoe good order, that we need not nowe feare the inſolencie of the papiſtes, who had once almoſte brought it to that paſſe, that noe man colde ſhake his heade without a comment: but nowe, God be thanked, men begin to write and ſpeake freely.

AND thus (deſiringe your honor to accepte this little) with my humble dutie remembred, I kiſſe your lordſhips handes, and reſte

Venice, this 20th of Julie,
ſtilo nouo, 1624.

Your Honors ſeruaunte at commaunde,

MIC. BRANTHWAITE.

THE laſte weeke I receiued a letter from our newe ambaſſador, Sir Iſaac Wake, at Turin; who, by reaſon he had not had his publicque audience of that duke, cold not prefixe anie certaine time of his repaire hether: yett I thinke we maie expect him the latter end of this monthe.

A Letter of the Archbiſhop of SPALATO, *from the Caſtle* St. Angelo *in* Rome, *where he was in Priſon of Eaſe, to a Kynſman in* Venice. 18. Maij, 1624.

Molto Ill^{re} et Ecc^{mo} Sig^{or} Germano Oſſ^{mo},

MAGNOS *feriunt fulmina montes*; ma però poco poſſono loro fare. *Et qui confidit in Domino, ſicut mons Sion non commouebitur in æternum.* Son più toſto ritenuto che prigione, ne ſò ancora perchè. Ma San Pietro mi conſola non ſolo con l'eſempio qual fù fatto prigione da quel prencipe, non per che haueſſe contra di lui coſa alcuna, ma ſolamente per far piacere alli Guidei: *Videns autem quia placeret Judeis, propoſuit vt apprehenderent et Petrum.* Ma anco con parole dicendo egli: *Quæ eſt gloria, ſi peccantes & colaphizati ſuffertis? Sed ſi benefacientes patienter ſuſtinetis, hæc eſt gratia apud Deum: melius eſt enim, bene facientes (ſi voluntas Dei velit) pati, quam male facientes. Nemo autem veſtrum patiatur vt homicida, aut fur, aut maledicus, aut alienorum appetitor.* Con queſti et ſimili guſtoſi trattenimenti del belliſſimo giardino delle ſacre ſcritture vado io conſolando la mia prigonia, molto ben conſapeuole di non hauerne data vna minima occaſione, *nec in opere, nec in verbo*, dopò la tanta compita remiſſione. *Bona conſcientia juge conuiuium.* Et è gran conſolatione in ſimili occaſioni, *nil conſcire ſibi, nulla palleſcere culpa.* Et è tanto maggiore da queſto capo la mia conſolatione, quanto perche tale ſon tenuto et conoſciuto: etiam come confido da grandi et potenti quali per qualche buon fine, et per mio profitto ſpirituale, mi vogliono (ſpero) mortificato, ma non annichilato, onde anco nell' iſteſſa prigionia ſon trattato, non come reo, ma come prigion di riſpetto, in ſtanze commode et honorate, et con molta piaceuolezza: alla mia molto ben da me conoſciuta innocentia s'aggionge la perfetta guiſtitia, che ſe mai regnò in queſta corte, hora ella regna, ſotto 'l guiſtiſſimo et pijſſimo prencipe et pontefice; che dà accreſcimento alla mia conſolatione non temendo di torto. Vado io in queſto, dirò, pio, et ſanto otio, paſſando l'hore con cercare conſolatione a queſta mia diſaventura; da quelle conſolationi delle quali diſſe il gran Paolo, *Vt per patientiam et conſolationem ſcripturarum ſpem habeamus.* In eſſe ſcritture vado io cercando varie prigionie, alle quali vorei che la mia fuſſe conforme; et oltre alla commemorata di San Pietro, lego et conſidero ſpeſſo quella di Daniele, quando fu poſto nel lago di leoni da vn Re amico ſuo, et che l' amaua et oſſeruaua molto; ma vinto dall' importunità de ſui ſatrapi a Daniele poco amici, fece quella riſolutione come certiſſima et ſicura, che il grand' iddio di Daniele l'hauerebbe anco da quella ſciagura liberato, mirando all' innocenza di lui: il che anco

riuſcì

1624. riuſcì con tanta allegrezza, et conſolatione d'eſſo Rè. Trouo io in oltre, la prigionia di Gioſeffo nata da falſe calumnie et menſogne, & che gli reuſcì a tanta grandezza, et la lego con lagrime di tenerezza vedendo la mirabil prouidentia di Dio : non aſpirando io però ad altre grandezze, ſe non che ſia perfettamente conoſciuta la mia innocentia, et lealtà, et la perfetta fedeltà a Dio, alla ſanta chieſa, et a queſta beatiſſima ſede. M'accorgo che *per multas tribulationes oportet nos introire in regnum Dei :* eſſendo queſta a me la prima ; che con tanta proſperità ho corſo tanti golfi periculoſi per 64 anni, et quel Dio che m' ha guidato ſempre con ſegnalata prouidenza dalla mia infantia ſin hora mi guiderà anco per ſua infinita bontà, come ſpero in queſto poco auanzo di vita che mi reſta : *Jacta ſuper Dominum curam tuam, et ipſe te enutriet, et non dabit in æternum fluctuationem iuſto.* Et San Paolo mi ricorda, che *tribulatio operatur patientiam, patientia probationem, probatio vero ſpem, ſpes autem non confundit.* L' opinione di V. Sig^{ria}, et anco di molti amici, che fuſſe conueniente nel principio abbracciar vn ſtato baſſo, et non dar materia all' inuidia, non approuai, ne ciò guidicai ſpediente, et n' ho grauiſſime ragioni per riſpetto & publico et mio priuato. Le boraſche paſſono, et ſi sfuggono, ma dalla miſeria, nella quale l' huomo da ſe ſteſſo ſi getta, non ſi ſcuote coſi facilmente. Horſù *diligentibus Deum omnia cooperantur in bonum,* ſpero in virtù della mia innocentia, che *triſtitia noſtra vertetur in gaudium,* et che io ſia per dire non ſolamente a Dio, ma ancho all' ſuo vicario in terra, *ſecundum multitudinem dolorum meorum in corde meo conſolationes tuæ lætificauerunt animam meam ;* però *fiat voluntas Domini.* Preghi V. Sig^{ria} Ecc^{ma} et facci preghare per me iddio, pagandomi in queſto modo L'aſenza, et ſua Diuina Maeſtà ci conſoli tutti.

Caſtel Sant' Angelo,
li 18. Maggio, 1624.

Di V. Sig^{ria} molto Ill^{re}, et Ecc^{ma}
Germano, et Fratello affec^{mo},

MARC' ANTONIO, Archi^{uo}, prigone.

A Letter to the KING: *With the* GRAND SIGNIOR'*s* *and* GRAND VIZIER'*s* *incloſed to his* MAJESTY.

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

IF there bee any matter worthy your Majeſties conſideration, fitt to bee aduertiſed from this court, you will bee pleaſed, not to expect it in this my humble letter; which going farre about, will beare antient date, before it can bee preſented to your Majeſtie. And though I knowe it bee a great preſumption to trouble your Majeſtie at any tyme, much more with empty and impertinent lines ; yett ſuch ceremonious officers as theſe are neceſſary in the courts of the greateſt princes, to vſher in things of more importance. Hauing therefore receiued anſwere from the grand ſignior to your Majeſties laſt letter of congratulation, and requiſition of juſtice, for many inſolencies done to vs your Majeſties ſubiects here reſident (for which your high fauour, wee render your Majeſtie all humble thanks) ; and the preſent great vizier, Georgi Mehmet baſſa, deſirous to bee knowne to your Majeſtie, as one that hath done mee all good offices, hauing deliuered mee another to preſent to your Majeſtie ; I haue ſent them both vppon our ſhipping by this gentleman, retorned for that ſeruice ; who, I humbly beſeech your Majeſtie, may haue the honor to kiſſe your hands. The forme of them is in the generall vſuall, and theire phraſes ſuch as, for the ſtraynes, may giue you ſome delight. Your Majeſtie will bee pleaſed to accept them in their owne expreſſion ; it beeing a leſſe fault in a tranſlator to write nonſence, then to make newe. Your Majeſtie hath them almoſt word for word, faithfully rendred ; and if you vouchſafe to pardon their vanity, the matter otherwiſe, I hope, will giue you ſatisfaction. I haue receiued here ſome formall reparation, and ſince paſſed my buſineſs with greater eaſe, and more quiett, and hope ſo to continue vnder your Majeſties protection ; whoſe name in this court (without all flattery) is of more authoritye then any princes in Europe. In the peace of Algier and Tunes, I haue receiued as much as I can require, except only in puniſhment of the baſſas, who haue mony to fine for their heads, and I none, butt to maynteyne myne owne. I am now of opinion, that I ſhall ſettle that buſineſs ſo, that your Majeſties ſubiects may with leſſe expence, and more ſafety, continue theſe trades, if they fall not with the fall of the whole empire ; which is yett, in my opinion,

in great perill of diſſolution, for want of gouerment and iuſtice in the head, and obedience in the members. Of thoſe matters I ſhall preſume to write your Majeſtie more largely ouer land, which will come long before this to your hands. Hauing then nothing herein to doe, but to make way for the preſentment of theſe, and, in the name of all the merchants trading theſe ſeas, to acknowledge your Majeſties care and fauour extended to them, whereby they enioy the fruicts of their hopes, and great aduentures; which alſo, I preſume, they will come before your Majeſtie, and dutifully confeſſe; if I bring nothing butt thanks and prayers for your Majeſties continuall and eternall happines, I will hope of your gratious pardon for all other defects. 1624.

Conſtantinople,
24. July, 1624.

Your Majeſties moſt humble and loyall ſubiect and ſeruant.

Coppy of the GRAND SIGNIOR's *Letter to his* MAJESTIE, *in anſwere to one receiued in* May 1624, *dated in* July 1624.

Han MORATT, *euer Happy,*

TO the mighty and renowned prince among the majeſties of the princes of the faith of JESUS, obeyed of the great potentats the followers of Meſſiah, ſole director of the important affaires of the Nazaren nation, ſoueraigne of the limitts of honor and power, lord of greatneſs and authority, JAMES king of Great Brittany, France, and Ireland, whoſe laſt dayes the Lord God fullfill with all felicity: this our imperiall letter beeing arriued, it ſhall giue you to vnderſtand,

By the fauour and permiſſion of the Lord of heauen and earth, and the interceſſion of the holy ſoule of his principall meſſenger, the ſeale and laſt of the prophetts (vpon whom lett ſaluation bee multiplyed); wee beeing now come and entred into the poſſeſſion of the glorious empire, the retraict of princes, and the ſanctuary of the potentats of the world, your Majeſties letter, full of all ſincerity, ſent vs, in obſeruance of the termes of congratulation of our aſſumption, and to maynteyne the treaties of antient loue and frendſhipp, beeing preſented by your owne faithfull and well-deſeruing ambaſſador reſident in this our high court, the elect among the lords of the faith of Jeſus, Sir Thomas Roe, and after tranſlated, and giuen vs by our chiefe miniſter, the great vizier, beeing come before our roiall and illuſtrious preſence, and read from the beginning to the end, was to vs moſt acceptable; you hauing in the entrance thereof expreſſed, with all noble forme and ſtile, the good will and mind which you beare in and to this our correſpondence of loue and affection, and to the ſtrengthening of our peace and frendſhipp; and therein aduiſed vs, That aſſoone as you receiued the good newes of our happy and proſperous aſcention into the high and glorious throne of the Ottomans, (which giues luſtre to all other princes) you conceiued an vnexpreſſed ioy and gladneſs; and according to the ancient cuſtome, you had deſigned and appointed a noble and qualified perſon to bee ſent your ambaſſador in this office of congratulation; butt beeing that this yeare in thoſe parts the winter hath bene very ſharp, and that the paſſages by ſea and land were ſhutt vpp, you were, againſt your will, enforced to excuſe this delay; and with many honorable words you haue declared to vs your approbation to maynteyne the antient frendſhipp, which is founded in all ſincerity. Therefore wee hauing perfectly taken knowledge of your integrity and truth, and of your good mynd and greate affection allwaies borne to our (euer faithfull) houſe; the which beeing to vs a great contentment to our mind, and gladnes to our heart, wee haue inſtantly, for the accompliſhment of all thoſe particulars in which you haue aduiſed vs, and for the continuance and obſeruance (conformable to the cuſtomes of antient tymes to this day) of the peace and league, giuen our expreſſe and (in all the world obeyed) imperiall command; and alſo ſtraightly charged, that all the articles and priuiledges contracted and written in the capitulations, (bee they what they will) ſhalbee confirmed and ratified; and (according to antient cuſtome) that they ſhalbee obſerued, and by all perſons reſpected; and that none of our cuſtomers, or other officers, ſhall doe or innouate any thing contrary to the fotmer vſes, and accuſtomed obſervations: neither ſhall they giue to your merchants any trouble; nor, contrary to juſtice, and our canons, they ſhall doe them no moleſtation by newe impoſitions: butt rather, that in our happy dayes,

1624. more then in any former, they ſhall with a quiett heart, and a contented mind, follow their buſineſs and trafficque. In conformity whereof, wee haue alſo ſent our imperiall commands into all parts, and to all the miniſters of our dominion; eſpecially to our viceroyes and ſoldioury of Tunes and Algier, with all vehemency and proteſtation, wee haue ſent our moſt efficacious and ſerious orders, and commanded, that euery of them ſhall ſhowe his beſt diligence and care to obſerue and maynteyne the peace, league, and frendſhipp, contracted and eſtabliſhed betweene vs, and to take heede not to doe or committ any act contrary to the agreements and articles of the imperiall capitulations, as well old, as by vs graunted; and that (according to the antient manner and cuſtome) your merchaunts may freely goe and come into all parts and places of our empire; and for the tyme to come, that there bee taken away all occaſion of contraſts or diſcontents; and that they ſhould withdrawe their hands from any enterpriſe preiudiciall to our peace and frendſhipp. Now wee hauing in all the ſaid particulars ſhowed our noble diligence, inclynation, and good mynd, and our roiall will and deſire, ſo farre forth as hath bene requiſite, in aduancement of our correſpondence and frendſhipp; and that by this our preſent imperiall letter (full of all true affection) wee haue made it knowne to your Majeſtie; it is then alſo conuenient, that when this ſhalbee arriued, according as your Majeſtie hath of long tyme bene alway ſyncere and of faithfull mind to this high port, and our progenitors, that you remayne ſtable, firme, conſtant, and iuſt, and that you ſhowe encreaſe of care, to the mayntenance of our peace and frendſhipp, and to the perfection of all circumſtances of our league, with reſolution and æquability; and allway, by your worthy and famous ambaſſadors, that you corroborate the foundations of loue and frendſhipp, and not to omitt to reueſt the ſame with ornaments of cordiall and pure effects; ſeeing that, by the grace of the great God, in the happy tyme of our rule, whatſoeuer is now of vs confirmed and ratified, and all thoſe priuiledges and articles, which are accepted and confirmed by our imperiall majeſtie, ſhalbee allway maynteyned and obſerued. And bee your Majeſtie certeyne and ſecure, that wee wilbee watchfull and wary, vpon all occaſions, that may cauſe any change or mutation, and free from any failing or preiudice to our league and peace. Wherein your foreſaid ambaſſador, in this our happy port, with all diligence doth attend his duty, conteyning himſelfe within the conuenient limitts of diſcretion in all occurrents; who, beſides all the particulars aduiſed vs in your roiall letter, hath largely made knowne, at the foote of our high throne, diuers other frendly aduertiſements and intentions. To conclude: Beeing that our port (the recourſe of felicity) is alway open to all our frends, and our princely mynd in generall is alway ready, in their benefitt, to bee declared and enlarged; wee hope alſo, that your Majeſtie, in like manner, will compleatly obſerue the termes of frendſhipp, and in all perfect manner conſerue the contracts, agreements and articles thereof.

From GEORGI MEHMETT *Baſſa, Vizier of the Bench, and Chimacham in* Conſtantinople, *to his* MAJESTIE.

TO the high and renowned among the majeſties of the lawe of Jeſus, reuerenced of the potentats of Meſſiah, only director of the important affaires of the Nazarene nation; ſoueraigne of the limitts of honor and power, lord of the examples of greatneſs and grace, our benigne frend the king of * *England, of Great Brittanny*, France and Ireland, our beloued James; whoſe laſt dayes lett the Lord fullfill with all felicity and illumination.

* So it is in the originall, to ſhow their ſingularitye in coſmographie.

To whoſe roiall preſence, after ſalutations ſent, (ſuch as doe fortify the eſſence of all true loue and good concord, and doe reenforce and forme the true foundations of ſincere frendſhipp) and aduiſes preſented, that haue good intentions; and hauing ſaluted you with ſuch reſpects as my neceſſary duty requireth, worthy of the pure amity continued betweene your Majeſtie and the ſhadow of God our emperour, and my indebted obligation for the good correſpondence and negotiation which you haue with the faithfull people, and offering myſelfe vnto you, and in all reſpectiue termes demanding of your welbeeing and eſtate, (the true effect of your Majeſties goodneſſe) our frendly aduertiſement is this:

1624.

The diuine majeſtie of the omnipotent Lord, whoſe name is aboue all things, ſupreme monarch, which produced eſſence from nothing, and gaue beeing to the heauen and earth; who, for the welfare of his people, doth conſtitute kings and princes vpon the face of the earth, ſuch his ſeruants as it pleaſeth him to chooſe; and for their better agreement and intercourſe of one another, by the meanes of good frendſhipp and correſpondence, by his prouidence and power, did make a difference, and bettered the eſtate, degree, and quality of ſome one aboue another; did appoint and permitt, that euery people, ſmall and great, ſhould attend to a good concord, and proffitable commerce.

Nowe, that powerfull and perfect Creator, Lord of the lights of this world and that to come, hauing, according as his moſt abſolute will did require, and as his vniuerſall prouidence did ordeyne, conſtituted our moſt happy, proſperous, and great emperour, emperour of the earth and ſea, refuge of the great Cæſars, and of the powerfull * *Shahs*, the only hope of all people, head and chiefe of the princes of the world; giuer and diſtributer of the crownes of the potentats of the vniuerſe; the Alexander of this age, borne vnder the moſt noble conſtellation; the benigne ſeruaunt of the honored Mecha and Medina, deſtroyer and enemy of the foundations of iniuſtice and euill; your Majeſtie, in obſeruance of the termes of congratulation of the imperiall aſſumption, and to confirme your antient frendſhipp and loue, hath ſent to the high port, that ſuſteyneth the world, your letter (full of all ſyncere effects); which by the hands of your ambaſſador, reſident in this bleſſed court, the elect among the lords of Jeſus, Sir Thomas Roe, whoſe end bee happy, was conſigned; and beeing ſent and preſented to the allway victorious ſtirrupp of the king of kings, was to him moſt acceptable. And hauing therby vnderſtood your antient and ſyncere frendſhipp, hee inſtantly gaue his high and imperiall command, that all thoſe particulars and clauſes mentioned in your moſt beloued letter, ſhould bee accompliſhed and performed, and the peace and amity to this tyme continued ſhould, conformable to antient cuſtomes, bee of all men obſerued and reſpected; and the capitulations heretofore contracted and maynteyned to this day, and all the articles and priuiledges, and all other graunts, (bee they what they will) written and agreed on, ſhould bee ratified and confirmed; and according to the rule of antient tymes, that they ſhould bee of all men accepted, reſpected, and obeyed; and that no cuſtomer, officer, or other fermor, ſhould giue any moleſtation, or doe any wrong to any of your Majeſties ſubiects or merchaunts, nor doe any the leaſt thing contrary to the antient cuſtome, and obſerued rule; nor, contrary to juſtice and the canons, that they ſhould not lay on them newe impoſitions: butt that in the happy raigne of his majeſtie, more then in former tymes, the ſaid your ſubiects, with a quiett heart, and contented mynd, might follow their affaires and commerce, without the impeachment or iniury of any man, conttary to the capitulations. And to this end, there are giuen alſo expreſſe imperiall commands, and moſt effectuall orders, to all the miniſters and gouernours of all the borders.

* The particular title of the kyngs of Perſia.

Therefore there beeing written and ſent to yonr Majeſtie, (the true eſſence of all ſyncerity) from the king of kings, his imperiall and bleſſed letter; it hath ſeemed to mee to bee neceſſary, and my duty, that I alſo ſhould write and ſend this my letter, moſt full of loue; which beeing arriued with you, wee hope in your fauour, that alike to your ſyncere frendſhipp, and pure mynd, which you haue allway ſhowed vntill this day, vnto this high and imperiall port, that you wilbee pleaſed alſo now to bee conſtant and firme in the wayes of amity, and ſtable and reſolute in the paths of ſincerity; and that you will, in the tyme to come, make cleare demonſtration of your good reſolution and mind to concurre to the perfection of correſpondence and league, and to the fortification of the foundations of the peace and treaty; and that you will not retyre from renewing the habitt of the antient correſpondence, by ſending, from tyme to tyme, your valorous and reſpected ambaſſadors, promiſing your Majeſtie, by the grace of the great God, that in the happy tymes of his imperiall majeſtie, all that which is renewed and bound faſt, and all thoſe articles, priuiledges, and agreements, which are confirmed and ratified by his imperiall fauour, of certenty and truth neuer ſhalbee altered or contradicted; and wee will take heed, that they ſhall not bee changed nor violated. Wherein your abouenamed ambaſſador, reſident in this bleſſed court, doth attend in his charge, and in all occaſions conteyneth himſelfe within the circle of diſcretion and due

1624. reſpects: who, beſides the aduiſes in your moſt noble letter, hath informed largely all thoſe particulars commanded him, woorthy of the frendſhipp. And ſo I reſt; wiſhing ſaluation to him that is obedient to God.

Conſt. July 19. 1624. *The poore* MEHOMETT.

WRITTEN in the yeare 1033, in the middſt of the moneth Shaaual. Giuen in the well guarded citty of Conſtantinople.

To Sir GEORGE CALVERT: *With Relations.*

Right Honorable,

Of which I now ſend copy.

BY the laſt poſt I only ſent your honor a breefe relation of our occurrents encloſed to Mr. Branthwaite; from whom, ſince, I haue receiued aduiſe of a letter which your honor hath written, and for which I haue exceedingly longed; that I might receiue ſome directions in theſe great changes, both at home and in Hungarye, how to employ my vnwoorthy ſeruice; but it is ſome way miſcarryed, though wee haue had frequent packetts, and two later then the mention thereof.

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Conſtantinople,
25. July, 1624.

Your Honors affectionat and humble ſeruant.

YOU wilbe pleaſed to partake with Sir Ed. Conwey, whoſe ſeruant I am. My poore wife deſires you to continew your loue to her, and to bee remembred to all our little neighbors in your houſe.

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1624. reſpects: who, beſides the aduiſes in your moſt noble letter, hath informed largely all thoſe particulars commanded him, woorthy of the frendſhipp. And ſo I reſt; wiſhing ſaluation to him that is obedient to God.

Conſt. July 19. 1624. *The poore* MEHOMETT.

WRITTEN in the yeare 1033, in the middſt of the moneth Shaaual. Giuen in the well guarded citty of Conſtantinople.

To Sir GEORGE CALVERT: *With Relations.*

Right Honorable,

Of which I now ſend coppy.

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1624. giues out, that hee hath them, and braggs of their aduantage: that Gabor hath ſurrendered much of Hungary, holding Caſſouia, and the frontire of Tibiſcus, as gouernour, only during liſe. Wee know not what to beleeue; butt by conference with the vizier (who is not much ſatisfied neither with the peace nor the manner) I collect that hee feares the conditions are too preiudiciall to this empire, and that Gabor is halfe loſt. Hee told mee, That hee had a promiſe of the emperours daughter in marriage, and demanded my opinion. I anſwered him, I did not beleeue the houſe of Auſtria would deſcend to ſuch a match, the prince beeing in his birth a gentleman only: butt that it was very likely that the emperour might trayne him on with ſuch hopes; for they neuer wanted a daughter or ſiſter to enterteyne a treaty for aduantage: that if hee ſhould obteyne ſo great an honor, and a faire lady of ſo high blood to ſleep by him, that they might then giue ouer all thought of him as a ſubiect: therefore it concerned them to preuent ſuch alliance, which would make him wholly imperiall.

HEE anſwered, That no man knew him better then himſelfe: that hee was a man made of inconſtancy, more able to deceiue, then eaſy to bee deceiued: and (as I ſuppoſe, to make this change ſeeme leſſe in my eyes) hee added, That if hee were putt vpon a ſpitt, before hee could bee turned twice about, hee would change 3 frends; butt that he was ſoe aſſured of his hate to the houſe of Auſtria, beſides his difference of religion, that he would undertake to fetch him back, and to make him break the peace at his pleaſure. Aduiſe of this peace was ſeconded by letters from the emperour, in confirmation of the league with the grand ſignior, which were gladly receiued, and the agent reſident had audience to deliuer them, veſted and honored, a fauour very vnuſuall without preſents. Whereby the peace of this ſide beeing aſſured, all the imperiall forces drawne vpp into theſe frontires laſt yeare, are ſett at liberty for worſe ymployment. My opinion is, that it was much more eaſy to haue kept vpp the prince of Tranſiluania, while hee was mouing, like a rolling ſtone, then to raiſe him againe from his reſt: butt *in conſilijs infœlicibus optima viderentur, quorum tempus effugeret.*

I HAUE receiued aduertiſement, (the truth whereof is very probable, though I cannot directly iuſtify it) that ſince the arriuall of the caſlariaga, who gouerns all within, an old foxe, longe practiced in this ſtate, baniſhed by ſultan Achmat, and nowe recalled, the ſultana hath hearkened to a treaty of peace with Spaine, butt very ſecrettly; which is ſo farr aduanced, that in the tyme of Haly baſſa, the laſt vizier ſtrangled, there were letters written to the viceking of Naples in his name: That the grand ſignor beeing reſolued to liue in quiett with all his neighbours, and hauing receiued intimation, that the king of Spaine had often, and latly, made offers of treaty, that now the port was free and open, to receiue his ambaſſadors, and to make a firme league and peace with all the houſe of Auſtria. This was negotiated by a fryar, and the inſtrument a ſultana, ſiſter to the emperour. It is kept both from the knowledge of the mufti and the preſent chimacham. Theſe letters were ſent by a Jewe in Chriſtian habitt, to Spalato, to paſſe by the way of Venice: butt the death of Aly baſſa ouertaking him at Adrianopoly, hee durſt not proceed without new order; where hee ſtaid two moneths, vntill the newe vizier, now gone to the Aſian warre, was drawne to conſent to the counſell, who confirmed his inſtructions, and wrote newe letters, in his owne name, to the ſame effect; and ſo hee is now proceeded vpon his imployment, by Catara, or Spalato, through the dominions of the Venetians, where hee may perhapps bee diſcouered for ſuch as he is, a Jewe, and a ſpye of Spaine. This is what I am informed: and I know that the Spaniards make many ſuch offers here, whether to delude, or in earneſt, is aboue my judgment; butt if ſuch as theſe reconcile, yt is allway to be ſuſpected, the end thereof is in detriment of ſome other. This ſtate hath no reaſon to refuſe any frends, their force beeing all drawne into Aſia, and the reconciliation of Abaſſa anewe ſuſpected; for hee keepes the field for his owne aduantage. Butt the Spaniard had neuer leſſe need to ſeeke a frendſhipp of theſe, who cannott harme them, if they had no other deſſigne, that needs all their forces. It is my duty to write all that I heare; judgment and election is left to his majeſtie.

To the QUEEN *of* BOHEMIA.

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

I AM now much more vnwilling to preſent my ſelfe before your Majeſtie then euer; for though I doubt not you haue receiued the certaynty of the peace made by the prince of Tranſyluania with the emperor, yet ther depends vpon yt ſome conſequences fitt for your Majeſtie to know, though vnfitt for mee to write: It is thought here, and not much liked, that he hath a promiſe of a daughter of the emperor, which will make him wholy imperiall. The emperors agent doth not with that diſdayne denye yt, which he was woont to doe; but rather ſeemes as if he did not beleeue yt, yet with a kynd of inſinuation, that wee might feare yt. In my owne opinion, I thincke he is cooſened; and though it bee very late, yet it is not impoſſible to lett him ſee yt, if he bee not deceiued by delayes. Ther is but one counſayle left to recouer him; which is, to lett him, or made him diſcerne, that he is enterteyned and trayned only with the name of a wife, who, when their turne is ſerued, ſhalbe offered a wayting woman; ſuch, I know, is their ſcorne of him. And if his majeſtie proceed in the warr, ther is nothing of more conſequence then to ſett vp that prince agayne into choler and indignation; or els the forces of the empire wilbe at too much libertye.

I BESEECH your Majeſtie, keepe theſe my thoughts to doe you ſeruice, and mee no diſaduantage: tymes were neuer ſo dangerous to uſe freedome. If his majeſtie would giue mee leaue, I could perhaps from hence ſend him ſuch aduice as might mooue him by feare or ſhame; for if he bee not already wholy loſt to this ſtate, he would bee looth to bee diſcouered how he hath played with them.

I HAUE receiued aſſurance from Sir D. Carleton, of the continuance of your Majeſties fauour and opinion of mee; wherin, though my owne innocence and conſcience of the humble and zealous affection I will liue and dye in, to your Majeſties ſeruice, made mee not ſincke vnder my feares; yet the greatnes of the loſs, and my owne demeritt in ſubſtance, left mee not free of all fears, for which I begg your gratious pardon. I haue not one dropp of bloud in my hart, which I will not ſhed for you.

I HAUE ſent my lord ambaſſador a lardger relation, which ſeeing your Majeſtie takes pleaſure to read, I will craue leaue to referr you; it is neare a coppy of that I ſend his majeſtie; only ſome things ſhortened, for due reſpects.

AND ſo I moſt humbly kyſs your Majeſties hands; offering continuall vowes and prayers for your Majeſties eternall proſperitye.

Conſt. 25. July, old ſtile, 1624.

Your Majeſties moſt deuoted, moſt humble ſeruant.

To Sir DUDLEY CARLETON: *With Advices.*

My very good Lord,

YOUR plentifull letter of the 26. Aprill hath not only feaſted mee with varyetye of newes, (for which I was an ill debtor, by the diſaduantage of ground) but reſtored mee to my ſelfe, by the aſſurance you giue mee of the continuance of her majeſties fauour to my demeritts, and by your good councell to teach mee not to giue occaſion by feares and jealouſyes, when I giue none in my actions. I haue asked her gratious pardon, and thancke you for my cure; it is not in my nature, for which I haue a wife to wittnes; but ſome woords caſt out by the Duch ambaſſador, or rather vants, kyndled that zeale in mee, to bee more ſecure. He is a man as far from deſcription, as from beeing knowne in Holland; and though he bee their oracle, he is our mountebancke.

OF our affayres here, and the peace made by Gabor, I haue encloſed all I know or conceiue: it is neare a coppy of that I ſend his majeſtie; only to England I haue enlardged in the particulars, what I am enformed in the treaty of peace with Spaine: I cannot juſtefye yt, but I rather inclyne to beleeue yt, then the contrarye, though I thincke it bee enterteyned by the Spaniard, rather to delude, then in earneſt.

IT is tyme to conſider Bethlem Gabor: if he bee loſt utterly, he will prooue as ill an enemy as hee was a frend; but the vizier here would make mee beleeue he can recall him; but I am ſure he is deceiued: perhaps his majeſties authorytye might; but neuer receiuing one line in anſwere of all I haue aduertiſed and forewarned of him, I dare not preſs yt. Your lordſhip will accept my thancks, and ſuch matter as I haue; to which referring you, I will eaſe you of this trouble, and commend your lordſhip to the holy keeping of our moſt gratious God.

Conſtantinople,
25. July, 1624.

Your affectionat frend and ſeruant.

Relations. Conſtantinople, 7. Auguſt, 1624.

THOUGH there are no letters come to the port from Bethlem Gabor, of the particular articles of his peace made with the emperour; yett there is the more ſuſpition, that it is concluded to the greater diſaduantage of this ſide: and beeing it was done without the knowledge or direct warrant from hence, there is a generall murmur, that the prince is wholly gone to the imperiall party, and loſt to this. Which doubt though they would not publiſh, yett it is euident, theiſe haue more grounds of ſuſpition then are diuulged, and muſt beare it patiently, during theire owne warrs in Aſia.

BUT yett theſe conditions of the peace are not kept ſo ſecrett, but that it is confeſſed, that Gabor hath ſurrendered, and diſclaymed all title to Hungary; and conſented, that the emperors ſonne ſhall bee preſently choſen king thereof, and keepe his court in Presburgh; that all the eſtates of Hungary ſhall receiue him, and Bethlem aſſiſt and ſerue him in all his occaſions.

THAT Gabor ſhall remayne quietly prince of Tranſiluania, and earle of the Siculi: that he ſhall hold Caſſouia, and 2 or 3 other ſignories which he formerly poſſeſſed, during life; and, after that, they ſhall retorne abſolutly, as members of the crowne of Hungary. This article is that which troubles, if it be true; that the prince att all hath treated of Tranſiluania, any way inſinuating a dependance of the empire: that he is enterteyned ſtill with hopes, and treaty of a daughter of the emperors: but it is beleeued, the picture ſent him ſhall ſerue the turne.

SOME other articles concerning the eſtates of priuat men, and mutuall pardons. But this is reported the ſubſtance of the treaty.

THE chiaus ſent to the emperour, to bring newes of the inauguration of this grand ſignior, and to offer the continuance of the ancient leagues and treaties between theſe ſtates, is retorned, with the emperors letter of acceptance, and confirmation of the treaty made at Zitwa, which was the laſt; wherin it was agreed, That what either ſide poſſeſſed at that tyme, ſhould remayne as it was; and if any roade ſhould be made, priſoners taken, or place ſurpriſed, during the truce on either part, that reſtitution and full ſatisfaction ſhould bee giuen by him that broke the truce.

IT ſeemes that the vizier, Ali baſſa, and this that now is, Cerques baſſa, did both of them conſent to the renewing of this treaty, which was often broken; ignorant vtterly of the affaires of thoſe parts, and of the preſent diſaduantage to Bethlem Gabor, and this ſtate: for hereby, it beeing now againe in vigor, the grand ſignior muſt ſurrender Vach, and many other places of importance, that had beene gotten in this tyme, when it was neither peace nor warre; and is bound to make many other reſtitutions of dammage. But as I thincke the imperiall party will not preſſe theſe ſmaller matters, ſo I thinck they will demaund Vach, and all the country depending; and hold themſelues, for their limitts, ſtrictly to that treaty, which now is confirmed on both ſides. There are many diſcontent at his concluſion, and lay the blame on the information of the baſſa of Buda, who is a pentioner of the emperour: but their owne troubles in Aſia makes them ſilent, and ſuffer both this loſſe, and many affronts from Tartaria and the Coſſacks.

THE capten baſſa, and all his fleet ſent into the Blacke-ſea, are much doubted, there hauing beene no newes of him certeyne in a moneth, and many reports, that he is taken, with his gallies, beeing about 30, two viziers more with him, and Biram baſſa, generall by land, by the Tartars, who threaten all Wallachia, as farr as Adrianopoly. But as of this there is yett no certenty; ſo it is moſt true, that the Tartars are in open rebellion and warr with this ſtate.

THE motion for a peace to bee made with Spaine was beganne by the emperors ambaſſador, vpon ſome ouerture made by a renegado Spaniard in the Seraglio, offering

ing his creditt with the caſſariaga; but it was vtterly refuſed and reiected, when the agent came to ſpeak in particulars: ſo that I beleeue nothing is done, and the meſſenger ſent only with propoſitions, and no promiſe of acceptance from hence. But it is moſt true, that both the ambaſſador and the agent did make offer to treat it; though they ſay, it is an vſuall part of the emperors inſtructions, only *pro forma*. 1624.

FROM the parts of Aſia wee heare litle, only a report, that the Janizaries and ſome of Abaſſa baſſas men haue mett and fought; that they will not bee reconciled to him, nor hee to them: ſo that the peace made with him is doubtfull; for which they haue mutined againſt their aga, and diſplaced him. It is reported, that he hath cutt of the heads of Colophon baſſa, and two or three of his chiefeſt captaines; but to what end, becauſe they would, or would not conſent to peace, is vncerteyne.

From Mr. BRANTHWAITE.

Right Honorable,

THIS prince, of whoſe indiſpoſition I haue formerly writt, dothe yett keepe within his owne lodginges; though, thankes beto God, he is paſte all daunger, and maie be expected abroade within 4 or 5 daies.

VPON Wedneſdaie night laſte newes was brought hether from the podeſta of Verona, that vpon the Monday before, about 3 howers of the night, a tower of the ſame cittie, called the Racketta, (where gunpowder and munition was kept) was fired by a lightninge from heauen; which beinge blowne vppe by the violence of the powder, hathe borne downe with it the greateſte parte of two monaſteries, (one of Capoccens, and another of nunnes) lamed a greate manie of bothe conuents, and (if reports maie be beleeued) ſlaine a greate manie of them, and other perſons adioyninge. Nowe there wantethe not ſome that imagine that it was artificiall fier: but that, as alſo other particulers concerninge the ſame, I hope my next weekes letters will better diſcouer. It is thought, that (the plague beinge at this preſent ſoe hott in ſome partes of Cicilie) vnleſſe it ceaſe nowe at the ſhuttinge uppe of the yeare, the pope, for feare of the infection, will deferre the ſolemnizinge of the *anno ſanto*; which will make a greate manie of all nations (and in particuler of Engliſhe) loaſe their laboure, that are nowe come into theſe partes to participate in that diuotion.

THE Valtoline buſineſſe was neuer more hotlie canuaſed at Rome, then it is at this preſent, becauſe the *colligati* are perceiued a litle to moue; which makes the pope ſeeme moſte willing to harken to anie propoſition, which by maner or forme maie reflecte vpon the common good, of which he proteſtethe to be a tender father: but I praie God, that, in the ende, he doe not to muche in particuler fauour his catholique ſonne. The Frenche and Spaniſhe ambaſſadors haue frequent audiences there; and (they ſaie) what one makethe, another marrethe: but of theſe thinges (if all be true that is reported) we ſhall ſee an end, I hope, verie ſhortlie.

AND thus, humblie deſiringe your honor to pardon my haſtie ſcriblinge, I kiſſe your lordſhips hands, and will euer remaine

Venice, this $\frac{18}{28}$. of
Auguſt, 1624.

Your Honors to be commaunded,

MIC. BRANTHWAITE.

To Sir GEORGE CALVERT.

Right Honorable,

MY letters of the 3. Aprill will ſatisfy your honor, that I receiued yours mentioned of the 7th Nouember, the 24. March after; which hauing made ſo long a ſoiourning at Venice, I could giue you no ſooner account thereof. In my anſwere whereunto, I tooke knowledge of Sir Edward Herberts endeauour in France, to procure ſome moderation in our differences here; but it was all French ayre, nothing to the purpoſe: and therefore, concluding it impoſſible, that any could come from thence, in that nice queſtion, for my aduantage, I reſolued to obey his majeſties order, to keepe his honor entire, and to auoyd the occaſion of diſpute; which was continued vpon faire termes, vntill a generall greeuance forced

1624. the Venice and Dutch ambaſſadors to mediate ſome courſe of our vniting, either to goe in perſon together, or, at leaſt, to ſend in a remonſtrance to the grand ſignior of our iuſt complaints; wherein, after many propoſitions made by them, and the difficulties of going beeing found yrreconcileable, wee agreed to proceed by writing. And herein alſo the diſpute arriſing from 2 points, the naming firſt of our maſters, and the place of ſubſcribing our names; the French ſo farr yielded, as firſt to make a proteſt to them, That nothing herein done ſhould bee drawne into conſequence or preiudice of ether part, and all pretenſion laid aſide. Wee agreed to drawe the declaration in the names of all the 4 reſident Chriſtian ambaſſadors, without mention of any one in particular; and for the ſigning, that it ſhould bee firſt ſent to mee to take my election where I would putt my name, and after left free to every one to doe the like. To all which I conſented; and the writing beeing accordingly preſented to mee by the Venetian drogaman, I took a compaſſe, and exactly in the middle ſigned and ſealed it according to forme, making a proteſt in myne owne behalfe, that I choſe that place as a place of equality, and beeing cloſe to the laſt line; that as I did not thereby chalenge a ſuperiority, ſo there was no place where any man could ſigne aboue mee. This place I elected, becauſe, taking either ſide of the paper, the left hand beeing the chiefeſt according to the Chriſtian, and the right according to the Turkiſh, by reaſon of the difference in writing, if I had choſen either ſide, the French might haue choſen the other, and made a pretence. This way, I was ſure, firſt, that I had the election; and taking the middle, others muſt write on both ſides of mee; to this courſe both the ambaſſadors making and deliuering their opinion, that there was nothing done, nor conſented vnto, by either part, in preiudice of the queſtion, and that they would, in all occaſions that any ſhould after pretend, giue their teſtimony in writing of this our agreement, made without pretence or clayme of precedence. Wee ſent in the arz to the grand ſignior, and ſince haue had no further occaſion. Herein, I ſuppoſe, I haue rather gotten ground, then loſt any: for, firſt, I haue altered the ſtile to generall words, which would neuer formerly haue bene aſſented vnto; ſecondly, I had the election of firſt ſigning, and choſe a place equall to all, in the center; laſtly, the French yielded to lay by his clayme, and to make a proteſtation, that whatſoeuer was done, ſhould bee vnderſtood to bee done without aduantage ſought or taken, and the witnes of two ambaſſadors to this; which hee would neuer before bee drawne to depoſe, butt inſiſted ſtiffly upon his precedents, and peremptory clayme; butt now hee agreed in this particular to an equality: and therefore I hope his maieſtie will take it in good part. What moued him to ſo much temper, I cannot diſcouer; hee would neuer confeſſe any order from France, but that hee yielded and declyned his commiſſion for the generall good; and therefore deſired, that no mention might bee made of our agreement, but that it ſhould paſſe as a thing indifferent. Since this tyme more courteſies haue paſſed betweene vs, and I find him very tractable and affable, but no mony to pay his great debt to vs. It is not long ſince he came to mee, and made many complements of the great hope of a more ſtrict bond and frendſhipp to bee contracted betweene our maſters; and told mee, he had expreſſe order from the French king, to tell mee, that the prince his carriage of himſelfe in his late iourney, in theſe words, *Sa conduicte et courage, en tout et par tout, eſtoit tres admirable.* Why hee made mee this relation, I vnderſtood not; butt I thought hee did it, that I ſhould write it to his highneſs: butt I feared, though the teſtimony came from a great king, yett the truth it ſelfe is greater; and therefore, that it might bee thought impertinent for mee to take that occaſion: butt if your honor think it worth the knowing, you may pleaſe to take notice of it.

CONCERNING the eſtate of our affaires in this court, and of the conceits wee haue of Bethleem Gabor, the encloſed will enforme your honor largely; whereby you will perceiue, that the ſcene is here likewiſe altered; peace made on all ſides; butt with what ſyncerity, I leaue to his maieſties, and your honors iudgment. I haue only drawne the lynes, not preſuming to lay on the coulers. The aduantage was loſt twice; firſt, by giuing no encouragement to Gabor, while hee was in action and armed; ſecondly, by forbearing to giue order to croſſe the emperors ambaſſador, while hee was here, where hauing no oppoſition, no man to open their eyes, hee eaſily wrought vpon the aduantage of their ignorance, and diſtraction of their owne affaires; and procured his owne ends, which had bene then more eaſily reſiſted.

refiſted. For your honor will perceiue, he drewe from a new vizier letters of confirmation of the old peace; which was his only ayme, and not to enter into particulars; whereby the emperor hath, or ought to haue, great aduantage: and the vizier neither knew what had paſſed before, what that treaty was, how Gabor was enclyned, nor any thing more, butt a peace was once made; it was then a good one; why ſhould it not bee ſo nowe? which the emperour hath accepted, and confirmed by his letters; *et ſic finitur fabula.* I will omitt no manner of occaſion to putt the prince in heart againe; nor did I omitt to lett him know how things were like to chaunge in Chriſtendome. From hence there is ſmall hope of any motion, they beeing gladd to diſſemble their owne diſaduantage, vntill the matters of Tartary and Aſia are compoſed, and the grand ſignor ſetled in gouerment. Yett there may arriſe ſome difficulty about the preſcription of the frontire, ouer which I will haue an eye: butt I deſire to receiue ſome more particular order, how farr I may in occaſion proceed with the prince of Tranſiluania, to write, ſend to him, or to treate; for I doe not doubt, (though I can promiſe nothing) that before the ſpring, if hee ſee his majeſtie actually engaged, and that hee bee any way countenanced, and taken into the protection of the vnion, that hee may bee moued to new actions, where hee ſhall ſee any hope of aduantage: butt if hee bee not in ſome ſort ſought vnto, and aſſured, hee will ſecure himſelfe, if not worſe. By him a braue diuerſion may bee wrought; therefore my opinion is conſtant, That hee ſhould bee no longer neglected. Of whatſoeuer I can doe, I will giue his majeſtie good account.

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IN the buſineſs of the pirats, vpon his majeſties letter to the grand ſignor, hee gaue ſo faire an anſwere by letter to his majeſtie, ſo faire promiſſes, and ſo free an offer to aſſure the peace, that I could not refuſe another tryall, hauing ſent a new baſſa and new commands to both places: whereupon I haue more hopes then euer. Of this particular I will giue account to the lords of his majeſties councell by the next poſt, the baſſa beeing now departed, and the grand ſignors letter to his majeſtie ſent by ſea: the copies of them will arriue long before the originall, and the ſucceſs depends vpon anſwere from thoſe citties, which I haue ordered the conſulls there to ſend to your honor. So, at this tyme, I can ſay no more, but I haue done all that can bee done; and you may pleaſe, in the meane tyme, to intimate ſo much to their lordſhipps.

THUS, humbly deſiring your honor to acquaint his majeſtie with as much hereof as may conduce to his ſeruice, and to procure his fauorable enterpretation of my deſires to doe more then I write, I leaue you to the gracious keeping of our bleſſed God.

Conſtantinople,
$\frac{22}{32}$ Aug. 1624.

Your Honors moſt affectionat and humble ſeruant.

To Sir EDWARD CONWAY: *With Relations to both Secretaries.*

Right Honorable,

I MAY fall vnder your cenſure, by neglect of writing theſe fewe moneths paſt: butt if you pleaſe to conſider, that I had long begunne and continued to giue an account of ſuch of our occurrents here, as might any way conduce to his majeſties ſeruice, to Sir George Caluert, and that the connexion and dependance of them drewe a kind of neceſſity to the ſame courſe, and that I could not, at all tymes, conuey all things ſafely without a cyphar, you will not too rigorouſly condemne mee, eſpecially hauing written diuers tymes to your honor, and allwaies ordered copies to bee deliuered you of what I was able to relate; but as yett you were neuer pleaſed to take any notice, that you had receiued them, or were acceptable vnto you. Butt nowe, hauing lately had a chaunge of his majeſties order, vpon the great change of the affaires of Chriſtendome, and beeing enformed of your honors continuall attendance at court, I haue preſumed to ſend vnto you the encloſed diſcourſe, of the preſent condition and alterations in this ſtate, humbly deſiring you to communicate them with his majeſtie: and ſeeing his majeſties reſolution to recouer the loſt patrimony of his children by ſuch iuſt meanes as God hath enhabled him withall, that perhapps ſomething may moue from the prince of Tranſiluania, to diuert the great forces of thoſe who ſhall protect and patroniſe ſo iniuſt a cauſe; it may bee more neceſſary then formerly, that I ſhould receiue punctuall directions for my rule and diſcharge; that you wilbee pleaſed to ſollicitt his majeſtie therein, and to giue tymely inſtructions how farr I ſhall proceed

in

1624. in animation, or negotiation with that prince; my order yet extending no further, then to keep him in heart by ſuch courteſies, as may moue his frends to aſſiſt him. Butt as your honor will find by the encloſed, and my former aduiſes, that this leaue is come too late, *optima viderentur, quorum tempus effugerat,* ſo it is now requiſite, that I bee limitted and directed, either to write or ſend, and treat with his miniſters in particulars, and to doe whatſoeuer alſo may withdrawe him from his late raſh agreement, and peace made with the emperour; for now all things here are changed, and more force muſt bee vſed to raiſe him againe, then would haue ſerued to keep him vpp while hee was in motion.

HIS pretences why hee made this peace, you will find in my diſcours caſt vpon the neglect of him in Chriſtendome, while hee alone ſtood in the quarrell; that hee had no countenance, no encouragement, from any: and laſtly, upon the haſty and inconſiderate ratification of an old treaty with this port, without his comprehenſion. Both theſe may bee colours, yett they are very faire ones; but the greateſt omiſſion was, that there was no oppoſition made againſt the gloſſes of the emperors ambaſſador ſent hither, no man to reſiſt him, and to diſcouer the advantage hee ſtole by the ignorance of the laſt vizier, from whom, without councell, hee procured letters of confirmation of the old peace made at * *Wizze,* which was his only ayme; and not to enter into any particulars, whereby hee hath deceiued this ſtate, and enforced, or at leaſt left a ſhift to Gabor, to excuſe himſelfe in making peace. Butt to take things as they nowe are, there is litle hope of any thing to bee done from hence; for though the wiſeſt ſee they are ouerſhott, yett while their owne affaires in Tartaria and Aſia are vnſetled, they are content to winke, and will not prouoke more enemyes. Somwhat is referred to Buda, for performance and accompliſhment of that treaty accepted by the emperour, as the deſcription of their antient limitts and frontire; whereby Vach ſhould bee ſurrendered by the Turks, and priſoners ſett free, and other dammages repaired; which certeynly theſe will not performe, but hope to wynne tyme. What may arriſe from hence, I cannot foreſee; butt I doubt neither part will ſtrayne the cord till it breake. I wilbee vigilant vpon any occaſion is offered: butt if his majeſtie will giue mee leaue to ſpeak playne; though many are of opinion, that Bethlem, in hope of an alliance, is quite gone to the other party, and the Turkes feare it; yett I am perſwaded, hee will bee deceiued, and ſoone ſee it: when their turne is ſerued, they will offer him a waiting gentlewooman, as the emperors agent told mee, hee might bee content with the picture; and that if hee and this ſtate ſee any able hand engaged in the warre in Lower Germany, actually, wherby they may haue eaſe or aduantage, it wilbee no difficult matter to perſwade them to take it: butt now they haue both depoſed armes, and will ſee effects, before they venture their owne peace. The prince is of nature changeable and ambitious, but doubtleſs an enemy to the family of the emperour: hee only may make an vſefull diverſion for his majeſties ſeruice; but then it muſt not bee hoped, that hee ſhould bee blowne vpp with winde: there muſt bee ſome offer, ſome ouerture made to him, to take him into the protection of the vnion: hee muſt ground himſelfe vpon ſome treaty: hee may bee offered ſome honorable match; for of that hee is moſt deſirous, to enoble his bloud, and to raiſe his family. If theſe courſes bee taken with him tymely, hee may bee recouered, and raiſed, by the ſpring, to great vſe; if not, you muſt giue him loſt for euer.

* Zitwa.

I HAUE preſumed, and I feare, exceeded my limitts, *extra provinciam ſaltitare;* butt I hope, his majeſtie, and your honor, will take my zeale in the beſt ſenſe. If herein I ſhall receiue any directions, I will doe my endeauour, and effect more then I will promiſe. In the meane tyme, I will omitt no occaſion, as farr as I underſtand my commiſſion will warrant mee, to doe all things that ſhalbee fitt, or in my compaſſe, both here, and with the miniſters of the prince; deſiring your honor, that I may receiue a ſpeedy anſwere, that may bee vnto mee a ſtarr of direction to ſaile by, whereof I will giue his majeſtie a good account.

THE grand ſignor hath anſwered his majeſties letter, which is ſent by ſea; therfore I omitt to ſend the tranſlate ſo long before it; butt you may bee pleaſed to lett him know, it hath preuailed in moſt things. And I hope, the merchants will come and giue his majeſtie due thanks for his fauour, eſpecially in the buſineſs of Algier and Tunes, of which I will render to the lords an account by the next poſt.

I

I WILL interrupt your honor no further, but entreat you to take my honeſt meaning into your protection, and to preſerue it in his majeſties and his highneſs opinion, which I value aboue all earthly recompence. And ſo I committ your honor to the holy keeping of our bleſſed God.

Conſtantinople, 21 Auguſt,
Engliſh ſtile, 1624.

Your Honors humble and affectionat frend to doe you ſeruice.

Conſtantinople, 21. Auguſt, 1624.

TWO gallies are arriued from the Black-ſea, that haue brought the dead bodies of two viziers, and certeyne newes of the ouerthrowe of the army ſent vnder the capten baſſa, to plant a newe prince of the Tartars; who hauing landed his forces and artilery, was rowted and beaten, himſelfe wounded, 28 peeces of ordinance loſt, two viziers of the bench, and about 5000 ſoldiours ſlayne and taken, the reſt ſaued by flight vpon the gallies. The capten baſſa with his fleete ſtaied about Varna, to receiue new order. There hath not happened to this empire, in many ages, a loſſe of more importance, in reſpect of the conſequences may followe. An imperiall army beaten, and therby Tartaria ſeperated from obedience to this ſtate, and that people taught to knowe, that they are able to make and maynteyne their owne prince.

THIS beeing no tyme to take knowledge of this diſgrace, policy teaching theſe rather to cure, then make the breach greater; the grand ſignor did, the next day, diſpatch a gally to the prince of the Tartars: whereuppon he ſent his ſonne a veſt, a ſword, and a confirmation in his place; caſting all the fault vpon the capten baſſa, and diſauowing his attempt, though hee was ſent out with commiſſion to doe it; which (to make their diſſimulation good) is like to coſt him his head, beeing ſent for in. This ſodaine yielding on this part ſhewes a great weakneſs and feare, to flatter a victorious enemy; and it is doubted how the Tartarian will accept a guift which hee hath taken by his owne ſtrength. If hee ſtand out, hee will proue a dangerous neighbour to this citty, all wayes beeing open to him, Adrianopoly and the borders already in feare of him, and (as is reported) ſome Coſſacks ioyned with him: butt I am of opinion, they will reconcile, and both parts conſent to diſſemble their preſent reſolutions.

TO make ſome compenſation of this defection, Abaſſa baſſa the ſtrong rebell hath made his peace with the * great vizier in Aſia; and to ſeale the creditt of his faith *alterâ proditione*, hath ſent the heads and eſtates of 3 of his chiefe followers to redeeme his owne. This hath much raiſed the countenance of this court; and though the pardon bee diſhonorable, yet it is ſeaſonable. Yett they dare not ioyne their armyes *metu novæ reconciliationis*; butt hee is gone to his owne gouerment of Arzerum, with promiſe to keepe it ſafe; and the vizier marched ſlowly towards Babilon, yett held by the Perſian.

* Colophon baſſa.

THERE is no account giuen by Bethlem Gabor, as yett, of his peace made with the emperour; which raiſeth a generall ſuſpition, that hee is really gone ouer to that party. His miniſters here, to ſome his frends, excuſe it vpon the litle reſpect or eaſe giuen him from Chriſtendome, when hee ſtood in the quarrell alone. To this ſtate they lay the fault vpon the raſhneſs and ignorance of the 2 laſt viziers, and vpon the irreſolution of all affaires by their often change, who had ſent letters from the grand ſignor to the emperor, accepting and ratificing the old treaty and peace, without mention or comprehenſion of Gabor; whereas it was formerly agreed, and ſo much promiſed to him, that hee ſhould, with the aſſiſtance of the baſſa of Buda, treate anewe, but armed. Butt the viziers, ignorant of all particulars, and carried away with the generall reſolution of a peace and treaty, the emperors ambaſſador wrought vpon that aduantage, and procured theſe letters ſo preiudiciall to the preſent eſtate of Gabor, and his deſſignes; which (as they ſay) beeing diſcouered by the emperor to their maſter, forced him to make the like haſt *ſibi conſulere*. By the confirmation of the old treaty of * *Wizze*, Vach ought to bee reſtored, reparation of damage, and freedome of priſoners. Butt the Turks hope, that the emperor wilbee ſo buſy in other parts, that hee will not ſtrayne and inſiſt too ſtrictly vpon particulars; wherby they may gayne a yeare or two, vntill their affaires are ſetled in Aſia, not meaning to ſurrender any thing; and ſo, while both parts diſſemble their preſent occaſions,

* Zitwa.

it may proue a Valtolini buſineſs. Some circumſtances, for formes ſake, are referred to a meeting at Buda, about deſcribing and bounding the frontire, and reſtitution of priſoners, and reparation of damages; wherein, perhaps, may arriſe ſome difficulty, which beeing taken at firſt bound, may produce ſome other reſolutions then yett appeare. The vizier and councill here are not ſo well pleaſed, neither with the haſt of Gabor, nor with what hath paſſt from this port; butt anſwere beeing come from the emperour, that hee hath accepted the laſt treaty, they cannot now recall it; and if they ſhould, they are not in ſtate to diſpute new conditions. Soe all parts are forced to ſeeme content, and to diſguiſe their feares one of another.

CONCERNING Bethlem Gabor, though many beleeue, that the hope of ſo high a match as the emperors daughter deceiues him in earneſt, yett I make no doubt, hee will ſoone ſee the error; and beeing in his owne nature remuant, and earneſtly bent vpon his owne intereſt, that if hee ſee any other able prince actually engaged in the warr of the Pallatinate, it wilbee very eaſy to perſwade him to make vſe of the occaſion for his owne aduantage. This diuerſion muſt haue tyme to bee wrought this winter, wherein nothing can bee expected vntill the next ſpring.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

THE marquis Spinola, after five weekes lying idle in open villages about Breda, two howers diſtance from that towne, is finally ſett downe before it, where he hath bene now ſix dayes. He himſelf lodged with one halfe of the army at Ginneken, the next village adioyning on Brabants ſide; and the other halfe at Terheyden, the midway betwixt the Swallow and the towne: but whether the deſſigne be to approch it, or block it vp, as yet wee have no certainty; for the laſt newes from thence were onely, that the marquis, with Don Gonzales de Cordoua, and Don Louys de Velaſco, were in perſon buſye in aſſuring their quarters, and ſtopping the avenues to their camp, and towards the towne. Yet is not all ſo cloſe ſhutt vp, but that French voluntaryes are daily met in troopes, without more then their ſwords by their ſides, neare the towne, by ſuch as come in ſafety from thence, who reporte, that the two next dayes after the marquis was come to Ginneken, the boores were ſuffered to bring into the towne their corne and proviſion, on Berghen ſide, without empeachement; and there hath bene no hinderance of the common commerce with that towne, and cariage of victualls and all manner of munition from theſe parts by water, till Wedneſday laſt, that three beere botes, with a ſmall frigate, which did convoy them, were ſtopt, and taken vpon the river neare Tertreyden.

THIS manner of proceeding would breed as much aſtoniſhment here, as the marquis his lying ſo long ſtill with much want and incommodity, and doing nothing, but that a report brought hether by certayne men come over vpon paſport is believed, that the ſiege of that towne is expreſly commaunded out of Spayne; and that the marquis had ſome other deſſigne.

THE circuit of the place is ſo great, that all could not poſſibly be ſtopt at firſt; yet hath the marquis his whole army about him, count John being returned vnto him with certayne troopes, wherwith he ſhewed himſelf before Graue, and hath brought with him 2000 foote, and 7 troopes of horſe of count Henry Vandenberghs; who hath left his quarter at Mouick, and is marched vp towards Genep, with purpoſe, as is thought, to ſitt downe before that place.

THE prince of Orange, not diſtruſting any danger for the preſent at Breda, where are 45 foote and two horſe companyes in garriſon, beſides the burghers, which are warlike; the fortifications all finiſhed, and no want of victualls or munition, prepares to goe from hence with intention to doe ſomwhat of moment in other parts, whilſt the marquis is engaged before that towne: but it is to be doubted, he wilbe hindred from drawing troopes together ſufficient for any great deſſigne, by a new diverſion ſpoken of in Frizeland, by ſome of Tillyes troopes ioyning to the garriſons of Groll, Oldenſel, and Linghen; though Tilly himſelf (as the laſt newes wee have out of Germany ſay) hath made a bridge over the Mayne, and doth intend to march with that part of his army which hath wintered in Heſſen, towards Elſas, there to anſweare ſuch alarums as are given out of France; for which, it ſeemes,

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there is ſome ground, by the language Monſ. d'Eſpeſſe, newly arrived here, ambaſſador reſident out of France, held on Thurſday laſt, at his firſt audience in the aſſembly of the States generall; where, after accuſtomed complements, he profeſſed, The king his maſter did meditate nothing more then warre with Spayne, for reſtitution of the liberty of Germany, and protection of theſe provinces; which, he ſayd, he was commaunded freely and openly to denounce to the States, for their better incouragement. But they take it onely as a French boaſt; yet, ſince this is the ſtyle of that court, it may ſerve to ſtartle them in Germany.

THIS ambaſſador is come hether in extraordinary faire equippage for an ordinary reſident; and though he be a papiſt, doth profeſſe ſo much moderation in the point of religion, that a large roome in his houſe he cauſed to be made chappelwiſe, for the maſſe, before his comming, the States are content to winke at, promiſing themſelves better effects of his good offices in France, then of his predeceſſors of the religion, who in that regard were alwayes ſuſpected of partiality.

HERE hath been a vulgar brute any tyme this ſix weekes, that the two fleetes laſt ſent out of thoſe provinces to the Weſt-Indyes, the one vnder Wilkis as commaunder at ſea, and Dort at land; the other vnder l'Hermita, as chiefe both at ſea and land; had taken, the one, Baya de todos los Santos, in Braſile; the other, Arrica on the South-ſea. The firſt of which is proved true in effect, as it was two dayes ſince related to the States by one expreſly diſpatcht away with a frigate with the newes: and I have ſpoken with two Portingall Jeſuits, which eſcaping out of Baya, when the place was taken, and flying to Fernambuco, from whence they embarqued themſelves for Lisbone, were taken by one of theſe countrey freebooters, and brought priſoners hether; who confirme the loſſe of the place, the taking the governour, (Don Diego Mendoſa Hurtado) with fower or five others of quality, priſoners, and much wealth in the towne and ſhipping, of which five only were fyred, and the reſt taken; which hapned the 10th of May laſt, *ſtylo novo*.

THESE Jeſuits affirme, they left ſo great a fright in Fernambuc, that they believe, yf the Hollanders doe but ſhew themſelves before the place, they will take it: but whether they will ſtay and fortifye where they are, or purſue their victory, and returne with the ſpoyle, is here much doubted. The meſſenger which came from thence, left coronell Dort buſye in entrenching and fortifying Baya, in which he is very expert; and it is wiſht he will make it good, till a new fleete, now preparing by this Weſt-Indian company, (of which 12 good ſhipps are in readynes) may arrive with ſupplyes. But withall it is feared, that the king of Spayne will ſett vp his reſt in rooting them out of thoſe parts by ſome royall navye, where otherwiſe his abſolute monarchy may be much ſhaken by revolts, when the inhabitants may be ſecured of a new patronage; as even the Portugalls themſelves, and people of their race, which remayne neare Baya vpon that coaſt, make knowne they will caſt of the Caſtilian yoke, and ioyne with the Hollanders, when they can be once aſſured they will make good their conqueſt, and not leave them to the mercye of the Caſtilians.

OF the ſucceſſe of Hermitas enterpriſe there is good hope, becauſe he was left ſafe, in a due tyme for his exploict, at la Mers paſſage into the South-ſea, by a frigate of adviſe; which though it was caſt away in the returne, the men eſcaped, and brought the newes hether of the fleete being ſo well and ſo far advanced.

I HAVE receaued all your lordſhips before by the ordinarie, and now, laſtly, thoſe of the 12th of June. A particular letter, by little Lambert, of the 25. of Aprill, came to my hands two dayes ſince; the bearer wherof ſhall finde all the frendſhip I can doe him, both vppon your lordſhips recommendation, and likewiſe in regard of the honeſt report he makes of your lordſhip, and your noble lady, whoſe hands I kiſſe very affectionatly, and euer reſt,

Hagh, this 2d of
September, 1624.
ſtylo nouo.

Your Lordſhips faythfull ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

THE queen of Bohemia findes your lordſhips reſpect to her, in your particular letters; and the knowledge of affaires in your other to me, of aduertiſements; both which ſhee takes very gratiouſly: which you may belieue, though now ſhe writes not.

1624.

To the KING.

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

I WILL not preſume to importune your Majeſtie with large particulars, hauing choſen rather to offer them to you, at your Majeſties leiſure, by Sir Edward Conway, to whom I haue addreſſed ſuch diſcourſe and matter as this court affoords; only, of ſome generalls, I hope your Majeſtie will pardon mee, that I mention them. Your Majeſties letter to the grand ſignior, in fauour of mee your vnworthy ſeruant, and of the merchants, came ſo opportunely for our eaſe, and was ſo well accepted for ſome redreſſe, that I preſume, (as I humbly doe) the Leuant company will render your Majeſtie due thanks. The anſwer giuen mee is ſent vnto your Majeſtie in July laſt, vpon our ſhipping, with another letter from the great vizier; of which, though a long paſſadge by ſea will hinder the ſpeedy deliuery, yett I haue ſent the tranſlates, and hope, if your Maieſtie pleaſe to forgiue the folly of their forme, ſtile, and vanityes, the matter will giue you ſome content; for therin you ſhall find the great reſpect is borne to your Majeſtie by this emperour and ſtate, and very large promiſſes of the continuance and encreaſe, and of reformation, in tyme to come, of any iniury offered to vs your Highneſſes ſubiects. To the letters themſelues, I will bee bold to referre your Majeſtie, and only point at what effects wee haue found of them. Here the grand ſignior gaue a command of the higheſt nature, ſigned with his owne hand, in theſe words, ſent to the vizier; *Take heede that the ſubiects of the king of England receiue hereafter no wrong: do iuſtice, and ſuffer not the ambaſſador to haue any cauſe of complaint, at your perill; for I will not that he bee moleſted.* In the buſineſſ long depending of Algier and Tunes, I was reſolued not to bee deceiued with any more vaine commands from this port, for ſuch I had found the former; butt, vpon your Majeſties laſt complaynt, the grand ſignior, vizier, and all the baſſa's, ſeemed to bee ſo deſirous therin, both to giue your Majeſtie ſatisfaction, and to take away the occaſion of any breach might enſue of the peace and commerce with this empire, that they offered mee newe orders, ſo effectuall, ſigned by the ſultan, ſent by a publicque officer, a newe baſſa of Algier appointed, the old recalled, and the command for execution therof giuen to him in my preſence, vpon perill of his head, that I could not refuſe them; and they are together diſpatched the port 6 weekes ſince. How farre to engage my word for ſuch a people, or my iudgment vpon their obedience, is dangerous: but thus much I dare teſtifye, that the commands ſent from hence are ſincere; that the baſſa hauing vndertaken the effecting of them, vpon his life, ther is no other likelyhood but that the peace willbe accepted and kept; which willbe greatly for the proffit, eaſe, and ſafety of your Maieſties poore ſubiects: only one litle helpe is wanting, that there might bee giuen the baſſas of thoſe places ſome preſent, to recompence their loſſes of ſhares, in maynteyning it. And becauſe of this affaire, I haue giuen a larger account to the lords of your Majeſties councell, and to the Leuant merchants, and haue therwith ſent the copies of the commands. I will not trouble your Majeſtie farther: but if you vouchſafe to ſee them, (which, for their forme, are not vnworthy) your Majeſtie willbe ſatisfied in my endeauour, that therin can no more bee promiſed on theirs, nor done on my part.

THE concluſion of peace betweene the emperour and the prince of Tranſiluania, I doubt not, is long ſince knowne vnto your Majeſtie. His miniſters here make diuers excuſes, according to the intereſt of thoſe to whom they giue them: but ther is no account yett ſent to this ſtate, what the conditions are; which makes it the more ſuſpected, that he hath rather vnited with the emperour, then made a bare and newtrall peace. From Poland I receiued a rude draught of the articles in barbarous language: I dare not avow that they are exactly right, but vpon the credit of the ſender, the duke of Sbaraſs, who commended them to mee, as a copy of that ſent his king, who, both for intereſt and neighbourhood, is likely to know the truth: ſuch as they are, I haue encloſed them to Mr. ſecretary.

WHAT my opinion is in that matter, I haue by many former, and by this occaſion, ventured your Majeſties cenſure of mee; that I thought that prince was too litle reſpected, and that his departure to the emperour would bring a great addition of eaſe or force. That is now paſt preuention, though perhapps not paſt recalling:

for

1624.

for I am perſwaded, if he ſawe any able arme engaged, that he might not ſtand alone, and any ground of ſecuryty for himſelfe, that he ſhould be cared for, and comprehended in the concluſion, that it were not difficult to ſett him againe on foote; and that without any ſcandall of ayds from hence, who cannot endanger any part of Chriſtendome. And this is to be obſerued out of the manner and nature of the warre, which can be made by that prince, that it is onely vſefull for a diuerſion, beeing rather a kind of incurſion with a multitude of horſe, without great artilery, or any formed army, then fitt to beſeege or take places of importance, ſuch as are vpon the frontire of the Turke. And ſuch an enemy is more apt to riſe in any occaſion, (when others muſt conſider how they venture their owne, when they make a breach) becauſe his end is booty and ſpoyle, and his retraict eaſy into his cuntry, where hee is ſure not to bee attempted, while he depends vpon this empire, with whom they will not breake. Yett ſuch an inuaſion will require as great force to reſiſt it for the tyme, as the moſt formall enemy: and if the prince of Tranſiluania but moue toward Morauia or Sileſia, of neceſſitye both the emperour and the duke of Bauarre muſt recall their beſt ſtrength, to keepe their townes from fire, and their owne diſcontent people from reuolt. If I haue in any preſumption, or in one ſyllable, exceeded my limitts, to meddle thus farre in matters ſo high aboue mee, I humbly craue pardon; theſe my errors are the fruits of my zeale to your Majeſties ſeruice, and of an honeſt heart. If your Majeſtie take any content to know the eſtate of this empire in it ſelfe; the generall is, it is enuironed with many troubles abroade; within, infected with pouerty, mutiny, and want of gouerment. But hauing continued a cuſtome to ſend by euery poſt a kind of commentarie to Mr. ſecretarye, I will rather preſume to referre your Majeſtie to them, if you pleaſe to call for them, then to obtrude them vpon you without licence. And thus, vnable and vnworthy to doe your Majeſtie any acceptable ſeruice, I will retire to that way wherin all ſubiects are equall, to pray for your Majeſties eternall felicity.

Conſtantinople,
4. Sept. 1624.

Your Majeſties moſt humbly deuoted ſubiect and ſeruant,

R.

To Sir GEORGE CALVERT.

Right Honorable,

BY this ordinarie I haue preſumed to write to his majeſtie, giuing account of diuers matters; as, of the anſwere of his letter, the buſines of Algier, and the treaty between the emperour and the prince of Tranſyluania; wherin I haue taken the boldnes to open my owne hart, perhaps with more zeale then diſcretion or iudgement. Theſe I haue addreſſed to Sir Edw. Conway, and with them a coppy of the articles concluded betweene them, in ſuch barbarous language, and imperfect, as they were ſent mee from Poland. I cannot affirme, that they are exactly right; but from diuers circumſtances, and the creditt of the duke of Sbaras, who for intereſt, and uicinitye of the kingdom, muſt know the truth, I doe beleeue they are the ſubſtance; wherby it will appeare, that Gabor hath done ſomwhat more then make a neutrall peace, hauing in ſome ſort conſented to reſiſt the Turkes, in any inuaſion, for thoſe parts of Hungarye granted him, and in no caſe to aſſiſt them. Ther is yett no aduice come from him, what are the particulars of his concluſion, which augments the ſuſpition here; and I beleeue he will neuer communicate to them the truth in any poynt that may giue them diſtaſt; but he will keepe frends with both, as artificially as he can. I could not now ſend your honor another tranſcript of them, but will recompence it by the next; though, I doubt not, you will haue a ſight of theſe: which when your honour ſhall haue conſidered, and all that can bee ſayd of Gabor, yet it is not impoſſible to ſett him againe on foote, nor nothing more neceſſarye for a diuerſion. But the motion muſt not beginn from the Turkes; for they are not deſirous of a breach out of rancknes, and abundance, but for aduantage: therfore the prince himſelfe muſt mooue yt to them, as he did the laſt yeare, with coulors and ſhowes, for his owne ends; and then he wilbe willingly heard, and he cannot want aydes. It is neceſſarye alſo, that your honor know, the Tranſyluanians, who are his proper ſubiects, are uery wearye of the quarrell; for they gett nothing by it: it is only the Hungars that prouoke him, and

his

1624. his ambition; who are mortall enemyes to the Germans, and moſt deſirous to ſhake off the Auſtrian yoake. Therfore that way he muſt bee tempted, to which he is moſt prone of himſelfe. If he were ſure of any ſupport, countenance or eaſe, from Chriſtendome, (for he dares not depend from hence only, as the ſtate of affayres now here ſtand) eyther by the warr of the Palatinate undertaken, and the Bauarian there buſied; or that he ſhould bee cared for, and comprehended as one of that league, in occaſion of any compoſition; ther is no doubt but he would take up his title and crowne agayne, from which no man parts willingly, *tempori cedendum ratus*. In ſuch a reconciliation as this, the minds, as well as actions, are to bee reguarded; *quando temporibus cedentes, quando victis animis, pacis conditiones amplectantur*: wherin, out of queſtion, the high deſſignes and thoughts of that prince are but allyed, not rooted out: but he muſt bee ſought unto by ſome conuenient meanes, and aſſured of more reſpect hereafter; or elſe he will reſt, or take his owne oportunitye, without reguard of any others intereſt.

I HAUE herewith ſent your honor the coppyes of the grand ſigniors and viziers letters to his majeſtie; which I doe not directly addreſs to him, for reſpect of the originalls, ſo far behind: but becauſe it is neceſſarye his majeſtie ſhould tymely know the effects, and that the merchaunts may take notice of them, to render their due thancks, I haue choſen to conuey them by your honor, when you ſhall fynd the fitteſt oportunitye for deliuerye. To the companye I haue ſent the coppyes of the commands to Algier and Tunes, which are the fruicts of his majeſties letters, and as much as can bee expected or done; for this ſtate will not breake with them for us; of which I haue particularlye giuen relation to the lords of his majeſties councell, hauing receiued from them my order: of the buſines I haue made my laſt tryall, deſiring your honor to preſent yt to them, and to warne the merchants to bring theſe commands, for my full diſchardge; and that you would bee pleaſed to read them. If my letters and diſcourſe the laſt poſt, of date the 20th of Auguſt, bee not arriued, I haue ſuplyed the one by the incloſed, and the other by a coppy ſent Mr. Branthwaite, from whom your honor may command yt.

THE capten baſſa was come in to the mouth of the chanell, forced to leaue the ſea by the mutiny of the ſoldiers, who had loſt their armes and munition, when he loſt his canon. But a new aduice from Varna, of 150 boats of the Coſſacks, ſeene and deſſigned for this cytty, cauſed him to bee ſent out agayne, beeing reenforced with men, and all neceſſaryes, not without danger of his life; the young emperor in perſon, in a ſmall bardge, going to diſpeed him.

FROM Aſya wee haue no newes, but that the viziere reſts with his army at Iconium. Abaſſa is in outward obedience, and the other content to beleeue it. The Perſian keepes what he had gotten, and wee muſt attend the ſpring for an iſſue of that warr.

I AM informed out of Italye, that diuers Genoueſes, by their reſpondents and factors in England, are intereſſed in many of the beſt merchants ſhipps of London, as owners; not vnder their owne names, but ſome other, hauing an 8th or 10th part: the ſhips are alway at their command to be imployed; as inſtance, The St. George, called firſt The Tygar, a ſhip of 500 tunns, new built, armed with between 30 and 40 peices of ordinance. Vnder this coulor, both our ſhips and munition may bee ſtoln from us, to ſerue the kyng of Spayne; for the owners may giue order to ſett them out of England for Genoa, or the coaſt of Italye, with fiſh, or other commoditye, as upon a merchants voyadge: but when they are abroad, the ſhips are theirs; they ſhalbe lent, or taken up, or arreſted, for the ſeruice of the Spaniard, as the George now is. It is thought, that many more are in the ſame manner belonging to them, and that it is a practice of policye, and by correſpondence with Spayne. It may not bee true; but, in my poore opinion, it were uery requiſite that it ſhould bee ſought into, and reformed. Your honor wilbe pleaſed to acquaynt the lords with the ſuſpition. I haue touchd yt to Sir Edw. Conwey. Thus, crauing pardon for the continuall trouble I giue your honor, I committ you to the bleſſing of Almighty God.

Conſtantinople,
1^{4}_{4} Sept. 1624.

Your Honors moſt affectionat frend and ſeruant.

To

1624.

To the LORDS *of his Majeſties Councell.*

Right Honorable, my uery good Lords,

I DOE not take myſelfe diſcharged of your lordſhipps command, ſent in May and June, 1622, That I ſhould endeauour the ſuppreſſion, at leaſt, the reſtrainct, of the piratts of Algier and Tuuis, by authority of the grand ſignior, untill I haue either brought it unto a perfect end, or haue diſcouered it wholly deſperat; though I haue rendered your lordſhipps accompt of my proceedings and hopes theſe two laſt yeares; wherein I firſt giue your lordſhipps humble thanks for the good acceptance and allowance made mee for what I had done: but the buſineſs it ſelfe either miſcarried, by thoſe ſent thither; or from the litle reſpect that was borne to the laſt emperour, nothing hath bene effected of value; but they haue continued, not only to make prey of vs, and all other nations, at ſea, butt they haue landed at Scanderone in the grand ſigniors dominion, robbed the Scale, Turks and Chriſtians, without reſpect or difference; and haue, for moſt part of this ſummer, ſhutt upp the Archipelago, and ſtopped all paſſadge to this citty. Of how great conſequence their growth is, to the utter ruyne of all trade, euen to the mouth of the Engliſh chanell, I haue often intimated: butt other occaſions not ſuffering this to be taken into conſideration, about 6 moneths paſt I made a proteſt to the grand vizier, and the capitan baſſa, againſt them, in his majeſties name, That hee would no longer bee deceiued with falſe promiſſes, the effects whereof ſhewed ſoe litle ſyncerity; and did deſire, that either they might bee declared enemyes to this ſtate, or that a preſent courſe (which I propoſed) might bee putt in execution, for their correction: of which I then gaue relation to Sir George Caluert, and of the formall wyndy anſwere I receiued, deſiring him to acquaint your lordſhipps; and therefore ſhall not need to make repetition. I thought it out of all hope euer to doe any good by treaty or agreement with a people without faith, without gouerment, without a prince or head, at leaſt, without obedience to him; men that liued upon ſpoile, enemy to all the world; for ſo their actions haue declared. Butt this ſtate taking their owne cauſe a litle more to heart, then our complaynts, ſeeing their inſolency to proceed euen to the deſtruction of the grand ſigniors owne ports, and trade and cuſtomes, it moued them alſo to take into conſideration our loſſes, part whereof fell uppon themſelues. At this inſtant his majeſties letter to the emperour arriuing, and requiring iuſtice in that cauſe, and thervpon a true information giuen him of the outragious courſes of thoſe people; hee inſtantly gaue order for redreſſe, by fiue ſeuerall commands, ſigned by his owne hand, the higheſt kind of edict vſuall in this empire. Hee ſent a new baſſa to Algier, recalling the old, and an officer of his court, expreſſly to knowe the reſolution of theſe rouers, whether they would obey or no. How earneſt and efficatious theſe commands are, I will not mention, hauing ſent copies of two of them for my diſcharge, humbly deſiring your lordſhipps to vouchſafe the reading of them, when they ſhall bee preſented by the Leuant company; whereby you will then reſolue, that no more can bee promiſſed by them, nor done by mee: yett, to giue them the more ſtrength, I cauſed the new baſſa to bee ſent for before the vizier, who read the commands to him, and told him, It was the grand ſigniors abſolute will, That hee ſhould eſtabliſh and maynteyne a peace with the Engliſh: That to that purpoſe hee was ſent; no excuſe ſhould bee accepted: That if hee performed it, hee would bee his agent at court for his preferment; if not, for his puniſhment: concluding with a ſolemne proteſt, That his head ſhould anſwere the next complaynt. Vpon theſe conditions, the baſſa hath vndertaken the gouerment, and is departed with a capigi, and the grand ſigniors commands, ſixe weeks paſt. What the ſucceſſe wilbe, I dare not promiſe; your lordſhipps wilbe pleaſed to expect it from the conſull of Algier, whom I haue ordered to giue you account: butt my opinion is, that it wilbee performed at firſt, and that the grand ſigniors commands wilbe accepted, and the peace proclaymed: for the baſſa hath giuen here ſuch ſatisfaction, that I cannot doubt him; and the ſoldioury are weary of the ſmart encounters they meete with in our good ſhipping; and the rumour of our fleets of warr at ſea will make them deſirous to haue no quarrell with us. There is only one circumſtance wanting, which I had no power to undertake; the baſſa's of theſe two ports haue their greateſt proffit by theyr ſhares of prizes, and that hath made them ſo backward to obey, and make peace, to theyr loſſe:

1624. butt as I haue procured a prohibition to them to take any; ſo, if it might bee ſupplyed by ſome feeling, (which is the beſt argument in Turky) that is, 1000 dollors a yeare allowed mee, to giue in preſent to the baſſa at the end of euery yeare, that wee haue experience that hee had kept the peace, and not otherwiſe; I am confident I could both maynteyne ſuch a baſſa in his place, and our owne ſecurity by his meanes. The matter is not great, nor no way diſhonorable, beeing a free guift from mee, of which wee giue ſtore here to no purpoſe, from a baſe cuſtome. If your lordſhipps bee pleaſed to conſider this motion, and to truſt mee, it is the uery life and roote of all our endeauours; and to ſend for the Leuant company, to propound how this litle ſumme may bee raiſed, which ſhall not bee giuen, except peace bee kept; and then it wilbee eaſy to make computation how many 100000 dollors the common wealth will ſaue by it euery yeare. I haue propoſed this to the merchants, and humbly referre it to your lordſhipps conſideration: the laſt tryall is made, and I can doe no more, nor will neuer ſeeke for more commands, if this and this courſe preuaile not; deſiring your lordſhipps to accept my poore endeauours.

I WILL not preſume to trouble your lordſhipps with other diſcourſes of this court, and the affaires of Hungary; of which, giuing a continued rellation to Mr. ſecretary, I doubt not you are fully enformed. Your lordſhipps wilbe pleaſed to pardon this my intruſion, and to preſerue mee in your grace and fauour; and in that confidence, with all due reſpect, I take my leaue.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{4}{14}$. Sept.
1624.

Your Lordſhipps moſt humble ſeruant.

To the QUEENE *of* BOHEMIA.

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

I SHALL hereafter, with much more pleaſure, preſume to interrupt your Majeſtie with my letters, beeing ſett at more liberty to doe your ſeruice; it is not conuenient that I ſhould ſay wherein. As your Majeſtie will at firſt conceiue it, ſo you ſhall now try mee, whether my affections and endeauors will concurre: and though the beſt opportunity be loſt by too long forbearance, yett the cauſe is not deſperate, if rightly vndertaken. I haue, this poſt, written to his majeſtie, and both ſecretaries, my opinion, which I know is truly grounded; what is my part, diligence and my life, ſhall end together. I haue ſent my lord ambaſſador, according to my cuſtome, a continuance of diſcourſe of our affaires here, and with it a copy of the treaty betweene the emperour and the prince of Tranſiluania, which I receiued from Poland for true, vpon the creditt of a good author, whoſe intereſt and neighbourhood muſt bee well informed. Therein your Majeſtie will find ſome ſtraunge conditions, not of a neutrall peace, butt of a ſeeming adhærance to the emperour. Notwithſtanding, giue mee leaue to make a comment vpon it: If theſe articles bee not ſealed with a marriage, (which is almoſt impoſſible) the prince will remayne more inwardly offended then euer; and it may bee conceiued, that hee hath rather giuen way to tyme, then really depoſed all his high thoughts. Therefore, ſeeing it will ſo nearly concerne your Majeſties ſeruice, that hee bee in tyme wakened from this dreame, and ſett in his old way; there is no other councell left, butt that the king of Bohemia ſend him an ambaſſador, and offer him to bee the meanes of his admittance into the vnion; to which, there is much hope, both his majeſtie and other princes will conſent. Then, ſeeing hee hath had no other excuſe butt his neglect, when hee ſhalbee aſſured of eaſe by the warre vndertaken in the Palatinate, to the defence whereof the Bauarian forces wilbee wholly ymployed, that hee may riſe againe vpon aduantage, and that in any treaty or compoſition that may enſue, that hee ſhalbee cared for, and comprehended as one of the league, there is no queſtion hee will reſume both the title and crowne hee hath ſo vnwillingly reſigned. It is not difficult to propound him ſome honorable match in Germany, of which hee is deſirous, to enoble his bloud, and confirme his houſe, if hee may haue iſſue. Many other ouertures there are, that will pleaſe him, which will ſhowe themſelues, if it were once reſolued on. Your Majeſtie beleeue, though this opinion come from mee, that it is deriued from much reaſon, and great experience of his nature. Hee muſt now bee ſought vnto in way of compenſation. To think that hee ſhould be moou'd from hence, is a great error; hee doth not depend vpon this ſtate butt for aduantage and ſafety ; and it was hee that ſtirred them the laſt yeare, not they him ; neither are they now in caſe, or deſirous, to giue any occaſion of breach ; but if the prince take ſuch a reſolution of his owne, and for his owne ends, hee is able to head them, and will neuer want coulers and ſhowes to drawe ayde. Butt the difficulty and only point is, to engage him againe, and to giue life to his ambition by aſſurance of correſpondency, and a diuerſion in Chriſtendome, to ſett both at more liberty to purſue their particular deſſignes. Your Majeſtie bee pleaſed to vrdge this courſe ; and as there is hope of very good ſucceſs, ſo nothing ſhalbee wanting here, that may ſecond and fortify it. The Tranſiluanians are weary of the warre, as hauing no benefitt by it ; butt it is the Hungars, whoſe naturall hatred of the Germans, and deſire to caſt off the imperiall ſubiection, that muſt giue life to the cauſe ; for that kingdome is his mark, and in hope of that hee may bee only wrought vpon. The count of Torne, I am perſwaded, out of his great experience, will concurr in this aduiſe ; and I ſhall be gladd, if your Majeſtie vouchſafe to ſignify howe it is approued and putt in practice.

FOR the affaires of this place, I will preſume to referre your Majeſtie to Sir Dudley Carleton, to whom I haue written largely. Your Majeſtie will not now doubt, you haue a faithfull ſeruant here, that will omitt no occaſion. In that confidence I will reſt, and in hope that I ſhall liue to ſee your Majeſtie the glory of Chriſtendome, as you are of ladyes ; which Allmighty God graunt for his poore churches comfort, and releaſe of oppreſſion.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{4}{14}$.
September, 1624.

Your Majeſties moſt humble, true ſeruant.

I AM now in hope I ſhall receiue ſome grace by the commands of the king of Bohemia ; whoſe hands I humbly kiſs, as my poore wife doth your Majeſties feete.

From Mr. BRANTHWAITE.

Right Honorable,

SINCE the laſte fregat wente awaie from hence with letters towardes that place, theſe 3 adioyned pacquetts, directed to your honor, came to my handes, which I make noe doubt will ſatisfie you in pointe of our home-bred affaires ; and therefore in that behalfe I maie, for the preſent, be ſtill.

HERE hathe nothinge of momente paſſed latlie in this ſtate, more then a tragicall accident by fier from heauen at Verona, the printed relation whereof I ſende your honor herewithall : and that this prince is yett ſoe feeble after his longe ſickneſſe, that he comethe not abroad into anie publique aſſemblie.

VPON the thirde of the laſte monthe, prince Filibert, ſeacond ſonne to the duke of Sauoy, died at Palermo of a tertian feauer ; whereby three greate offices which he helde of the kinge of Spaine are voide ; for he was prior of Caſteel, vice-kinge of Cicilie, and general at ſea. He is muche lamented ; and there wante not thoſe that thinke his end was haſtned forward by ſome ſiniſter meanes, hauing but 32 yeares, and a bodie of a verie proſperous ſtate.

THE *colligati* doe yett iuſte nothinge about the Valtelina, thoughe the late leuies in Fraunce were expected to fall with ſome expedition into Italie, for that or ſome other deſigne ; but I heare from Rome, the queene mother hathe writt to her countryman the pope, that he ſholde not conceiue anie feare ; for ſhe wolde preuaile ſoe farre with her ſonne, that the Frenche armes ſholde not come vpon this ſide. I praie God (in caſe the matche goe not forwarde with vs) the pointes of theire ſwordes be not turned againſte the poore proteſtants of that kingdom.

MY lord ambaſſador, Sir Iſaac Wake, is in the courte of the duke of Sauoy, where he writethe he ſhall yett be entertained with ſome buſineſſe there ; and therefore I can yett prefixe you noe time of his repaire hether, where vpon my parte he is expected with ſome deuotion, that I maie iourney homewarde before the ſhuttinge vpp of the yeare.

AND thus, with my moſte humble ſeruice remembred to your honor, crauinge pardon for all my boldnes, I committ your honor to the bleſſed tuition of the Almightie, and reſte,

Venice, this 8th of
7ber, ſtilo nouo,
1624.

Your Honors, alwais readie to diſpoſe of,

MIC. BRANTHWAITE.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My Lord,

I HAUE written ſo lately unto your lordſhip of all occurrents in theſe parts, that I haue little at this time to advertiſe, and ſhould haue lett this ordinary paſſe in ſilence, but that the queen of Bohemia hath commanded me to addreſſe her incloſed unto your lordſhip under my couer; which occaſion of ſaluting your lordſhip I moſt willingly embrace, and the rather, becauſe I finde you were growne ombrageous of late, by not receauing the accuſtomed frequency of her majeſties letters; but I make no queſtion, the incloſed, with a former I ſent you from her majeſtie, will giue you full ſatisfaction, that there is no change in her majeſties wonted good affection.

THE prince of Orange, on the 4th of this preſent, drew from this place all our gallants; whome he hath carried with him vp towards Nimmeghen, where he hath appointed his troopes to meete him, with deſigne (as is beleeued here) to attempt ſome exploict of importance in thoſe higher parts, whilſt the marquis Spinola buſyeth himſelf abowt Breda, where he ſtill remaines; whether with purpoſe to beſiege the ſame or not, doth not yet well appeare by any thing he hath done. It is now abowt 15 dayes, ſince, leauing his olde quarter at Gylſen, he drew neare the towne, lodgeing himſelf at Gennekens, a ſmall village within halfe a mile of the walls. Counte John de Naſſau tooke his quarter at Terheyden, ſomwhat more remote. But all the time ſince their comming thither, hath bin ſpent in fortiſying their quarters, which remaines ſtill in doing; meane while they ſuffer great wants and incommodities, which will be hard to redreſſe ſo long as they continew there. From Bruxells it is advertiſed, their deſigne is to blocque up the towne, and to take it by famiſhing thoſe within; but what hope they can haue of ſuch a ſucceſſe, I cannot imagine, there being neare two yeares prouiſion of corne, and very plentifull magaſins of all ſtore of munition: neither are the ports ſo ſtraightly beſett, but that, euery day, men both go in and owt, and much prouiſion of victualls findes entrance, 60 oxen at once, one day the laſt weeke; and in a manner, whatſoeuer elſe is eſteemed neceſſary for defence of the towne. Counte Henry Vandenbergh lyeth not farre from Genep with 4 or 5000 men, doing as little there as the marquis Spinola at Breda: which manner of offenſiue warre cauſeth no ſmall aſtoniſhment here; but it is expected, the prince of Oranges being abroad will awake them; of the ſucceſſe of whoſe jorney I ſhall not faile to giue advertiſement, when I haue knowledge thereof. For the preſent, I ſend you no more then theſe printed papers; with which I preſent my beſt ſeruice to your lordſhip and your noble lady, euer reſting

Hagh, this 9th of
September, 1624.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

To the Duke of SBARAS.

My Lord,

I FYND my ſelfe your lordſhips debter 3 letters, the firſt two of the dates of May, by his majeſties ſecretarye here reſident; the later, by your lordſhips ſeruant now returned: and if I haue long forboorne eyther their anſwere or the continuance of the correſpondence and loue I beare your lordſhip, you wilbe pleaſed to impute the faulte to the danger of ordinarye conuoyance, and the treacherye of ſome here, by whom I hoped to haue ſent more ſafely; which hath made mee wary, and miſtruſtfull of all. Your firſt mentioneth only one of myne receiued; the ſecond, another of March, wherin I preſumed to write to his highneſs, which, by that meanes, I perceaue, is accepted, and that hee hath uouchſafed to take knowledge to his majeſtie, my lord and maſter, of my deſire to doe him ſeruice, far aboue my meritt; for which fauor, I haue only in my power to render his highnes humble thanckes. I hope to make good (in ſpight of any malignitye) the opinion he hath expreſſed of mee. The laſt brought mee the two treatyes, for which I reſt your lordſhips debter: that of the Voltoline, I ſuppoſe, are but propoſitions, and nothing concluded ſo eaſye for the ends of Spaine: to graunt the paſſage, and to baniſh all of the religion, will prooue a woorke of more difficultye. From Tranſyluania wee haue had no certayne newes this 4 monthes, but in generall, of a peace made; what it was, wee were all uncertayne, untill your lordſhip ſent it mee; which paſſing the hands of ſome ill Latiniſt, loſt much of the perfection in tranſcribing; but the ſence I haue collected; and fynd yt extreame ſtrange, that Gabor ſhould not only renounce a crowne, but enter into articles preiudiciall to that dependance he hath from hence. If your lordſhip be ſure that it is a true coppy, then I eaſely coniecture the cauſe why the prince ſo deferrs to giue account therof to this ſtate; and I beleeue he will diſſemble the greateſt part, and neuer confeſe ſo much. Your lordſhip ſhall doe mee an infinite fauour, if you pleaſe to reexamine yt, and to ſend mee, by the firſt poſſible conuoyance, a more exact aduiſe of the concluſion betwene them; which, both for intereſt and neighborhood, your lordſhip before this tyme muſt needs haue; ſuppoſing that this beeing ſent from Poland in June, it may bee in ſome parte defectiue, ſeeing the treaty continued longer. The other aduiſes, giuen mee by your lordſhip, of the preparations of the emperor and Spayne, for the Lower Germany and Holland, the intereſſed doe know their deſſignes, and will prepare them a warme welcome: certaynly wee feare their treatyes more then their ſwords. Of the duke of Neuers fleet wee haue heard nothing in the ſea, but much in the ayre; *ſuper nubila rates:* this ſummer they might haue raygned in the Medeterran alone; ther was none to offend them. For the priuat caution your lordſhip hath giuen mee concerning my ſelfe, I take it as a great argument of your frendſhip: the ſuſpition was not new to mee; but the confirmation from ſo good an author hath done mee much aduantage; and I can giue your lordſhip no better aſeurance of their falſhood, then your owne experience, the miniſters of Gabor, who can wittnes, when I knew in my hart, that his actions were beneficiall to ſome whom I was bound to honor, yet I neuer aſſiſted, nor conſented to them, for the publique good. I can ſay no more; but that young man is a traytor to his countrye; therfore I can looke for no truſt in him to mee. He hath deteyned at leaſt two packetts to your lordſhip, and, I feare, ſhowed them here: he hath often ſollicited mee for more; but hauing ſome warning from a gentleman ſent hither by your lordſhip, I haue forborne, perhaps to my preiudice in his majeſties and your lordſhips opinion. For the other, with whom he dayly conſpires, I deſpiſe any thing he can ſay or write: men that build their owne reputations upon the ſlander of others, are not woorth the anger; and that he diſſembles it to mee, ſhowes he dares not juſtefye yt. This hath beene the cauſe, that I haue had no conuerſation with his majeſties nuntio here; that interpreter hath ſought to carry him other wayes, and to ſeeke newe frends. I offered my ſeruice with all good heart; but ſeeing it was refuſed, I haue not forced it upon him: I thincke it was not his majeſties order; and I am ſure, if he had great uſe of any help, he could not fynd ſo ready in any other place, nor perhaps ſo powerfull. When the Coſſacks made that deſperate attempt within the channell, which putt all in confuſion, I feared he might bee in danger; I am ſure I only was in ſuſpicion, and your lordſhip knowes no innocence is ſafe agaynſt furye; yet I tendered my help without acceptance, and did not goe behind the doore to tell the inſtrument how ill I tooke yt. Breefly, I ſhalbe moſt willing to doe his majeſtie or your lordſhip any honeſt ſeruice, if it bee accepted: if ther bee better wayes, I am glad any hath diſcouered them.

FOR this preſent eſtate, all is in quiett; and the youth of the emperor giues them great hope of recollecting themſelues: only the diſgrace receiued in Tartary, beeing diſauowed, is likely to fall heauy upon the councellers of that unſeaſonable attempt. A ſword and veſt is ſent to Mechemett Gheray, and he is confermed han, and it is ſayd, it is accepted; and that the loſt canon ſhalbe ſent back: but the Janizaries demand juſtice of the capten baſſa, for engaging them in that action; and ſome muſt bee ſacrificed to the error, and the people. The gallyes are not yet ſuffered, to come in. The emperor in perſon went to the fanall, to giue order for their reenforcing, upon a rumor of more Coſſacks ſeene in the ſea, wher they make guard. Of this kynd of warr I know not what to ſay; only, if it bee not preuented, it will begett greater inconuenience. It is true, the incurſions of the Tartars deſerue all kynd of like reuenge; but now that a breach hath been between them and the Turkes, though they bee outwardly reconciled, yet they cannot ſo peice agayne, but that you might by ſome meanes ſecure your ſelues of that great incommoditye at once: for if this courſe continew, this ſtate will aduenture any thing, rather then endure alarms in the night in their head cytty; and though yet they are not in condition to breake, yett they take all courſes in Aſya to recouer themſelues;

1624. pardoning and reconciling all their rebells. It is reported, that Abaſſa baſſas men and the Janizaries are agayne broken; but they are but quarells. He hath accepted his pardon, and betrayed his fellowes; whoſe heads and eſtates (to redeeme his owne) he hath ſent to the vizier, and hath undertaken to keepe Arzrum in quiett. The Perſian holds what he had gotten, and the progreſe of that warr wee muſt attend the next ſpring. Georgi remaynes chimecam, old and ſickly, and therfore not likely to continew: to ſucceed him are named Achmat baſſa, left here in the laſt Poliſh warre; or Mechemett of Buda.

MY laſt letters to your lordſhip were dated on the 18. Aprill, by a Poliſh gentleman; another the 25. with a breefe diſcourſe encloſed, by a ſeruant of the Duch ambaſſador: I hope they will ſhow you more of my affection, then abilitye to doe you ſeruice, wherof this bearer would in no ſort make uſe of mee. I know not what ſeaes my letters paſſe; but I know I haue written your lordſhip aboue ten ſince your departure.

I BESEECH you, returne my humble thanks to his majeſtie, to whom I will write by his agent; in the mean tyme you may be pleaſed to ſay truth for me: I haue not fayled in any thing in my power, but I haue beene commanded nothing theſe ten months. And ſoe I leaue to trouble your lordſhip, wiſhing you encreaſe of honor and happines.

Conſt. $\frac{10}{20}$. Sept. 1624.

I HEARE your lordſhip deſires to goe to the hott-baths of Acon, in Germany: you wilbe ſubiect to partyes of ſtraggling horſe in your journy; it is neighbor to all the quarrells. In England the baths are more holſome, and more renowned, I am ſure, more quiett and ſafe, wher I know you wilbe honored.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

THE prince of Orange (according as I advertiſed your lordſhip in my laſt) went vp to ſeeke out count Henry Vandenbergh, who, by reaſon of the contrariety of the winds, wherby the going vp of his excellencyes canon was hindered, had leyſure to provide for all, by diſtributing a great part of his men in Weſel, Berck vpon the Rhyne, and Goch, and lodging himſelf with the reſt in Hammeken (a ſtrong quarter betwixt two rivers near Berck): yet the prince of Orange, imagining, by his going on towards thoſe townes, he might cauſe the marquis Spinola to riſe from before Breda, went forward with 127 companyes of foote, 32 of horſe, and 80 peeces of canon; which number is made ſo great by certayne ſmall peeces drawne each with one horſe, called drakes, of his new invention. His onely attempts were, the recovery of Cleue and Munderbergh, taken by count Henry Vandenbergh in his deſcent that way this ſummer; at the firſt of which places he mett with more reſiſtance then he expected, there being 300 men in garriſon, which attended canon, but yealded vpon the firſt ſhott. The caſtle indured two batteryes, one within the other, without the towne, which played a whole day; in which the captayne of the caſtle and 13 ſoldiers being ſlayne, the reſt yealded, and went out with their ſwords onely by their ſydes. And this was all which his excellency thought fitt to vndertake in thoſe parts, finding the foreſaid townes well manned and fortifyed, and not judging it convenient to adventure the weakening of his army before any of thoſe places; and having a greater worke before his eyes, (the leavying the ſiege of Breda) is accordingly fallen downe towards it; but what courſe he will take in that enterpriſe, which depends on events, is hard to conjecture. And the marquis Spinola having fortifyed his quarters in all parts, (which is all he hath hetherto performed) it will prove a tough and long peece of worke; and (I thincke) the labour wilbe on both ſides, which ſhall ſtarve one another firſt.

HERE are come, this weeke paſt, great and happy returnes from ſea; three Eaſt-Indian ſhipps richly laden, and a priſe taken in the Weſt-Indyes in the gulfe of Mexico, neare the cape Santon, on the iſle of Cuba, by one Scoutens, a native of this towne; who having bene trayned vp in his youth amongſt the Spaniards in thoſe parts, was ſett out in January laſt by the new Weſt-Indian company, with three ſhipps; one of which he loſt in the fight with this he hath taken; the other he ſent home with the priſe; with the third he himſelf ſtayes vpon further adventure. This priſe is a ſhip of 400 tunnes, bound from Nombre de Dios to the Hauana, (there to attend the paſſage of the next Indian fleete from thence into Europe) laden with Indico, ſkinnes, cuccinelle, to the valew (as is eſtimated vpon the firſt view of the whole cargaſon) at 120 thouſand pounds ſterling, beſides 8 peeces of braſſe ordinance with the king of Spaynes armes, and as many of yron. They have here likewiſe newes of two ſhipps come to the iſle of Wight, laden with the booty was made at La Baya in Braſile.

THIS new French ambaſſador (Monſ. de Eſpeſſe) is entred into a negotiation with the States vpon three points: one, a conjunction in peace or warre with the pyrats of Algier and Tunis; offring eyther to ioyne with the States in the like accord as they have made, or requiring the States to ioyne in warre againſt the pyrates with the French: another, to have the French paſports allowed without impediment for French ſhipps to yſſue to and fro in and out the ports of Flanders: the third, to haue free trade in the Eaſt Indyes. To which no other anſweare is as yet made vnto him, but reference by the deputyes who treate with him, to their principalls; and thoſe will require ſo many more references, that they will prove all workes of great length and difficulty.

THE trouble I have in many matters of like nature, ſpecially our Eaſt Indian diſputes, makes me judge of the ſucceſſe of other mens indeavours, who are to treate with a popular commonwealth, by my owne. This French ambaſſador ſayth, the treaty of our match with France was concluded the 7th of this preſent; and ſo it ſtands in the printed Gazetta of Amſterdam: but till the queene of Bohemia have aſſurance thereof from our ambaſſadors in that court, (which ſhe is in ſtate to long for) wee all ſuſpend our beliefes. For much haſt, I can onely kiſſe your lordſhips and your ladies hands, reſting, as euer,

Hagh, this $\frac{13}{23}$. of
7ber, 1624.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,
DUDLEY CARLETON.

From Mr. BRANTHWAITE.

Right Honorable,

THESE three laſte by-paſt weekes I haue receiued nothinge out of Englande either for your honor, or my ſelfe; which makes me imagin, that there hapens litle of moment in thoſe partes, or that my frindes ſuppoſe me to be on the waie homewardes; for I haue beene ſummoned by Mr. ſecretarie Caluert, aboue a monthe agoe, to make my ſpeedie repaire that waie. Howſoeuer, I haue diſobaied the proceſſe; for he did thinke my lord ambaſſador for this place had beene ariued here, who is yett at Turin; from whence his cominge is vncertaine, hauinge founde ſome buſineſſe in that courte, which will entertaine him for a while. His lordſhip writes me from thence, that the matche with Fraunce is concluded; that count Manſfelt is retourned into Englande to make ſome leuies; and that the conteſtabile di Aldighera is comminge vppe towardes the confines of the duke of Sauoy with his troupes: ſoe that with the ſaide dukes aſſiſtance, and that of this ſignorie, which nowe beginne a little to moue, we maie hope, within fewe monthes, to ſee ſomthinge doone concerninge the Valtelina.

THE marquiſs Spinola, I heare, hathe begirt Breddawe: but, thankes be to God, it is ſoe well manned, fortefied, and vitled, that before he doe win it, it will coſte him the ſetting on.

THE prince of Orange is marchinge towardes Weſell, to make a diuerſion by beſeeginge that cittie; and the Hollanders haue taken from the Spaniard, in the bay of All Saints, in Braſile, the cittie of Sant Saluadore; which troubles them more then all the reſt; a printed relation whereof I ſend your lordſhip herewithall.

VPON the 8th of this preſent the archbiſhoppe of Spalato departed out of this life in the priſon of Caſtel St. Angelo, vpon a fewe daies ſickneſſe; whereby, it is thought, he hathe preuented ſome greater diſgrace: for his maeſtro di caſa, who was not longe agoe brought priſoner from Spaine, hathe, in his examination, confeſſed, that his maſter ſent him to treate with the duke of Buckingham, at his beinge theare,

1624. for his retourne to England againe. His corpes were vnboweled by the ouerſight of two phiſitions, whiche attended him in his ſickneſſe, and afterwarde carried in the night by fower porters to Sant Apoſtolo, without anie vſual cerimonie of that churche; where it is thought they ſhall only be depoſited, till ſome other of his plotts be founde out, and then be burned vpon the publique piazza. And this is all I can as yett ſaie concerninge that inconſiderable partie.

THIS daie a gentleman of my lord of Arrundalls is ſhipped here to goe for thoſe partes; who thoughe he maie be furniſhed with the recommendation of greater perſons, yett, with your honors leaue, I make bolde to throwe in my mite; and the rather, becauſe he is my countriman, and longe acquaintaunce. His name is Pettie; his callinge, a diuine, wherein he hathe worthilie proceeded batchelor, and, notwithſtandinge his dependencie, a man that is ſound inoughe, and hathe more in him then he makes ſhowe of. His endes of trauellinge into thoſe partes he will acquainte you with. And therefore, if your honor wilbe pleaſed, at his cominge, to ſhowe him your fauourable countenaunce, your honor ſhall finde none more readie to be commaunded by you, then

Venice, this $\frac{18}{28}$. of
7ber, 1624.

Your Honors moſt affectionat ſeruaunt,

MIC. BRANTHWAITE.

To the PRINCE *of* WALES.

May it pleaſe your Highnes,

FROM your highnes gratious acceptance of my former preſumption, I am againe emboldened to pay you ſome tribute from the Eaſt, where your renowne daily riſeth as glorious as the ſunne, the light of the world, as your highnes is the hope of it. I knowe I cannott add any thing to your fullneſs; yett the leaſt quittrents are as well accepted and maynteyned, as thoſe that fill the Exchequer. Vnder this ſhadow of my duty, your highnes will giue mee leaue to preſent our contemplations here, of the parts and affaires of Chriſtendome, though at too great a diſtance.

I WILL preſume, that your highnes is many wayes informed of the peace made betweene the emperour and the prince of Tranſiluania; wherof I haue ſent ſuch an imperfect coppy, as I receiued from Poland. I cannot auowe that it is exactly true, becauſe ther is no account giuen of the particulars from Bethlem Gabor: yett it is to mee the more ſuſpitious, beſydes the creditt of the author, who muſt, for many reſpects, know the truth. Certeyne it is, the peace is concluded with ſome diſaduantage to this ſtate, (which makes it bee kept priuate) and to the freeing of the emperour of all his feares on that ſide, and giuing him too much liberty to oppreſſe the Lower Germany. That this might haue beene preuented, I have alway beene of opinion; and Gabor kept on foote, with a ſmall countenance from Chriſtendome: but now it is too late to looke backward. To take the matters as they are: It is not impoſſible to raiſe him againe without ſcandall, if a right courſe bee taken; and nothing ſo neceſſary for a diuerſion, and the eaſe of the intended recouery of the Palatinate. The nature of the warr he can make, and the condition of the people, ſhow it: hee is able to bee in a readines on a ſodayne, his forces conſiſting of frontire ſoldiours, and horſe allway in action; his marches are ſwift, without great baggage; the pay he giues, liberty of ſpoile: he can runne no great danger to looſe, becauſe his territory of Tranſiluania depends vpon the Turkiſh empire; ſo that, in any diſtreſſe, he may retyre to his owne, and the emperour cannot proſecute him without a breach with this ſtate. The queſtion only is, howe to engage him againe. Without doubt hee hath not depoſed, but vayled all his great deſſignes, ſeeing he ſtood alone in the quarrell: but if hee had any encouragement, or ſawe any his allyes actually in a warre, that might giue him opportunity to proſecute his owne ends, and that hee might ground himſelfe vpon ſome treaty, that, in occaſion of any compoſition, he might bee cared for, and comprehended in the generall peace; there is no queſtion, he would more willingly take vpp the title of a crowne, then he hath renowneed it; *non animo, ſed occaſione victus.* To expect he ſhould bee raiſed from hence, is a great error, and hath an yll ſound among the name of Chriſtians. It was he that moued and prouoked theſe the laſt yeare: it was he that found reaſons or colours to deceiue them, for his owne deſſignes; and ſtill he maynteynes a icalouſy, to vſe in his occaſions. This ſtate is not fitt nor deſirous to make a breach with the empire; therfore they will not beginne it; or if they had a will, if it did not alſo concurre with the apprehenſions of Gabor, he were able to diuert it. On the other ſide, if he affect, or haue hope of proffitt by it, he can want no ſhowes or pretences to procure ayds from hence: he can feyne a thouſand feares, and ſeeming aduantages, and vſe them as he pleaſe. So that it muſt bee concluded, the motion muſt riſe from Gabor; his ambition muſt bee fomented; and ther is but one way, that he may be honored with a ſolemne ambaſſage, in the name of the princes of the vnion, and admitted into their alliance and protection. It is euident, he hath aymed at the kingdome of Hungary, by the countenance of the Turks; but ſeeing the tymes did not comport, and his ſuccours, as the ſtate itſelfe, ſo vncerteyne, he then tryed to encreaſe his greatnes, vpon opinion of it, by treaty to gett a daughter of the emperour, with her to eſtabliſh himſelfe and his poſteryty in part of Hungary and Tranſilvania, if he might from ſo high a match haue iſſue: and this hope did beguile him to leaue his aduantage laſt yeare; and now hee is forced to take what conditions he can gett, and, inſteed of a wife, ſhall haue a ſcorne in the end. Thus much he cannot chooſe but ſee, that he hath beene abuſed; but he dares not nowe take notice of it, hauing no ſure retraict: but if hee were ſupported by the alliance of Germany, (and beeing a proteſtant prince, ther is more faith to bee expected from him) hee would ſoone bee in the field, in the generall cauſe, with 30000 good men. To confirme him herin, two things muſt bee offered him: ſome honorable match in Germany, where there is no want of Dutch princeſſes, and a promiſe to mayneteyne him in his pretences to Hungary, vntill a generall peace may giue a happy end vnto all thoſe quarrells. An ambaſſador, thus inſtructed, would worke wonders with him: he muſt bee ſought vnto nowe, (becauſe he is at reſt) in compenſation of the neglect that hath beene ſhowed him, when hee made profeſſion to ſtand ſingle in the cauſe, for which many ſuffer. If hee bee once but enclyned, hee ſhall find ſuch frends here, as hee ſhall haue no excuſe vpon want of meanes to maynteyne himſelfe. I dare vndertake to doe him great good offices, vnfitt to mention, and opportunitye doth inuite it; for in this laſt confirmation of the peace of Zitwa, the Turks by ignorance haue ouerſhott themſelues, agreeing to deliuer vp Vatch, and many other places, and to ſett at liberty the captiues taken ſince that treaty, which they will neuer performe; but hope that the emperour, beeing buſy in Germany, will not too exactly demand it, nor ſtretch the cord too farre; and that they may paſſe a yeare or two with diſſimulation, vntill their affairs are better ſettled in Tartary and Aſya. But it is eaſy to take this occaſion, to make the breach greater, if Gabor will vſe it; the Hungars, as naturall enemyes to the Germans, and alway apt to ſhake of the Auſtrian ſubiection, beeing more ready then hee; the Morauians and Sileſians, eſpecially the oppreſſed proteſtants, haue no other hopes, but to receiue him for their deliuerer. Hee cannot now mooue, beeing ſo well ſeconded and ſupported, as is propounded; but moſt of thoſe prouinces will reuolt from their forced obedience, and all the power of the emperour and the Bauarian willbe litle enough to quench their owne fires, and to keepe their territoryes from a generall defection.

I KNOW not how farr I haue tranſgreſſed, to enter ſo deepe into thoſe mines of ſtate without leaue: but your highnes benignity will enterprett my errors as the fruicts of a feruent deſire to doe ſome ſeruice to his majeſtie, and his poſteritye, whoſe vaſſall I am, and for whom I had rather ſhedd my bloud, then blott paper.

I WILL not trouble your highnes with relations of the gyddineſs of this ſtate, which, by fragments, haue no taſt in them: I haue ſent his majeſties ſecretaries continuall and dependant diſcourſes, the copies wherof I haue entreated might bee preſented to you: what is now freſheſt, perhaps your highnes will pardon that I intrude it. The prince of the Tartars, that hath eſtabliſhed himſelfe, hath yett accepted his confirmation from hence, and promiſed to reſend the artilery loſt; but hath mingled his ſubmiſſion with ſome words, that ſhowe he meanes to ſubſiſt of himſelfe.

IT is reported, but not ſeconded, " That the Janizaries would not proceed in the " iorney of Aſia, vnleſs they might bee reuenged vpon Abaſſa baſſa, who though " reconciled to the grand ſignior, and his pardon giuen and accepted, yett the com-

Corrected by freſh aduiſe in the relation of the 21. Sept.

1624. “ mon iealouſy remayned betweene them ; and that they haue forced their generall “ to march toward him, vnprouided, and ſecure of his peace ; that the armyes haue “ fought, wherin the vizier was the wynner ; and that Abaſſa baſſa hath loſt all “ his foote, but eſcaped with his horſe. If this bee true, it is the moſt vnfortunate “ victorye to this ſtate that could happen, worſe then if they had loſt the battaile ; “ for it will encourage the Janizaries to all ſorts of inſolencyes ; they will take them- “ ſelues to be monarks : only that man did oppoſe, and keepe them in ſome limitts. “ Beſydes, it is the beginning of a ciuill warre ; for now that he hath fought with the “ imperiall army, he is a declared rebell ; and he will neuer be cleare of the ſuſpi- “ tion, that it was done without conſent of the emperour ; and therfore truſt in “ no more pardons: who is gone away with force enough, with the confederates “ he hath, to ſett fire of all Aſya.”

THE ſoldiours in the gallyes, at the mouth of the Boſphorous, haue mutined againſt their commanders, and dealt ſtones liberally, refuſing to goe againe into the ſea ; and were at laſt appeaſed, with condition to ſtay wher they were, to make guard, vntill winter wether ſhall driue the Coſſacques in, and this day they are returned to the cytty.

YOUR highnes vouchſafe to forgett I haue troubled you, and only to remember, that there is a poore baniſhed man in Turky, that daily offers vpp his prayers for you, and therin is behind none of thoſe that haue the happines to attend you. The God of all mercy make your hignes aboue the enuy of your enemyes, and the hopes of your ſeruants, among whom,

Conſtantinople, *Of your Highnes, one of the leaſt, and moſt vnwoorthy.*
$\frac{18}{28}$. Sept.

To Sir EDWARD CONWAY.

Right Honorable,

IN confidence of your honors fauour, I have preſumed to write to his highnes, and the duke of Buckingham, more at lardge, my opinion of the meanes and way, wherby Bethlem Gabor may be of uſe to the recouerye of the Palatinate. I cannot feare any miſconſtruction, when I looke into my owne heart, that from thence nothing ariſeth, but with ſincere intent to his maieſties ſeruice ; and that I know, from good ground and obſeruation, that I haue deliuered the greateſt probabilitye ; wherin, though otherwiſe I am farr below the conſiderations of ſo high a nature, yett they that ſtand nigh the marke, haue creditt to giue ayme to the beſt archers. I will ſay no more in that buſines, but that ther is no man ſo fitt to make a ſpeedye diuerſion, becauſe his meanes are at hand to rayſe a ſuddayne inuaſion into Auſtria or Morauia : he hath no cauſe to truſt to his peace ; and ther is no other ſure way to engage him, then thoſe by mee propoſed. In this, I beſeech you, take mee into your protection, eyther to encourage, or ſilence mee for euer.

THE occurrents of this ſtate I haue encloſed, not doubting but your honor will communicate them with his maieſtie and the prince. You will fynd, that the ambitious of Auſtria might take better objects, then the oppreſſion of Chriſtians ; and that it is tyme to free us from hence, when ambaſſadors are murthered, and no qualitye ſafe among us.

I CAN add nothing but a little inlardging of my laſt aduice concerning the intereſt the Genoueſes haue in our beſt merchants ſhipppping. Franciſco Spinola, nephew to the marquiſs in Flanders, is beſt part owner of the Saint George, and Benjamin, and John, and Ralph, and Andrew, and, as is reported, of diuers others ; theſe 3 are ſhipps of great force. His reſpondent in England is one Peter Ricaut, a Duchman of Antwerp or Bruſſells, one that had great familiaritye with Gondomar, and feaſted him aboord one of thoſe ſhips in the Thames. I haue nothing to accuſe him of, but that from him may bee knowne how many and what ſhips are ſo engaged. I know the maſters ſeruing in them are good men, and true ſubiects, and that they take ſecuritye, and are as warye as they can, not to bee ſubiected to Spaniſh arreſts ; but it ſhall not bee in their power to help yt, when they are abroad. The deſſigne is to tranſport goods from port to port in the Leuant, from Genoa and Ligorne, to Naples, Sicelye, Venice, Carthagena, and Allegant : but in the meane tyme the fraight comes to the ſtranger ; our ſhips are in their ſeruice worne out, and they are alway ſubiect to bee taken and imployed in the ſeruice of the kyng of Spayne. The bodyes of the ſhips, and the ordinance and munition are the proper goods of them who depend on Spayne; and if but vnder this couler, our ordinance are ſtoln away, contrarye to the care of the lords of his majeſties councell, wherof I was a wittnes, as they may pleaſe to remember, and to the prouiſion intended by the laſt parlament; for when they are in the port of Genoa, it is in the power of Spinola to diſchardge the men, and to take the ſhips, and all their prouiſion, as his owne goods, notwithſtanding any collaterall ſecuritye, which may make amends to the priuat men, but cannot ſecure the ſtate of ſo great a loſs. The experience of this danger, and of ſome deſſigne in the like caſe, is not new, nor vnknowne to the lords, when the duke of Oſſuna ſent an Engliſh merchant to London, in the tyme of his warrs with Venice, and gaue him order to freight only 3 or 4 of our beſt ſhips, with baſe commodities, for a couler; as fiſh, lead, and ſuch like, for Naples; and particularlye the Merchant Royall, the beſt ſhip then in the riuer; with intention, when they arriued, to ſtay them, and force them to that ſeruice. Which beeing diſcouered, the lords of his majeſties councell did preuent the danger, by giuing leaue that the ſhips ſhould proceed; but chardge, neuer to come vnder command; and ſo that plott was fruſtrated. I deſire not to hinder the nauigation and imployment of our ſhipping; but I haue thought it my dutye to enforme what I haue learnt and feare: ther may bee more miſterye in yt, both wayes, then I vnderſtand. When I haue diſchardged my conſcience, I leaue yt to his majeſties wiſedome, and your lordſhips cares, to determine what you pleaſe. Your honor ſhall doe mee a grace, that I may receiue from you two lines; that I may know that I am accepted as

Conſtantinople,
$\frac{20}{30}$. Sept. 1624.

Your Honors moſt affectionat frend and ſeruant.

MY companion will preſume to ſend her ſeruice to your honor for the neighborhood of Salford; and hopes you wilbe a meanes to free her from this baniſhment.

To Sir DUDLEY CARLETON: *With Relations.*

My very good Lord,

YOUR lordſhips of the 8. July receiued, doth mention a poſtſcript of one of myne to a letter of the 18. Aprill; addition the $\frac{1}{11}$. May in cypher, which you cannot diſcouer, and doe ſuppoſe that it is miſtaken by mee for ſome other. I uſe but two, one for his majeſties ſeruice, which is of the alphabett; the other characters to your lordſhip; neyther can I fynd, though I am verye carefull of coppyes, any thing written to your lordſhip of the 1. May, nor from the 10. Aprill vntill the 15. but I fynd a lardge diſcourſe of the affayres of this countrye of the 1. May, ſent for England, and that poſtſcript may bee a breefe therof. It is not woorth the repetition; but if your lordſhip deſire it as a continuance of our ſtorye, I will ſend you that weeke at lardge, vpon knowledge of your will therin: but I ſuppoſe you muſt needes, if you ſearch, fynd yt; for I cannot bee miſtaken in the cypher, hauing and vſing no other att all.

THE freſheſt occurrents I haue herewith encloſed, which will ſhow you, that all things are not ſo quiett as ſome hoped: Abaſſa baſſa is departed agayne, broken with the Janizaries. In my opinion, that flaw cannot bee made whole without much bloud: yet they are not deſirous to come to trye it by battayle; but rather will diuide and ſpoyle the countrye, euery one reſoluing to liue ſo, as long as he can: the day of euill will come faſt enough of yt ſelfe.

FROM Tartaria this day it is woorſe: the new prince hath ſpoyled Bugdania, the vayuod, not able to reſiſt him, hauing made eſcape. From thence he is entered into Walachia, and hath beſeeged that prince in his caſtle, beeing the ſonne of the prince of Bugdan. The poſt is but 9 dayes wanting from Tergouiſta, and hath made knowne the danger this morning. Two priſoners returned of the French company, taken in the laſt defeate, and ranſomed, doe this day report to the vizier in open court, That the Tartar chan, inſteed of ſending the loſt artilerye, which was expected, hath both carried yt all into the land, to his towne of Bachay-ſeray, and alſo taken all the canon and munition of the caſtle of the cytty of Caffa, ſubiect to the grand ſignor, beeing the great port of the Negropont, and lent it away; which

1624. is as ill a ſigne of ſubmiſſion as can bee: yet no man knowes what theſe diſcontents will come vnto; becauſe I haue obſerued a rule among all the Mahometans, eyther in ſmall quarrells or in great, they will neuer fight one agaynſt another. This I haue noted in the emulations of the Janizaries and Spahees in this cytty, where dayly wee looked for blows betweene them; the like in all the progreſs of the rebellion in Aſya; the like now in Tartarye. When they come to the poynt, ther is euer ſome man that goes betweene them with this inſinuation, Are wee not brethren, and all Muſelmen? Lett us not ſhed one anothers blood: and ſo both ſydes allway accept an eaſy accommodation. I would to God wee could learne that one maxime or doctrine of them; One law, one loue.

FROM Bethlem Gabor, as yet, is no better nor other account come or giuen to this ſtate; which makes much murmur: two dayes ſince, his agent ſent mee woord, all was not ſo ill as I beleeued. I haue written to his majeſtie, the prince, the duke, the ſecretaries, my opinion, more fully then euer I thought I durſt in matters of ſo high nature: my honeſt hart will protect mee therin; lukewarme men God and man doth abhorre. I am certayne ther is no other way, but what I haue propoſed. The kyng of Bohemia muſt vndertake yt, and in his name the ouerture muſt beginne: a match offered wilbe the great induction. Gabor can bee on foote in 20 dayes, though not to take great cyttyes, yet to force the emperor, and all the frends he hath in Germanye, to looke to their owne houſes, and to keepe their people from a generall defection, to which they were neuer ſo prone: beeing poore, they haue not much to looſe; and oppreſſed both in body and conſcience. If that prince once ſhow his affection, he cannot want ayds; but it is hee that deceiues, bends, and looſens theſe at his owne pleaſure; they know nothing, but as he enformes them.

I THANCKE your lordſhip for your fauour to my nephew: my deſire is, that he riſe not *per ſaltum*; but take his degrees. He hath ſerued Sir Ho. Vere 4 yeare, in the Palatinat and Holland: an ancients place is my ambition for him. I hope his lord will fynd in him or in mee, his ſeruant, ſomwhat to deſerue yt.

I HAUE procured the conſulſhip of the Duch, in Aleppo, to bee giuen to the Engliſh; which is to us both a ſtrength and profitt: it was lately in the French; but they haue ſo much oppreſſed them by their debts, and forcing them to payments vnjuſt, as vnder their protection, that they made ſute to change; and the Duch ambaſſador, at my requeſt, conferred it vpon our conſull; which the French conſull, newly arriued, takes in great diſdayne, and threatens us to recouer yt agayne by order from the lords the States; but wee doe not uſe to giue way for braggs nor woords. I doubt not, the Duch ambaſſador will protect his owne priuiledge; yet I earneſtly deſire your lordſhip, for the honor of our nation, if the French ſeeke to contract with us, that you wilbe pleaſed to deſire them not to reſolue to doe us an affront, before they heare our reaſons; then they ſhall fynd, that the French hath more oppreſſed their ſubiects, then the Turkes; and this I will prooue. I ſuppoſe your lordſhip ſhall haue ſome motion in this from England, our conſull beeing the brother of Mr. Kyrckham, clarke of the ſignett.

YOUR lordſhip hath done our treaty of peace very much help, by cauſing the conſull of Algier to bee recalled. I haue ſent new orders and a new baſſa thither, to remooue the old, and I doubt not to bring it to a good concluſion; but haue little hope of fayth in them, when they ſhall haue aduantage. I make account, my lord of South. is long ſince with you arriued: to excuſe my ſelfe is a kynd of accuſation. Your lordſhip will lett him ſee our troubles and varietyes here; and I will truſt him, that he will beleeue I am his true ſeruant; and ſo I committ your lordſhips to the holy protection.

Conſt. $\frac{20}{30}$. Sept. 1624. *Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat frend and ſeruant.*

Relations from Conſtantinople, 20. *and* 21. Sept. 1624.

THE great vizier Cerques baſſa abiding in Iconium, and Abaſſa baſſa in Karacheiſar, neare thervnto, he was earneſtly prouoked by the Janizaries to ſett vpon him; but the vizier, hauing expreſſe order not to make the breach greater with the rebell, but to vſe all meanes to appeaſe him, and to reconcile him to them, would not be drawne to conſent thervnto; for which cauſe, and ſome other their ſmall diſcontents, they twice ſtoned the tents of the vizier, and wounded him in the head. Whervpon

vpon he aſſembled the commanders of the Spahees, declaring vnto them the great truſt the grand ſignor had in them; and (ſhowing them an abſolute order giuen him to keepe good tearmes with Abaſſa, and neuer to fall into blowes with him) he deſired them to find ſome way of pacification betweene him and the Janizaries; who inſtantly promiſed their obedience and ayd to execute all his commands. Then the vizier called together ſome of the capteynes of the Janizaries, and perſwaded them ſo to worke with their companions, that a peace might be concluded betweene them and Abaſſa baſſa; who finding their fellowes very vnwilling, had much difficulty to perſwade them. In the end it was agreed, that the vizier ſhould treat, and accommodate all differences; who preſently ſent to conferre with Abaſſa; but he by no meanes would truſt himſelfe, or giue a meeting; and anſwered, That he would neuer depart from his followers and army; but if that he deſired to ſpeake with him in priuate, that he ſhould firſt ſend his brother, the beglerbegh of Caramania, and Elias baſſa of Natolia, in hoſtages, and then he would come vnto him. Which his diffidence much diſpleaſed, and the vizier was conſtrayned to treat the peace by mediation; which hauing brought to effect, he tooke his oath 3 tymes vpon the Alcaron, to hold him as a frend, and neuer to doe him any violence. The Janizaries alſo gaue their conſent in publicque, promiſing to maynteyne the worde of the vizier. And the articles of their reconciliation, beeing drawne in writing, were ſent to Abaſſa, who reciprocally made the like oath, and accepted the peace vpon the conditions following, ſigned by the vizier: That he ſhould be confirmed baſſa of Arzerum, his ſonne beghlerbegh of Orfa, and his lieutenant, of Maras, all on the borders of Perſia; and that he ſhould depart with all his army to the defence and cuſtody of that prouince, and wayt vpon the aduantages of the enemy. While Abaſſa baſſa did treat this accommodation, Colophon Muſtafa baſſa, the principall of his colleagues in all his rebellion, made ſome ſhow of retyredneſs from him, and vnderhand to parly with the vizier apart; and in concluſion wrote vnto him, and promiſed to deliuer or to kill Abaſſa baſſa; which his letter beeing eyther intercepted, or ſent him, and ſeeing that Colophon had reſolued to ſell him treacherouſly, he called him into his tent, and asked him playnly, Why he went about to betray him? And withall, ſhowing him his owne hand, he drewe his ſword, and claue his head; deliuering all his goods vnto ſome ſeruants of the vizier, to conſigne to their maſter. Then it was anewe moued to Abaſſa, that he ſhould aduance with his forces preſently toward Babilon vpon the Perſian; who had retyred his mayne army to oppoſe the princes of Vsbeck, that had made ſome incurſion, leauing 5000 ſoldiours garriſon in the cytty. But he refuſed to goe, vrging, That he was only bound by the treaty, to retorne and make guard in his gouerment of Arzerum. Whereupon the vizier, forced to riſe and aduance, he arriued at a caſtle called Nigda, nere Aleppo, wherin were diuers chiefe followers of Abaſſa; who hauing vnderſtood of the pacification made, came out with preſents and victualls to meete the vizier and his army, and were of him well receiued; but the Janizaries, enuying to ſee them ſo vſed and honored, in a fury fell vpon them, and killed them all, vſing the oportunitye; and entring the caſtle, put to execution their wiues and children, and euery perſon found therin, and all other that could be diſcouered in the bordering villages apperteyning to him, to the great diſcontent of the vizier. Which beeing knowne to Abaſſa, and ſeeing they had broken their oath and faith, he roſe with his army, and marched right to the imperiall campe; where arriuing, one of his capteynes with 400 horſe beganne the daunce, and without delay fell into the quarter of the Janizaries, doeing ſome execution for an hower and halfe: in which skirmiſh there fell, on both ſydes, 2 or 3000. The vizier, ſeeing this beginning, partly forced by the Janizaries, and partly for his honor, drewe vpp his whole army, to come to a battaile in their defence; which Abaſſa baſſa perceiuing, that which he expected not, but hoped that the vizier and Spahees would haue giuen him leaue to reuenge many inſolencies vpon the other, vnwilling to fight with the grand ſignors generall, ſounded a retraict, and gott him off, a mile or twoo. The vizier, to ſhowe himſelfe faithfull to the Janizaries, and to keepe in grace with them, ſent 4 beghlerbeghs with their regiments in purſuite of him; who finding him in good order and firme, made ſome ſhow of ſchermiſh, to litle purpoſe; but they returned to the camp, and told the vizier, That they had found him in battalion, with 40000 men; and that they were not able to deale with him. The next day Abaſſa, with many great

1624. threatnings, marched away directly for Arzerum; and the vizier to Diarbech, for his hybernation; in great diſpleaſure of the Janizaries, and the rather, that he is beloued and protected by the Spahees. There may be ſome circumſtance, more or leſs, in this relation; but it is very neare the truth, and I beleeue it may be reckoned the firſt day of paſſing the Rubicon.

FROM Bugdania it is aduiſed, That the brother of Cante Mir is broken through that prouince, and entered Poland, hauing firſt ſpoild that cuntry, and drouen away all the cattell, notwithſtanding it is ſubiect to the grand ſignior. The Polands are intrenched on that frontire, and wee expect to heare, that their comming out will not bee ſo eaſy as their entrance.

* THE 800 Coſſacks, that went in ayd of the new chan into Tartaria, after the victorye obteyned, inſteede of pay, were treacherouſly cutt in peeces by his order, fearing they had learned the entrance into his cuntry. An ambaſſador from the emperour of Muſcouy beeing arriued in Tartary, with 2 chiauſes, that were ambaſſadors of the grand ſignor, returning in his company, (it ſeemes that he was not long before ſent to the prince of the Tartars, to negotiate a confederacy agaynſt the Turke) and now paſſing by him, he ſtaid them, and told him; You that, fewe dayes ſince, practiſed with mee againſt the grand ſignor, I may doubt you are now ſent to Conſtantinople, to doe the like office againſt mee. Therfore he cauſed his head to be tooke off, with both the ambaſſadors of the grand ſignor, and ſome of their chiefe ſeruants; of which ther is great complaynt made in this court; an act of more then Tartaran barbariſme, that may be here diſliked, but cannot be reuenged.

* This newes is contradicted; and it is reported, he hath rather enterteyned them as mortall enemies of the Turkes.

Sept. 21. THIS morning the murther of the ambaſſador of Muſcouye is confirmed, and it is freſhly aduiſed to the open diuan, That the prince of the Tartars hauing firſt ſpoyled all Bugdania, (Radula, the vayuod, hauing made eſcape) that he is entered Walachia, and beſeeged his ſonne, prince of that countrye, in his caſtle of Tergouiſta, notwithſtanding they are ſubiects of the grand ſignor: and that inſteed of ſending backe the artilerye loſt in the laſt defeate, which was expected, he hath entered the caſtle of Caffa, the cheefe port of the Negrepont, and carried away from thence all the canon and munition, which he hath taken vp into the land to his towne of Bagchaiſeray, as if he ment to fortefye himſelfe, which hath beene a practiſe vnknowne to the Tartars. Theſe are very ill ſignes of ſubmiſſion, and yet the common name of Muſſellmen, when they come to the poynt of blowes, eaſily accommodates all quarrells.

From Sir GEORGE CALVERT.

My Lord,

BY your diſpatch of the 25. of July, which I receiued ſome three or fowre dayes ſince, I am much amazed and troubled, that one of mine, dated the 18. of May, whereof I ſent a duplicatt the weeke following, was not then come vnto your hands; when as other letters, from my coſen Branthwaite, aduertiſing this diſpatch of myne, were already arriued. That which I then writt vnto you was of much conſequence, and highly imported his majeſties ſeruice; as giuing you directions for your carriage in the buſineſſe of Bethlem Gabor, and for want whereof you haue beene hitherto, as I perceiue, in much incertitude how to proceede. All aduiſes that come hether out of Germany, do concurre with your lordſhipps aduertiſement, That hee is gayned to the emperor. Yet if any meanes might bee found how to fetche him off againe by ſome incouragement from thence, vntill a way might bee reſolued on by his friends in this part of Europe, how to ſupport him, it were a greate ſeruice, if it be within your power to contribute any thing towards it. This I write vnto you, to ſecond your former directions, of which I ſend you now another copie, not finding heere any change of counſailes from that which was then; the cauſes and reaſons remayning ſtill the ſame.

I HAUE acquainted his majeſty, as alſo his highnes, and my lord the duke of Buckingham, with your lordſhipps laſt diſpatch and aduertiſements: and for the
treaty of peace now ſecretly
ccuctunucens crnf 85 nrcrns netununuuctucenrns negociated betwixt
the grand ſignor the kyng of Spayne,
151 and 89, you haue many thanks returned you for your carefull

full and timely intelligence. My lords grace of Buckingham writes vnto you 1624.
himſelf; and that which I haue in charge from his majeſty to ſay vnto you, is but
to preuent it.
onely in the generall, to do what you may cecr truetutetunrce cace. And
ſeacretly to acquaynt the
I haue order netununuuetucenrns cecr nununetenucanrce cenatu
Venetian ambaſſador here with yt,
tetunrtucecanunr nuuruununenenucucrue natutuuctu nſcacena cace,
their ambaſſador there,
as you may do 179 cenrtuuctu, that, if it bee not too late, there
to intercept that Jew,
may bee ſome courſe taken cecr canrcetuuenututrce cenanuce catuns
and his inſtructions, that paſſes
nunrcu nacane canrneceuetenucecacrnrne, cenanuce trnunenetune
through their dominions betwixt
cenaucerteuana cenatucaue cucrurcanrcacrnrne uutucenſcruſce
Conſtantinople and Naples.
156 nunrcu nrnutrnrtune. For all other ordinary occurrents I ſhall referre your lordſhipp vnto ſuch other diſpatches as you receiue from your friends heere, that can informe you of all things more particularly then perhapps I am able to do. And ſo committing your lordſhipp to Gods holy and bleſſed protection, I reſt

Whitehall,
1. Octob. 1624.

Your Lordſhipps aſſured and affectionat frend to do you ſeruice,

GEORGE CALUERT.

I HAUE, by miſtaking, putt the poſtſcript to the copie that ſhould haue beene to this; butt it is all one, ſince on either it doth but expreſſe the affection and well wiſhings of your faithfull frend and ſeruant,

G. C.

To Sir EDW. CONWAY.

Right Honorable,

WHAT additions of outward things I can make, I haue encloſed herein, hoping that my laſt letters, whereof I now ſend copy, brought your honor a larger relation, whereupon this is dependant; butt if they miſcarried, I haue ordered Mr. Branthwaite to wait vpon you with a tranſcript, and humbly deſire your honor to communicate them to his highneſs and my lord of Buckingham, hauing preſumed to referre them to you, for auoyding the growth of my packett aboue proportion.

SINCE, an agent, or ambaſſador, is arriued from Bethlem Gabor: aſſoone as hee alighted, hee demanded of mee an audience, as if hee had firſt order to aduiſe with mee; butt hee hath deferrd it from day to day, and I iudge by his proceedings, hee is afraid to bee diſcouered.

THE pretence giuen out of his coming, is for releaſe of the tribute of Tranſiluania for thoſe paſt yeares that hee made warre with the emperour; which perhapps will not be graunted, if hee withdrawe not from him in ſome points. They publiſh no particulars of the peace, but ſuch only as may not giue ſuſpition of him here. I cannot reſolue any thing of him, vntill wee meete; but will carry a curious eye vpon his actions, and vſe the opportunity as well as I can. Hee dares not diſſemble much with mee. The articles I ſent your honor are confirmed to mee by another copy, the ſame in ſubſtance, only more correct in the errors of the writing; whereby you may ſee to what conditions the prince hath bene enforced for want of countenance. And this is all I will ſay of him: if hee bee not fetcht off from the imperiall party, hee will proue a worſe enemy then a frend; for hee is able to furniſh 10000 horſe to them, at tenne dayes warning; but I hope, hee hath not now firſt reſolued conſtancy. By the next poſt I ſhalbee able to giue ſome reſolution and judgment what is to bee expected from him; butt I ſtill am aſſured, the way to wynne him is from Chriſtendome.

THERE is a report, that the baſſa of Buda hath made a roade into Hungary about Komora, and taken great booty; butt it is not ſeconded, nor very likely, hee hauing allway bene a frend to the emperour; yett it is true, there hath lately fallen ſome diſcontent betweene them. If any ſuch thing happen, Bethlem will ſoone apprehend

1624. the occaſion; for Hungary will not bee digeſted. Hee hath written to no ambaſſador by this gentleman, and I can coniecture no cauſe, butt that hee hath bound himſelfe by the laſt treaty, to leaue the armes and title of that kingdome; and it cannot chooſe butt grieue him, now to ſubſcribe to thoſe, to whom hee had written *Gabriel Dei gratia rex, &c.* to be content with Veyuod of Tranſiluania.

I MUST allway conclude with a petition, That you wilbee pleaſed to mention mee to his majeſtie as zealous of his ſeruice; and to protect mee vnder the number of

Conſtantinople $\frac{5}{15}$.
Octob. 1624.

Your Honors ſeruants.

To Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My Lorde,

THE long expected ambaſſador of Tranſiluania is arriued: hee giues out, That hee is butt a forerunner of another to come, according to the ſatisfaction of his retorne; his buſineſs, to acquitt his maſter of tribute due for yeares paſt, when hee warred with the emperour, and to giue a ſlight accompt of his laſt treaty; and thereto to demand confirmation, that is, to them, to they know not what. Hee deales only by the agent of the emperour, and takes no knowledge of the Dutch ambaſſador. To mee hee pretends daily viſitts, butt would bee ſure of his diſpatch firſt. To the vizier, in priuate, hee makes newe ouerture of warre, and demands ſuccours. No man knowes where to bee aſſured of him. Doubtleſs hee is among nettles, and can neuer bee ſettled, vnleſſe hee bee looked vpon from Chriſtendome: here hee ſhall not paſſe ſo ſmooth as hee thinks. I would preſerue him in creditt; butt it ſhalbee then for ſome vſe; otherwiſe, his diſſimulation will fall vppon himſelfe. By the next poſt I ſhall giue your lordſhip more certenty of his reſolutions; for hee hath no refuge left, butt to bee faithfull, or to bee laid open.

THERE is a freſh report, that the baſſa of Buda hath made a ſcorreria about Comora, and carried away a great booty. It is not ſeconded, nor very probable, hee hauing bene allway a frend to the emperor; yett lately there hath bene ſome diſguſt betweene the borderers. If it bee true, Bethlem will ſoone apprehend the occaſion: hee cannott digeſt the loſſe of that dignity hee ſo much gloried in; and that may bee the cauſe hee writes to none by this meſſenger; loath to ſubſcribe Weywod, that lately wrote King of Hungary. This would be nouriſhed: and I am ſure, there is no truſt on neither ſide.

THE articles of the peace betweene Gabor and the emperor are verified to mee by another copy, the ſame in ſubſtance, more correct in the phraſe, and one article or two more: That this peace ſhalbee communicated to the king of Poland by the emperour, who is to mediate a good neighbourhood for Bethlem; and hee in the meane tyme ſhall *debitè ſe accommodare* with that king. And ſo I ceaſe to trouble your lordſhip, commending you to Gods moſt holy protection.

Conſtantinople,
$\frac{5}{15}$. Octob. 1624.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant.

Relations from Conſtantinople, 1. October, 1624.

ABASSA baſſa, in Aſya, beeing departed from the grand vizier in much diſcontent, and making ſhow to goe toward Arzrum, hath made a long halt vpon the way: and it is now agayne vncertayne whither he will direct his courſe. Many feare he will turne agaynſt Angora, or looke toward this cytty; but as that is not probable, ſo ther is nothing certayne of him. The Coſſacks haue agayne appeared nere the mouth of the Boſphoros, with 150 frigatts; and done much ſpoyle vpon the Grecian coaſt, inſomuch that all that ſhoare of the Black-ſea is left deſolate. Wherupon the grand ſignor commanded the capten baſſa, with his fleete of gallyes newly come in, to goe out to ſea agayne. In twenty fower howres they were made ready, in number about 23; but the Janizaries would not bee commanded, at firſt, to goe vpon them; but by perſwaſions of their capteynes, and their owne generall, deputye to their agha in the warrs of Aſya, they are departed, to make guard, though that ſea bee innauigable for gallyes in this ſeaſon.

BIRAM baſſa, that was ſent generall this paſt ſummer vpon the frontire of Poland, 1624. aſwell to keepe the land from incurſions, as to finiſh a caſtle called Saxye, which was begunn in the tyme of ſultan Oſman, fittly ſeated vpon the riuer of Nieſter to keepe in the Coſſackes, by which was their uſuall and greateſt deſcent into the Black-ſea, not able to hold the place, was forced to retyre into Moldauia; which the Coſſacks entered, and haue razed it to the ground. In his retraict, the Tartars that had invaded that prouince, fell vpon him[*], and, as is reported, robbd his carriages, and tooke away about 200 horſe; and that, eyther in reuenge therof, or for the defence of that countrye, which was part of his chardge, he gathered his troopes together, and ſett vpon the Tartars, who gaue him an ouerthrow, wherin ſome ſay he hath loſt his beſt men, and that he is taken; others ſay, only *wounded*; others, *that Alexander, the prince of Walachia, is carryed away captiue*; and that Biram, ſeeking to recouer him, gott this loſs. But of theſe nothing is certayne, but this, that the Tartars haue ſpoyled both thoſe prouinces; and without reſpect of the promiſed obedience, haue beaten Biram baſſa[†], the grand ſignors generall by land; reſiſted the captayne baſſa, and ouerthrowne him; that they haue carried away the artilerye loſt in that fight, and taken away all the munition of the caſtle of Caffa; wherby it is much feared, that they will prooue very dangerous and troubleſome neighbors. The Poles lye in their trenches, neare Chotyn, with a great armye, to no purpoſe yet diſcouered.

AN ambaſſador from Bethlem Gabor is at laſt arriued, to giue account of their maſters new peace made with the emperor, a man of meaner qualety then ordinarye. It is verye likelye he comes with excuſes, and to deliuer his affayres by halues. He can diſſemble no more then ſome here, that know all the truth of his maſters proceedings, will giue him leaue. To day he hath audience, and ſhortly wee ſhall know as much as himſelfe. It is reported, he brings new propoſitions of war; but whither as a fayre introduction, or in earneſt, is not diſcouered; *fingebat metum, quo magis concupiſceret*. If he haue any ſuch deſire, he hath great abilityes to procure meanes and ſuccors; *apud ſubjectos, apud proximos, apud collegas, varijs illecebris potens, cui et expeditius fuerit, imperium tradere, quam obtinere*; that is, he is fitter and more likely to help the Palatinat, then to gett Hungarye.

To the QUEEN *of* BOHEMIA.

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

BY my laſt of the 4th of September, I did intimate to your Majeſtie my liberty: I now attend occaſion to ſhowe the fruicts thereof; elſe, to haue bene ſtill bound, had bene ſo much better for mee, as a handſome excuſe is better then a willfull fault. The prince of Tranſiluania hath at laſt ſent hither his ambaſſador, to giue ſome formall account of his laſt peace with the emperour, and to procure releaſe of tribute for thoſe yeares hee made the warre. To mee hee ſent the firſt hower of his arriuall, as if hee had order to aduiſe with mee; butt hee deferreth it from day to day, and doth his buſineſs by thoſe that are the emperors ſeruants. This courſe makes vs doubtfull what his purpoſe is, eſpecially hauing not ſo much as ſaluted or taken notice to the Dutch ambaſſador; perhapps in conſcience hee will abuſe him no longer: butt my opinion is conſtant, that in all this, hee only gaynes tyme. It is impoſſible hee can ſoe eaſily digeſt the title of Hungary: butt hauing contracted to renounce it, hee is aſhamed to ſubſcibe Veyuod to thoſe to whom hee had written King; and therefore hee forbeares his letters, vntill hee bee ready for a newe occaſion. Of this your Majeſtie bee aſſured, hee ſhall diſſemble no further here, then I will giue leaue, becauſe I knowe all their ſecretts. I ſhalbee able to croſſe all their deſſignes euery where, if I ſee hee bee wholly loſt; though my endeauour ſhalbee to preſerue his creditt, if hee care for it: if not, while hee forſakes his old allies, hee may find his newe not able to protect him from puniſhment.

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[*] For this encounter betweene Biram baſſa and the Tartars, the laſt report is, That in the retrayct of the baſſa from Saxie, the Tartars directly, and without any occaſion, ſett vpon him; but that he eſcaped by flight, without any great loſs, except of his owne and his maſters honor.

[†] Theſe reports are not prooued true; the baſſa only loſt ſome horſes and baggage; the prince Alexander kept in the caſtle of Tergouiſta: yet the Tartars remayne in Walachia, committing great ſpoyles, as in ſucceeding relations.

Safely

1624. Safely I dare ſay no more, butt that your Majeſtie may expect more then is fitt to promiſe, (for there are many occaſions open) if from Chriſtendome (whence only hee may bee confirmed) the beſt bee not neglected, which I haue ſo long and ſo often preſſed: and in that point I haue written largely to his majeſtie, the prince, and to all ſuch as may direct it rightly. By the next poſt your Majeſtie ſhall receiue more certenty: they are ſo entangled on both ſides in their owne diſſimulations, that it is allmoſt impoſſible, when they ſhalbee laid open, to truſt to any reconciliation.

YOUR Majeſtie vouchſafe to enforme mee, what is the reſolution and opinion of the king of Bohemia, and other the princes of the vnion, of Gabor; what hopes they haue of him, and which way they will direct them; and I will then render you a good account of my ſeruice. In the meane tyme, hee ſhall not eaſily obteyne conſent of this ſtate to his treaty; and hee cannot keepe it, nor will the emperour truſt in it, without their confirmation. Somwhat I haue done, vnfitt to venture to paper. I beſeech your Majeſtie, burne this letter; and for our occurrents, to take them from Sir Dudley Carleton. I moſt humbly kiſſe his majeſties hands: and ſoe the great God of heauen reſtore, bleſs, and keepe your Majeſtie for euer.

Conſtantinople,
1$^{1}_{3}$. Octob. 1624.

Your Majeſties moſt humble ſeruant.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

THE prince of Orange haueing recouered and razed Cleue and Monſterbergh, finding that the marquis Spinola employed himſelf rather in fortifying his quarters, then in approaching vpon Breda, without any apparence of riſing from before that place to follow his excellency, (whoſe marching vpwards was chiefly deſigned for diuerſion) on the $\frac{8}{18}$. of September, raiſed his leaguer, and giuing order for the deſcent of his ſhipping to meet him at St. Andreas ſconce, put himſelf upon his march downwards.

IN his paſſage he ſlighted the workes by count Henry Vandenbergh raiſed at Monicker-Haye, and putting his army ouer to the Graue, marched all along that faſt country as low as Bommels-werdt; and once more paſſing the Maze by Huyſden, lodged his army the ſame night, the $\frac{24}{14}$th, in the Long-ſtract; and there, expecting more forces to joine with him, refreſhed his men.

THE count Henry Vandenbergh, vpon deſcent of the prince of Orange, did, on the other ſide, haſten his joining with the marquis, and came the $\frac{16}{26}$. of September before Breda.

THE marquis ſtrengthens himſelf from all ſides to ſitt it out: in horſe he doth much ouertoppe his excellency, being conceaued to be betwixt 6 or 7000; but in foote (notwithſtanding the forces of count Henry Vandenbergh) he is not thought to be aboue 15 or 16 thouſand, and thoſe very poore men.

THE prince of Orange, by deſcent of the count Henry Vandenbergh, being enabled to draw many companies from aboue, which otherwiſe he could not haue done, the enimy, by the counts falling downe, was litle aduantaged: ſo as the prince croſſed the Dunghen out of the Long-ſtraet by Getruydenbergh the firſt of this preſent, *ſtilo novo,* ouer two bridges of boates, with 176 companyes of foote, 28 of horſe, and 72 peeces of artillery greate and ſmall, and encamped at Meede, about 2 Engliſh miles from Getruydenbergh, and within litle more then one from the enemyes next works, which are ſconces and redouts, and lines drawne betwene ſconce and ſconce, with which he hath enuironed the towne, as appeares in a card which goeth herewith.

HIS excellencys quarters were found very bare on the edge of the heath, without wood or ſtrawe: but to helpe the ſoldior, greate ſtore of ſayles were brought out of Holland and Zeeland, which were diuided amongſt them, to make them tents and cabins.

THE army conſiſts of three brigadoes. The Engliſh nation make the firſt, and lodge with his excellency. The ſecond, commanded by prince Henry, conſiſts of the French, Wallons, and Monſ. Brederods regiment. And the Scottiſh, High-Dutch, and Freeze, make the third, commanded by count Erneſt.

SINCE his excellency ſitting downe at Meede, where he hath only intended the aſſuringe his campe, and viewing the beſt approach vpon the enimy, to make waye to the towne, the marquis hath cauſed certaine dikes to be cutt aboue within the land, and let in ſo much water, that therby he takes away all commoditie from his excellency, of advancing the next way to his quarters; ſo as his excellency drawes his workes towards Terheyden, Baglioni's quarter, and fortyfyeth at Seuenberghen, vpon the entrance of the Merck, the riuer which falls from Breda: which in all euent will hinder the enimy, though he ſhould take the towne, from incommodating the riuers with boates; and that is the worſt which can befall the States by that loſſe. But his excellency, hauing means to aduance on both ſides of that riuer, will putt the ſaueing therof to the vttermoſt tryall; and it ſtands him vpon, ſince not only the beſt peece of his principallity, but a high point of his reputation, is at the ſtake againſt the marquiſes.

FOR ſea-matters, here is much diligence and coſt in preparation, and greate encouragement by happy ſucceſſes, a priſe of much value being newly brought into Fluſhing, a ſhipp laden with powder and munition, and greate quantity of rich moueables belonging to the count de Lemos, late vice-roy of Naples; who being employed by the king of Spaine ouer-land, as ſuperintendent of the equippage now ſetting out for the driuing the Hollanders out of Braſile, ſent his munition and ſtuffe by ſea; which, with his ſteward, was taken about the cape of St. Vincent by a priuate man, knowne only by the name of Captaine John, ſonne to a midwife of this towne, who will now put on the brauerie of a vice-roy of Naples. And it is accounted a good omen for the buſines of Braſile, that the munition prepared for offence, ſerues for defence of theſe men, who haue now in readines 18 ſayle of good ſhipps, and 5 pinnaſſes, which with 800 landmen, and good ſtore of victualls and munition, ſhall be ſent away with the firſt wind, for the ſuccours of La Baya de Todos los Santos; and by January next a ſecond will follow from hence, of 35 ſayle; of which the States Generall furniſh 8 to the ayde of the companie, and 1600 landmen.

THERE is one ſhippe more brought into Amſterdam with 700 cheſts of ſugar, which was diſpatcht away from Fernambuc into Spaine, ſoone after the takeing of La Baya, for feare of an attempt of the Hollanders vpon that place; but fell into their hands vpon the coaſt of Barbary.

I THINCKE it will not be vnpleaſing to your lordſhip to vnderſtand, that our noble coronels at the camp, both new and old, liue in good vnion, and preſerue theyr troopes faire, and in order for good occaſions: ſome ſicknes hath bene amongſt them, of which few dye. The French voluntaryes haue had ill accidents; ſeauen or eight of them, being taken by the ennemy, comming out by night from Breda towards his excellencyes camp, after ſome diſpute about ranſome, are turned back to the towne in theyr ſhirts.

THE firſt day of his excellencyes croſſing the water by Gertruydenberg, the baron of Valiac was ſlayne in duel by Monſ. Bouteuille; and on Saturday laſt, Monſ. Bruante, who ſince his comming hether ſent a challenge to Grobenduncks ſonne, to reuenge on him the death of his father, was kild by a karabin in a looſe skirmiſh, whome he encountred with his ſingle ſworde, vnarmed; and yf the duke of Brunſwick eſcape the like miſhap, he hath good luck; for he makes it his daily practiſe to beate in the ennemyes perdues.

THE queene excuſeth writing to your lordſhip till the next ordinary, when your lordſhip ſhall haue from me what further happens, who reſt

Hagh, this 7th of October,
1624, ſtylo nov.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

IT is now long ſince I heard from your lordſhip.

From the Same.

My very good Lord,

BEING ſurpriſed by the departure of this ordinary ſooner then ordinary, I muſt in few words advertiſe your lordſhip of the fayling of an important enterpriſe the prince of Orange had vpon the citadell of Antwerp the 12th of this preſent at night, of which one Broockem, a captayne of horſe, had the conduct; who

1624. with fower troopes of horſe, and about 2000 foote, moſt of them fyrelocks, drawne out of ſeverall places, to the end no ſuſpicion ſhould be given in the army, parting from Berghen about 5 a clock in the morning, came to the citadell about 11 a clock at night; and there at a back-dore, into which twice or thrice a yeare proviſions are vſually taken into the citadell for the vſe of the garriſon, hung a petard, and made a flote bridge over the dytch without any alarum taken: but this taking vp betwixt 3 and 4 howers tyme in paſſing to and fro with a ſmall bote over the caſtle dytch, at the length, a ſentinel at the point of a bulwarke gave the alarum by ſhooting of his muskett, which was followed by 3 or fower more: but the petardier, and thoſe which aſſiſted him in the worke, held themſelves quiett, till, the alarum being no more purſued, they went to call vp the troopes, offring to make the petard play, yf they would give on: but in the meane tyme, thoſe of the citadell, with burnt ſtrawe flung over the walls, diſcovered the attempt, and it was no further purſued; for which the petardier blames the troopes, ſaying, he would have done his worke howſoever, yf they would have advanced: but they excuſe themſelves, as of a thing vnfaiſable; and ſo the matter reſts in diſpute betwixt them, as it commonly doth in the fayling of ſuch enterpriſes, one caſting the fault vpon the other: but yf it had hitt right, as it was well projected, it had bene *coup de partye*, and might well have ſucceeded, there being then in the citadell not above 250 ſoldiers: but it is not like, hereafter, a place of that importance wilbe left ſo ſlenderly garded.

DURING the expectation of the event of this exploict, the prince of Orange advanced his workes very ſlowly; and ſince hath done ſo little, that it is conceaved he will remove his camp, or the greateſt part of it, at leaſt, to Rozendal, or ſome place therabouts, to incommodate the ennemyes convoyes, in which conſiſts *ſalus negotij*; for otherwiſe, Breda wilbe loſt in tyme, vnles thoſe which ſeeke to famiſh it, be removed by famine, and incommodity of winter now approching. By letters of the 16th of this preſent, I vnderſtand all was well in the towne, where they wanted neyther victualls nor courage.

ON Wedneſday laſt the queene of Bohemia was ſafely delivered of a ſixt ſonne, being her 8th child; and both her majeſty, and all her little ones, (of which wee have 6 here with vs; the other two are at Berlin with their grandmother and aunt) well in health, thancks be to God, whoſe ſingular bleſſing it is, in ſuch an vniverſall ſickly ſeaſon, which chiefly caryeth away children; ſo as in the next townes here adjoyning, Delft and Leyden, (from whence theſe little princes and princeſſe were lately vpon that occaſion removed to a houſe of count Henryes, in a village about two howers diſtance from hence) it is found that more then one halfe are dead.

I EVEN now heare out of England, that his majeſty hath reſolved of giving the count Mansfelt the like entertaynement of 20000 *l.* ſterling, monthly, he hath of the French king, and his confederats; and that the count wilbe ſpeedily here, to make his leavyes, and other preparations for the warre; which how or where it will begin, this winter tyme now neare at hand, I cannot comprehend. Out of England and Scottland he is to have 12000 men, which, they write from thence, are now leavying: but, by what miſchance I know not, I have no letters from thence this many a day.

TWO of the Dunkerke ſhipps, which have long layne in the Downes, gott out yeſterday was ſeavenight; one of which is eſcaped; the other periſhed, being ſhott betwixt wind and water. 16 ſhipps were loſt at the ſame tyme by tempeſt on the Goodwins, of which two were Londoners out-bound, and one of good burden laden for Venice. All the affaires here proſper at ſea, as your lordſhip will heare by the common Gazettas.

I AM to render your lordſhip thancks for letters, of which I cannot accuſe the date, they being in the queen of Bohemias hands; in which you aduertiſe Gabors peace with the emperor, and ſubmiſſion to very vnworthie conditions; which we hope here will not be *diuturna*, becauſe it is not *bona*.

THE infanta hath conſented to the reſtitution of Frankendale, according to the conditions of the *depoſito*; yet we are no whit the better for repoſſeſſing our towne. God make vs more fortunat hereafter, both in negotiation and action; to whoſe protection I committ your lordſhip, euer reſting

Hagh, this $\frac{21}{11}$. of
8ber, 1624.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

From

From my Lord CAREW.

My Lord,

MY laſt vnto your lordſhip bare date the 17th of June, wherein I acquainted you then with all the occurrents that happened in theſe partes, betweene that and my former letter: ſince which tyme I haue receaved two diſpatches; the one vppon the 13th of July, without date; the other of the 25th of July, which I receaved the ſecond of this preſent. In my laſt, I related vnto you of an intention of ſending 6000 foote, vnder the conducte of the earles of Oxford, Southampton, Eſſex, and the lord Willoughby; which is now performed, and were the braveſt companies of foote that ever were ſent into the Netherlands. Alſo I related, that 4 Dunkerke ſhipps of warre (chaſed by —— Hollanders) recovered the Downes, ſhrowding themſelues vnder the protection of the kings ſhipp, that lay there: ever ſince which tyme the Hollanders have attended them, being now full 5 monethes, the Dunkerkers not daringe to departe; and the Hollanders with 13 ſayle, or men of warre, rydd (in reverence of the kings ſhipp, without offence) cloſe by them: yet, notwithſtandinge the carefull watche of the Hollanders, vppon the ſeconde of this preſent, in a darke tempeſtious night, when on all ſides they were buſied to protect themſelves from the ſtorme, one of the Dunkerkers cutt his cable by the halſe, and made an eſcape; another ſunke in the ſtorme; the thirde ſunke by the Hollanders, and with her there periſhed the viceadmirall of that fleete; the fourth recouered Ramſgate neere vnto Sandwich, on whome the Hollanders now attende. When this ſtorme happened, there was in the Downes 100 ſayle of all nations; 40 of them are yett miſſinge: it is ſuppoſed ſome 14 are drowned, amongſt which the Dolphin of London was ſunke, and all her men periſhed: and the kings ſhipp, the Antelopp, was on the ſandes; but by induſtrie brought off, all her maſts being cutt cloſe by the boarde.

BREDA is beſiedged by the marques Spinola, and lyes neere vnto the towne, haveing rounded the ſame with intrenchments in ſuch manner, as nothing can ether come in or out of it. His army is deuided into 4 quarters, yet ſo, as every quarter ioyneth with the other: the one commaunded by count John of Naſſaw, couſen-german to the prince of Orange; the ſecond, by ſignior Paolo Baglioni, an Italian; the third, by the count Vandenbergh; and the fourth, by the marques Spinola. The towne is admirably well fortified; arte can no more then what is there performed: theire outworkes are infinite ſtronge; and beſide bourgers, betweene 7 and 8000 ſouldiers within the towne; of victualls and munition there is no want: ſo as, in the opinion of all men, Spinola is like to haue no better ſucceſſe, then he had at Bergen-op-zome. The cheife commaunder in the towne is Juſtinian of Naſſaw, baſe brother to the prince of Orange. The prince (to raiſe the ſiedge) with an army, as the reporte goeth, of 30000 foote, and 3000 horſe, lyes at the backe of Spinola's campe, betweene Gertrudenberge and Breda; ſo as the beſeidgers may be ſayd to be beſeidged: and the Spaniſhe army (without very ſtronge convoyes) cannot be relieved with victualls, munition, or other neceſſaries, whereof they ſhall be in want. Of the nombers of either army no certainty is yet knowne; for they dayly encreaſe: but in my tyme I haue not heard of two ſuch greate armies in the Netherlands. Of our Engliſh colonells, I heare of none to be perſonally within the towne, but Sir Charles Morgan; yet there are Engliſh regiments in it, and alſo French and Wallons.

FROM the Haghe wee haue good newes, that the queene of Bohemia is lately delivered of a ſonne. I doubt not but reporte hath come to Conſtantinople, that the citty of St. Salvador, in the bay of Todos los Santos in Brazill, (where the vice-roy and the officers of the kingdome reſided) hath bene taken by the Hollanders, where they haue had an incredible rich ſpoyle, the vice-roy and his ſonne taken priſoners, with ſundry others of quallitye. This acte is a great blowe to the king of Spayne; for Brazill (after Mexico and Peru) yeelded him a greater entrata, then any part of the Weſt Indies. They meane not to doe, as wee did at Cales, to burne the towne, and come awaye by the light; but they fortifie the ſame, and meane to inhabite there: in theire ayde a fleete of men of warre is now preſently to departe from Holland with all neceſſaries for theire ſupply. Alſo the Hollanders haue looked into the bay of Mexico, where they haue lighted vppon many rich purchaſes, and amongſt others,

one

1624. one of the kings gallions, loaden with indigo, cuchanela, ſaſſafras, and barres of ſilver. Moreover, they are not idle in the South-ſea; for a fleete of 13 men of warre, which departed from the iſle of Wight vnder the conduct of the admirall l'Hermite, in March was tweluemonth, hath taken divers townes vppon the coaſt of Chile and Peru; there he fortifies. The ſpoyles that he hath done in thoſe partes hath putt the Spaniards to infinite loſſe and trouble; but of the particulars of theire actions there, as yet wee haue no relation: that which is brought vnto vs, which are but generalities, comes by the way of Spaine, which they will extenuate the moſt they may.

THE earle of Carliſle, and the lord Kenſington, now earle of Holland, reſide yet at Paris; but theire negotiation about the matche, whereof formerly I gave you a taſt, is in ſo fayre a waye of concluſion, as I hope wee ſhall ſhortly ſee her in England. Wee dayly expecte the comming hether of Mounſ. de Villeauclere, whoe bringes with him the articles agreed vppon betweene the kinges to be reciprocally ſigned by both theire majeſties.

THIS laſt moneth the prince (in purſute of a ſtagge, by the ſtumbling of his horſe) receaved a dangerous fall, the horſe falling vppon him, ſo as, in the opinion of thoſe there preſent, little life was founde in him; but, God be thanked, no other ill accident hath enſued, then a bruiſe in one of his thighes, the payne whereof makes him not yet ſo well able to ryde as accuſtomed. The queene mother of France hath ſent a gentleman, called Mounſ. de Beautruy, hether expreſſly to congratulate his faire eſcape.

THE parliament, which was aſſigned to commence againe vppon the ſeconde of November, is prorogued vnto the 16th of February next. The earle of Middleſex his fyne, which was 50000 *l.* is abated vnto 30000 *l.* The earle of Briſtoll ſtandes yet ſequeſtred from the courte, and hetherto he is not called to his anſwere. The lord Vauxe hath quitted his regiment, and the ſervice of the archdutches.

THE difference betweene the Eaſt-Indie companies of England and Holland, are not yet compounded; but there is greate probabilitie of good agreement.

THE Turkiſh pyratts haue bene vppon our weſterne coaſt, and vppon the coaſt of Ireland, on both which they haue taken ſome of our marchants: to free the ſea from theſe wolfes, 7 of his majeſties ſhipps are employed, 4 weſtwarde, and three for Ireland. The newes from Ireland is, that a Turkiſh piratt, haveing loſt himſelfe in a ſtorme, not knoweing where he was, was driven into a coue neere vnto Wickloe in the county of Wexford; and, not able to come out thereof, rendred himſelfe vnto the kinges officers: the ſhipp was laden with wyne, and all the Turkes impriſoned.

IT is ſayd, that the marques of Hinojoſa is diſgraced in Spayne, for his ill carriage in his imployment heere; the kinge would not permitt him to take his leave, or preſented, at his departure: the like farewell had Don Carlos de Colonna, who is lately departed; and heere is left onely a Spaniſh agent, to negotiate. Sir Walter Aſhtons retourne is dayly expected, and I ſuppoſe no other then an agent will be left in Spaine. Sir Edward Harbert, the ambaſſadour leidger of France, is retourned, in whoſe roome Sir Albertus Mourton is to ſucceede. The duke of Lenox died in the late progreſſe; the lord Stafford dead; the earle of Holldernes married to alderman Cockaines daughter. Sir William Birde, judge of the prerogative court, died lately; and his roome is ſupplyed by Sir Henry Martin, judge of the admiraltie. Sir James Crofts, Sir Carew Rennolls, Sir Robert Lane, and Sir John Stafford, queene Elizabeths old ſervants, dead; and ſo is my noble and ancient frend the earle of Thomond in Ireland: Sir Richard Morriſon is like to be his ſucceſſor in the precedency of Mounſter, whereof he had a graunt ſome yeares paſt; and Sir Edward Villers hath obtayned the reverſion after him, betweene whome there is likely to be ſome compoſition. Sir Robert Naunton is reſtored againe to the counſell boarde, and made maſter of the wardes, which roome fell voyde by the cenſure of the earle of Middleſex. The archduke, Charles of Auſtria, brother to the emperour, and biſhop of Nuis in Siletia, is gone for Spayne; and it is reported, that the duke of Nuberge likewiſe is on his way thether; and ſo is the prince of Poland, whoe hath beene lately at Bruxells. The plague and ſicknes is in both armyes; and from the Spaniſh campe three thouſand runawayes haue beene, by the prince of Orange his paſport, ſent home to their countries. It is to be feared, that the peſtilence will take vpp the quarrell betweene them: thankes be to God, as yet, wee haue no plague in England; but fluxes and hott agues is ſpred throughout the kingdome, whereof nombers haue died; and heere in London, for ſome few monethes paſt, 4 or 500 weekely are buried: the cauſe is ſuppoſed to haue proceeded from the aboundance of fruite, whereof there was ſuch ſtore this laſt ſummer, as melons haue beene ſould every where as ordinarely as cowcombers.

It is reported, that the duke of Eſpernon is dead in France, and the duke of Oſſuna in Spayne. The count Mansfield hath beene lately heere againe, and retourned, and hath obtayned of his majeſtie 12000 foote, to be leavied and impreſted heere, and to land at Callis, where 10000 foote, and 3000 French horſe, are to ioyne with them. The chardge of this army is to be borne by the king our maſter, the French kinge, the ſtate of Venice, and the duke of Savoy; whoe are onely to contribute money, but no men: the deſigne is the recouery of the Palatinatt and the Valtelina. There is to be ſent preſently into Ireland 2250 foote, and 230 horſe of addition, over and beſides the ſtanding garriſons there, for the ſecuritie of that kingdome; and alſo money is aſſigned for the repayring of the decayed forts and caſtles there, and for the erectinge new in ſuch places as ſhalbe thought neceſſarye; and likewiſe commaundments are iſſued to haue all his majeſties fleete in a readineſſe, but the deſſigne not yet divulged. More for this preſent I haue not to relate, but to give you thankes for your letters and relations, and doe preſent my affectionate ſervice to your lordſhip and your noble lady: only this I haue forgotten, that if in Turkie you can light vppon ſome ſtaues made of ſtrange woode, or ſtrange wood to make ſtaves withall, that when you retourne into England, your lordſhip will remember to bringe ſome of them with you, to ſupport the weake leggs of

Savoy, this 14th of
Octob. 1624.

Your Lordſhips affectionatt frend to ſerve you,

G. CAREW.

To the QUEENE *of* BOHEMIA.

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

TO this day I haue bene in expectation of a conference with the agent of Tranſiluania, which hee hath often promiſed, butt either feare or ſhame withholds him. Hee brought no manner of mention of the peace his maſter hath made with the emperour, nor no letters to the grand ſignor; butt hoped to paſſe here coucred with ſhadowes, pretending only that hee was ſtill in treaty, the iſſue whereof did depend vpon anſwere from this port; and that hee was ready for warre, if hee ſhould receiue ſuch order. All this was beleeued, ſo ignorant they are of the truth of their owne affaires, or eaſy to deceiue themſelues by flattery: but when I knewe the contrary, that not only the peace was made, butt many branches thereof were tranſacted; newe ambaſſadors of Gabor arriued at Vienna, proſecuting the hopes of the marriage, and negociating other matters, for union and defence of the frontire; and that the prince had procured the pardon of the lord Hoffkerchen, with many other circumſtances; I thought it was tyme to giue ſome ſtoppe to the violence of his chaunge, knowing very well, that the emperour did neither truſt him much, nor this ſtate ſuſpect him enough. Beſides, finding in generall termes, that the vizier did not like any peace made and concluded apart, much leſs that hee would approue this, ſo preiudiciall, I lett him know a fewe particulars, which hath giuen ſome impediment to their confirmation. There is a quarrell fallen out betweene the emperour and the baſſa of Buda, which may bee fomented; many good occaſions are offered, eſpecially this ſtate beeing a litle reuiued from the feare of the Tartars defection, which is in ſome better termes, though not fully ſettled. I can promiſe nothing in a buſineſs wherein I muſt proceed, for many reſpects, warily; butt this good I haue done, that I haue brought the Dutch ambaſſador to a right way and apprehenſion of theſe things; and beeing more vnfitt for mee then for him to make large relations, I will deſire your Majeſtie, for your full information, to procure a tranſlate of his diſpatch in ciphar of this date to the States; wherein you will ſee ſome conſent now in our opinions; and what I haue endeauoured on all parts, I am well content that hee take the name, and make vſe of it. It is not conuenient, that I ſay any more; I haue long ſince made the ſame motions to his majeſtie, the

1624. prince, and lords in England; the king of Bohemia muſt ſecond it. Perhapps the many vnconſtancies of Gabor haue made them neglect him; butt that neglect hath bene the occaſion of all his chaunges; and therefore, if they pleaſe to try this way of aſſuring him, which I haue ſo long intimated, I am confident hee may not only bee regayned, butt aſſured for euer; and then it is more then euident, that hee is the fitteſt inſtrument in the world, to diuert and moleſt your Majeſties enemyes. From hence hee ſhall want no help that is fitt to bee miniſtred; butt hee had rather haue one ambaſſadge from Chriſtendome, then twenty commands from Turky. A mariage is his only ayme; hee treats that alſo ſecretly in Poland, and hath his eye ſettled vpon greater hopes, in that kingdome, which, if hee become imperiall, hee will looſe at once. It is a great want to mee, that I haue no ciphar from your Majeſtie; which makes mee ſtriue to write in riddles, and to omitt much: butt I will euery way bee found

Conſtantinople, $\frac{18}{28}$.
October, 1624.

Your Majeſties moſt faithfull, deuoted ſeruant.

To Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My Lorde,

THE packetts diſpeeded hence the $\frac{20}{30}$. September, wherein I gaue your lordſhip a large relation of theſe parts, are all loſt; the portaletteres beeing murthered on the way; butt becauſe I renewed them by the laſt, of the 5th preſent, I will not doubt, but they haue found a fairer paſſadge. I haue not much matter worthy the trouble of reading. The agent of Gabor hath kept mee in expectation to this day, and yett deferrs to come to mee, either aſhamed or afraid. Hee brought no letters to the grand ſignor, but only to ſome principall officers. Hee hath not once mentioned the peace betweene his maſter and the emperour, ſeeking wholy to diſſemble it. To which purpoſe the prince hath written, that hee is ſtill in treaty, and nothing concluded; butt that hee is ready in armes to renewe the warre, if hee ſhall haue ſuch order from hence; and though this bee too groſſe, yett it paſſeth for good, and is beleeued here; when wee knowe not only the peace made, butt tranſacted; newe ambaſſadors ſent to Vienna, to continue the treaty of his marriage, as if hee deſired to bee coſened more notoriouſly; and to negotiate an alliance vpon the frontire, againſt any breach with this ſtate, of which there is now giuen ſome occaſion by a diſcontent of the baſſa of Buda, whoſe ſeruants loſt 15000 dollers, his money, by theeues in the emperours territorie; for which hee hath ſharply demanded reſtitution of 50000, and hath receiued a cold anſwere. Whereupon (hauing, by order from hence, drawne together all the beghlerbeghs of that frontire, and their forces) ſome alteration may happen. Further, Bethlem Gabor hath procured the reconcilement and pardon of the lord Hoffkerchen, and made many ſhowes of a ſyncere deſire to recouer the frendſhipp of the emperour, and to aſſiſt him in all his occaſions. Butt ſuch is the blindneſs of this ſtate, that they will beleeue nothing. There is but one thing to doe here, which is, to lett them ſee how they are abuſed, and to hinder the confirmation of this peace, by directing them in their old way to treate together, and not diuided; which will diuide Gabor, in the end, from them; and ſo ſome difficultyes may arriſe about Vach, which may change all; at leaſt, things will not goe ſo current: if there bee any ſtay made of this præcipitation, there may bee tyme to ſhowe him his errors from Chriſtendome, from whence only hee may bee aſſured. And I am very confident, hee would reioyce more to enter into ſome league that might countenance his hopes, then in any peace with him, who truſts him not, and of whom he can neuer bee aſſured. To effect this, ſomwhat hath bene done, and it hath taken right impreſſion: the Dutch ambaſſador, as beeing more fitt, and who now doth walk more directly, beeing ouerſeene, hath giuen a large account thereof in ciphar to his maſters, who may make vſe of that more fittly vnto the king of Bohemia; and I deſire to bee eſteemed a newtrall in this buſineſs, at leaſt not too buſy.

THIS citty hath long ſuffered many feares from the defections of the Tartars; butt now they are a litle refreſhed by the retorne of the grand ſignors meſſenger with hopes of peace; butt the conditions are not yett knowne, and I think not much pleaſing; yett all ſhalbee conniued with for the tyme. The Tartars haue not yett loſt Wallachia, where they haue almoſt ruined the prouince. Your lordſhip will expect a larger aduiſe by the next poſt, as wee long to heare of the good defence of Breda. And ſo I leaue your lordſhip to the holy keeping of our gracious God.

Conſtantinople $\frac{18}{28}$.
October, 1624.

Your Lordſhips affectionat frend and ſeruant.

To Sir GEORGE CALVERT, *with Sir* THOMAS ROE'*s Diſcourſe to the* GRAND VIZIER *about* GABOR'*s Peace.*

Right Honorable,

HAVING, from your honor, receiued ſome enlargement of liberty, in doing a litle ſeruice here to the generall cauſe, I haue choſen to giue you the account of my actions and opinion therein, as more proper, both in reſpect of the relation it will haue to my former letters, as for the better conueyance vnder your ciphar; deſiring your honor to acquaint his majeſtie, and to procure mee further direction, if it bee requiſite.

THAT Bethlem Gabor hath made a peace, I am aſſured, is knowne, the copy whereof I haue long ſince ſent to Sir Edward Conwey; whereby it will appeare, that the beſt occaſion of my ſeruice was paſt; for it is more hard to raiſe him anew, then to keepe him mouing. The emperors ambaſſador tooke aduantage of his tyme here, and procured a confirmation of an old treaty at Zitwa, without mention of Gabor; which beeing diſcouered by him, forced him (as hee pretends) to take ſome care of himſelfe. Which way to recall him, I haue preſumed to write my thoughts at large to his majeſtie, the prince, the duke of Buckingham, and Sir Edward Conwey, formerly; ſo that I ſhall not need to make repetition, butt only to continue the ſame opinion, that if any good bee to bee expected from Gabor, it muſt bee founded from Chriſtendome, by embraceing him into the vnion, and by ſome alliance made with him; and that there is no prince ſo opportunely ſeated to make a diuerſion, nor ſo eaſily drawne to it; butt it is not nowe poſſible to beginne it from hence, where hee can diſguiſe all things at his pleaſure: it is hee that muſt firſt bee gayned, or all is in vayne, and wilbee ſcandalous; and for this I haue giuen many reaſons. I haue then conſidered what is my office, and find that to moue a warre would haue no reliſh; butt to direct the buſineſs into the old way, to hinder the confirmation and acceptance of his peace, to driue it to a newe treaty, where the occaſions of Vatz wilbee irreconcileable; and the conditions of his ayding the emperour, diſcouer a neceſſity in this ſtate to maynteyne him allway an enemy. To this purpoſe I haue directed all my endeauours of late, and nowe haue had a good opportunity by the arriuall of an agent from Bethlem, who wee thought had come to excuſe his maſters peace, made without the conſent or knowledge of this port; butt wee haue found, that hee had no ſuch arrant, bringing no letters to the grand ſignor, only ſome to the principall miniſters, which haue not ſo much as mentioned it, butt rather the contrary; that the prince was ſtill in treaty, enterteyning tyme, vntill hee had order from hence; and that hee was ready to renewe the warre, if it ſo ſhould bee commanded here. And thus hee hoped in earneſt to gayne ſome tyme vpon theſe, and to walk diſguiſed; and though this diſſimulation was too groſſe, yett it gott creditt here, and was beleeued, either out of ignorance, or eaſineſs to flatter themſelues. The agent hath pretended, from his firſt arriuall to this day, to come to mee; butt ſtill deferrs it, for ſhame or feare that I ſhould tell him what I knowe; which is, that not only his maſter hath made a ſtraunge peace, butt that many braunches thereof are tranſacted, newe ambaſſadors arriued at Vienna to proſecute his hopes of marriage, as if hee deſired to bee coſened in folio, with commiſſion to negociat a more ſtrict confederacy with the emperour, by offers to ſerue him; with many other circumſtances, which would argue, that all were meant with ſyncerity, eſpecially hauing procured the pardon of the lord Hoffkerchen, and ſome others. What to affirme or beleeue, is very doubtfull; yett this I knowe, neceſſity hath much enforced the prince to this humility, and the incertenty of ſuccours from this troubled ſtate, and the neglect of him from other parts; neither doth the emperour truſt him, nor can hee haue any aſſurance in his owne truſt. Therefore I thought the occaſion fittly offered, to awaken the ſecurity of this ſtate in him, to lett them ſee the daunger of their looſing him, and to ſtay the præcipitation of his relaps. To which end, I haue acquainted the vizier with ſome articles of his peace, ſuch as would not pleaſe, and of which hee was ignorant: I haue ſhowed him their errors in a haſty agreement to the old peace, and in ſuffering Gabor to conclude for himſelfe, and to treat apart. I haue diſcouered to him the deſſigne of the emperours laſt ambaſſage, only to ſeperate them from Bethlem, and to ſowe a jealouſy betweene them, not ſo much to wynne the prince, as to ruyne him. I haue giuen him many reaſons why this peace, thus made, is neither honorable nor ſafe; and haue councelled to diſauow it, and to proſecute the firſt reſolution to treate vnited at Buda, that ſo all controuerſies of the frontire may bee conſidered and determined vpon a good foundation, that the peace deſired may bee conſtant and ſure. Which hath bene very well accepted, and taken into ſerious conſideration, with promiſe, that this way ſhalbee followed, of which I knowe what of neceſſity muſt bee the iſſue; I am ſure ſuch, as the emperour cannot diſarme his frontire, nor bee ſecure. By this courſe I hope to obteyne tyme (to recall Gabor) from Chriſtendome, if it bee thought fitt, without which all is fruictleſs, and to take him in his owne diſſimulations: yett withall, I haue bene carefull of his creditt here, imputing his actions to neceſſity. I cannot promiſe, that hee will ſodainly change, becauſe his wayes are intricate; butt hee ſhall not runne ſo ſmoothly on to the aduerſe party as hee hoped, if hee meant it ſyncerely, whereof yet is great doubt: hee cannott forgett the title of Hungary, and ſhall marry ſcorne and repentance for a wife. There are alſo many wayes to mooue him, butt the moſt aſſured were by offering him an alliance in Germany. The elector of Brandenburgh hath ſiſters, and other princes daughters. Hee is rich in gold, and hath no ambition in ſo earneſt purſuite as an honorable match, to lay the foundation of his family: hee hath trafficqued that way in Poland, and yet ſecretly continues it; butt his aymes there are higher; hee neglects not to make a ſtrong faction for more aduancement, and his hopes are very great; and therefore hee will the more eaſily forſake the emperour, becauſe his frends on that ſide are of a contrary part. I muſt conclude, it were a matter of great conſequence and charity, to reconcile him, and aſſure him to the vnion of Germany. His ſpiritt nor his fortunes are not to bee contemned, and your honor may beleeue mee, hee is much greater *futuri temporis expectatione.* That hee will neuer betray Chriſtendome to the Turke, (though, to riſe from a meane fortune, hee made ſome faults: *prima dominandi ſpes in arduo*) all that knowe his ends and hopes, are aſſured. At this tyme there is ſome diſcontent fallen betweene the emperour and the baſſa of Buda his ancient frend. The baſſas ſeruants beeing robbed of 15000 dollers in the emperours territory, hee hath required reſtitution of 50000, vſuall in Turky, and hath receiued a cold anſwere. Whereuppon ſome ſcorreria hath bene made for ſatisfaction; and this ſtate, in doubt of the late demaund of Vatz, hathe ordered all the beghlerbeghs to drawe to a head on the frontire to him; ſo that ſomwhat may ſodainly breake out, eſpecially if the peace of Gabor bee diſauowed. I hope I haue walked within my limitts, and that his majeſtie will pardon mee, if I haue any way ſtrayed from his purpoſes. This I can juſtify; I haue giuen no ſcandall attall, to raiſe any trouble to Chriſtendome. Your honor will doe mee the fauour to make the beſt conſtruction hereof to his majeſtie; and though I will not undertake much, yett I will omitt nothing that may tend to his ſeruice.

OCCURRENTS of this place I omitt to the next poſt, they beeing of no greate note, except only, that this ſtate is a litle refreſhed by hopes of a reconciliation and peace with the Tartars; butt on what conditions, is yett ſecrett; and I think, though they may bee accepted, yett they doe not greatly pleaſe. And ſo I committ your honor to the gratious keeping of Allmighty God.

Conſtantinople $\frac{18}{28}$.
October, 1624.

REASONS, *ſhewing that the Peace made lately betweene the* EMPEROUR *and* BETHLEM GABOR, *is neither ſafe nor proffitable to this Empire.*

1. FIRST, It muſt bee graunted as an indiſputeable truth, that the cuntryes of Hungary and Tranſiluania, which are vnder the ſubiection of Gabor, were as a bulwarke vpon the frontire of the grand ſignors dominion; which beeing ſtrong both by nature, and many good fortifications, did allway not only keepe the emperour from ſodaine inuaſion, butt were able to affoord, for their owne defence, a competent army.

2 To maynteyne Bethlem Gabor in feares and jealouſies of the emperour, was the only meanes to keep him dependant vpon this ſtate.

3. But the peace now concluded (beſides the preiudice of many articles therein conteyned) doth open a way of ſuch a reconciliation and league betweene them, as may wholly chaunge the condition of the frontire.

4. In the effects of this peace, either Bethlem Gabor is not deceiued, or elſe deceiued. If hee bee not deceiued, then hee muſt haue giuen him a wife, the daughter of the emperour; which if it bee performed, it is eaſy to judge what power ſo great a lady, and ſo great an honor, will gayne vpon him, to make him wholly imperiall, and by hope of iſſue, to vnite Tranſiluania to a dependance vpon the houſe of Auſtria, and to renounce all frendſhipp with this port: if hee bee deceiued, and ſhall neither enioy the wife, nor the peace expected, (which is moſt probable) then it is euident, that thoſe promiſſes were giuen onely to wynne tyme, that the emperour might obteyne his ends in the Lower Germany, and after conuert his encreaſed force againſt Gabor, in reuenge of ſo many affronts done him, that may bee laid aſide, butt will neuer bee pardoned. Which beeing admitted, it is then out of queſtion, that this peace is made vnſeaſonably; and that it were more ſafe, that Bethlem ſhould now continue the warre vpon him, while the emperour hath many other irons in the fire, then to beare it alone, when hee ſhall haue loſt all his allyes.

5. If Bethlem Gabor had any reaſon of ſtate theſe laſt yeares, to make a warre vpon the emperour, hee hath much more reaſon nowe to continue it; becauſe the reſolution of the king of Great Brittany to recouer the Palatinate, will ſo buſy the emperour, and the duke of Bauare, that the enterpriſes of Gabor wilbee more eaſy, when all the cuntry of Auſtria and Morauia are left without garriſon, and the emperors purſe will ſoone bee left without mony.

6. By the manner of the concluſion of this peace, this empire and Bethlem Gabor are, as it were, diuided: for whereas it was agreed by the wiſeſt men of this ſtate, that a peace was moſt conuenient for this tyme; yett it was reſolued, that it ſhould bee treated at Buda by Mehmet baſſa, and the prince of Tranſiluania, (who knew the eſtate of the frontire) with their ſwords in their hands, which had bene a wiſe courſe: butt the emperors ambaſſador that was laſt here, would by no meanes hearken to a new treaty; butt ſtill profeſſed, that his maſter would maynteyne that of Zitwa: which as it made a ſhowe of ſyncerity, ſo it was full of fraud; for hee knew, by that treaty, Vatz and all priſoners were to bee reſtored, which would not bee yielded to, vpon a newe agreement. Therefore hee made vſe of his tyme, and procured a letter of confirmation of the old peace from the viziers, that did not know the particulars, butt were deceiued with a generall opinion of the conueniency of peace. When this letter was obteyned, the ambaſſador had his end; for the copy of it was preſently ſent to Gabor, to ſhowe him that the peace was accepted without him, and that there was no care taken of him; and therefore hee was enforced to doe the like, to make his owne conditions: and thus a mutuall jealouſy was ſowen betweene this ſtate and Gabor (which was the principall ſcope of the laſt ambaſſadge); and they that ſhould haue treated vnited, with knowledge of one anothers actions, were diuided both in councell and in heart.

7. It is euident, that the emperors ambaſſador did inſiſt vpon the old peace of Zitwa, onely to keep on foote a quarrell, and a pretence to Vatz, at any tyme when his maſter were ready to breake, either with this empire, or with Gabor; which hee will not doe, vntill hee haue ſeperated them one from another, and all their allies from them both.

8. By this peace all the prouinces about Tibiſcus retorne in effect to the obedience of the emperour, and remayne only in ſhowe and title to Bethlem Gabor.

9. By this peace all thoſe kingdomes and prouinces that ſent hither their ambaſſadors, nowe 5 yeares ſince, to make a firme league with this empire, and were accepted as allyes and frends, by capitulations ſigned by ſultan Oſman, are vtterly abandoned, and left to the will of the enemy; whereby all eſtates of Germany wilbee afraid, euer hereafter, to truſt or rely vpon the frendſhipp of this port.

10. By this peace the Hungarians are forced to ſubmitt wholy to the emperour, and will neuer giue any creditt to Bethlem Gabor, nor hazard their eſtates for him, who

1624. is ſo changeable in his deſſignes; and the emperour will neuer forgiue them who conſented to elect Gabor king of Hungary.

11. BY this peace Bethlem Gabor hath broken all faith with his allies, to whom hee was ſworne to conclude nothing without their knowledge, as vnto Frederick king of Bohemia, and to the States of Holland, to whom the grand ſignior hath often written to that purpoſe: ſo as hereafter there is no prince or ſtate that will make any league, or haue any allyance with Gabor.

12. FROM the premiſſes the concluſion is neceſſary, that this peace, thus concluded apart, is proffitable to neither, dangerous to Gabor, and diſhonorable to the grand ſignior. Therefore it is very requiſite, that it bee diſauowed, as done without order; and that the treaty of Buda, which was reſolued vpon, ſhould bee renewed; where the prince for himſelf, and Mahomet baſſa for this ſtate, might make ſuch conditions, vpon good aduiſe, as might bee ſafe, and equall to all parts. Wherein, if the commiſſioners of the emperor ſtand upon the treaty of Zitwa, as cloſely ymplying ſome aduantage, it is neceſſary, that that point bee made cleare, whether Vatz ſhalbee reſtored or no, and not to leaue matters of ſuch importance in ſuſpence; wherby, all things beeing made playne, the peace that ſhalbee made wilbee firme and aſſured.

To Sir GEORGE CALVERT.

Right Honorable,

THE reaſons giuen your honor in my laſt, extend to giue you this trouble: The agent of Bethlem Gabor is departed with his full diſpatch: he neuer once looked ouer this way, but ſent mee an excuſe, which was a playne one, when I knew, ſhame withheld him. Whatſoeuer hath beene fitt, hath beene done: it was not likely to bee effectuall to mooue directly war; that would ſeeme done only for our owne ends; and theſe neyther are, nor haue no frends. The grand ſignior hath written a letter to the prince, rather of inſinuation, then ſharp reprehenſion; yet admoniſhing him gently of the report of his peace made, repeating many particulars enough diſtaſtfull, but pretending to giue no creditt to yt, as a ſcandall rayſed by the aduerſe part to mooue him to jealouſye: therfore firſt putting him in remembrance of the many benefitts and great protection euer receiued from this port, and of his obedience due to yt, and, for his better encouragement, releaſing him of two yeares more tribute, vpon ſome conditions; he hath giuen him new and direct orders to ſtand vpon his guard, and to proceed no farther in any treatye, nor in execution of any already paſt, without the priuitye and conſent of the beglerbeghs vpon the frontires, who haue command to aſſemble at Buda, and to bee ready with all their forces, if that firſt treaty deſigned at Buda proceed not; vtterly diſavowing this laſt, as made without councell. Whatt will follow, I cannot promiſe; but buſines are now in a right way, and no danger to one foote of Chriſtian ground, as the caſe ſtands: all they can doe, is but to chaſe the bull, while others muſt wound him. The expectation of ſome army ſeene in the Palatinate withholds all reſolution in Gabor: when wee beginne, ther wilbe many followers. As I receiue lardger inſtruction, I will doe my dutye; and ſo I committ your honor to Gods moſt holy keeping, and reſt

Conſtantinople,
31 Octob. 1624.

Your Honors affectionatly, to ſerue you,

T. R.

TO day a currier is arriued from Vienna, offering to ſend the commiſſioners to treate the finall concluſion; but in the meane tyme complayning, that the emperors ambaſſador, departed hence, is deteyned ſtill in Buda, without whoſe releaſe they will not proceed. Matters will not goe ſo ſmooth and current as they expected, though they thincke they haue Gabor ſure.

From Mr. BRANTHWAITE.

Right Honorable,

THIS prince dothe as yett keepe in his owne lodginges, and, for the moſte parte, in his bedde; ſoe that I thinke, olde age and ſickneſſe haue conſpired together to take him ſhortlie out of the worlde, thoughe theare were ſome hopes of late, that he ſholde haue eſcaped this time.

VPON Friday ſennett laſte, ſignior Symon Contarini imbarqued himſelfe to come extraordinarie ambaſſador from this republique to that porte, well attended, and furniſhed with riche preſents (by report) for the grand ſignior, and ſuche officers as beare anie ſwaie in that place. If the ſcope of his ambaſſage be anie other then congratulation, it is like you will finde it out theare, before anie ſuche thinge be preſented to the publique knowledge of this place.

THIS ſignorie haue choſen for theire extraordenarie ambaſſador likewiſe to the Frenche kinge, ſignior Jeronimo Priuli, who is to departe about the latter ende of the next weeke. It is thought he goethe to pacifie that majeſtie, *quæ eos durè increpuit* about the performance of the articles of the leage: which buſineſſe hathe beene ſoe ill related from time to time by the late departed Frenche ambaſſador to the kinge his maſter, that it hathe lefte a bad reliſhe behinde it, and cauſed the ſaid Priuli (the ambaſſage beinge of that nature) to take the imployment vpon him, muche againſte his will; althoughe he haue bene theare in ordenarie, and well redd in the practique of that courte.

VPON Tueſday laſte, procurator Barbaro (choſen general of the fielde for this ſtate) ſett forwarde towarde Breſſia, a towne vpon the frontier towards the Valtelina, accompanied with 300 horſe: but howe he will diſpoſe of the forces that are nowe gathered thereabouts, it is not yett come into anie publique knowledge; onlie we maie coniecture, that (growinge towardes the winter quarter) he will (if theare fall out noe ſuddaine action) diſperſe them into all the forte townes of this ſtate vpon thoſe ſuſpected confines.

AND thus, prayinge your honor to accepte of the collection of theſe poore fragments of the time and place, I committ your honor to the bleſſed keepinge of the Almightie, and reſte

Venice, this 2d of Novemb.
ſtilo nouo, 1624.

Your Lordſhips, readie to diſpoſe of,

MIC. BRANTHWAITE.

I CAN yett drawe noe certaine reſolution from my lord ambaſſador for this place, when he will make his repaire hether; which makes me feare I ſhalbe expoſed, in my iourney homewarde, to the malignitie of the ſeaſon, and inclemencie of the heauens; for I muſt departe within fewe daies of his arriual.

WHAT are come to my handes this weeke for your honor, you maie receiue herewithall.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

THE camps and the beſieged towne remayne in theyr wonted eſtate; onely wee heare of many petty convoyes of the ennemy beaten by count Henry at Walwick; amongſt which, one, conſiſting wholy of Spaniards, with many wagons; and another with 4 fayre graye coach-horſes. The boores give this incouragement, that yf very fowle weather come once, it wilbe impoſſible for any wagons to goe to and fro betwixt Antwerp and the ennemyes camp, where a generall councell hath bene held of what they ſhall doe: and whereas they iudged to have the towne in two monthes, now, vpon demure conſideration, they have added two monthes more: therfore Breda ſhalbe to blame, yf it doe not putt two monthes to make ſix, which all letters out of the towne promiſe with advantage.

I AM confident, Mr. Trumbull hath advertiſed your lordſhip of Peckius employment from Bruxells, to draw downe the troopes of the Imperialiſts into theſe countreyes: wherwith the States being acquainted, have employed certayne deputyes to the vpper parts of theyr frontiers at Rhées, to take into ſervice as many of thoſe

1624. troopes, ſpecially the cavalrye, as, being licenſed by the Imperialiſts, wilbe content to enter into their pay. Now the fame of Mansfelts leavyes flying amongſt thoſe men, (which deſire nothing more then a looſe commaund of his kinde) makes them hearken after him ; and the States intend certayne places, lately taken by the elector of Brandenburghs men in Marckland, for theyr rendez-vous, with purpoſe, that yf Mansfelts deſſigne ſucceede, thoſe men ſhalbe at his ſervice : howſoever, the States will make vſe of them for the preſent as a diverſion ; and to this paſſe is the buſines already growne.

THE heere Van Oyen, (who hath chiefe commaund over Brandenburghs troopes) going abroad ſimply to rayſe contributions in Marckland, with three companyes of foote, and one of horſe, finding all the force of the ennemy drawne downe before Breda, and the townes without garde, firſt ſurpriſed Vnna by ſtratagem, wherin he found 6 peeces of canon ; and with them afterwards tooke in Lunen, and 3 or 4 other places neare and vpon the Lip : vpon which ſucceſſe, be ſent to the prince of Orange for more troopes, in hope to effect greater matters in a countrey where he finds no reſiſtance. His excellency hath ſent him another troope of horſe, and all the foote in Brandenburghs pay ; with order, that any troopes from above, now in ſpeach to be licenſed by the Imperialiſts, that will adhere to him, ſhalbe receaved. This is a ſmall and caſuall beginning, but now turnes to deſſigne, and may prove a matter of great and important conſequence.

OUR ambaſſador in Germany came opportunely to Hamburgh about the end of the laſt month, in his returne from the elector of Saxe towards Denmarke, to countenance the leavyes making in thoſe parts with the States commiſſions ; which the emperors miniſters laboured to croſſe, ſaying and ſwearing they were for Mansfelt: but Sir Robert Anſtruther ſacramented as loude as they, and threatned the Hanſes, that yf they hindered thoſe leavyes, their trafficke into Spayne ſhould not be ſafe through the narrow ſeas.

FOR the reſt, his negotiation with Saxe, and other princes he tooke in his way going and comming, (to whome he hath bene *buccina belli*) hath done little good to ſtirre them vp ; Saxe excuſing himſelf by former engagements, and offring his ſervice to his majeſty for his children, onely by way of interceſſion : the reſt ſhew more inclination ; but will not ſpeake cleare, till they find England be declared publiquely : ſo as when they ſhall vnderſtand, that *fiſtula pacis* returnes thether anew out of Spayne, theyr ſmall ſparkes of courage are like to be cooled. Meane while, for further anſweare to his majeſty, they talke of a grand diete of both the circles of Vpper and Lower Saxe, with the aſſiſtance of Denmarke ; for which ſome of them yeald this reaſon, that the diſeaſe of Germany is too deſperate to be vndertaken by one phyſitian alone : ſo as it is likely a meeting amongſt them wilbe reſolved of, this winter. But ſeldome comes any good of a diete of Duch doctours, ſuch as commonly are the aſſiſtants : and vnles the princes be brought to meete themſelves, the reſolutions wilbe of no moment ; which Sir Robert Anſtruther doth iudge will depend vpon the progreſſe of our match and league with France, and ſetting Manſfelt in the head of an army for diverſion of Tilly, who holds them all *en bride*.

THERE hapned an vnfortunate miſchance this day ſeavenight to count Mansfelt and his trayne, in theyr paſſage for England ; who haſting to putt to ſea in the kings ſhip, (the Speedwell) which attended them at Vluſhing, and taking the worſt (as the Duch ſay) of 3 pylots were offered them, wayghed anker at two a clock in the afternoone, and by 4 were run on a ſand, where the ſhip ſtuck faſt ; but, in hope the floud would fetch them of, ſtayed aboard till night, when it was too late to have helpe : onely count Mansfelt, with a page, was caryed out with the longbote, and ſett on board of another ſhip, with which he arrived ſafely on Wedneſday laſt at Margett. Sir John Wentworth, with ſome of the counts ſervants, ſaved themſelves that night in the ſecond ſhip bote ; the firſt, which caryed the count, returning no more : others were fetcht of, the next morning, by Vluſhing botes, to the number of 75 in all : ſome (but I heare not who, nor how many) are loſt, and amongſt the reſt, the yong count Wickenſteyn, brother to him was lately ſlayne here at the Hagh. The body of that ſhip, (as by all lykelyhoods is gathered) being broken after by tempeſt, is brought as high as Catwick, and there caſt on ſhore. On the coaſt of North Holland is lately caſt away, by a leake in a ſtorme, one of our Engliſh Hamburgh ſhipps, (the Vnicorne) laden with about 3000 clothes, of which 2200 are recovered; but fower marchants, the maſter, and 15 maryners, drowned, and 7 ſaved. Another ſmall Engliſh ſhip is caſt vp at Wick, with one man onely, halfe alive and halfe dead. In all the tyme of my long reſidence here, ſo many wracks have not hapned to our ſhipps vpon this coaſt, as theſe in a ſhort ſpace. 1624.

I HAVE receaued by this laſt ordinarie your lordſhips letters of the 21. of Auguſt, and $\frac{5}{15}$. of 7ber, with one to the queene of Bohemia, the anſweare wherof ſhe refers to the next; meane while, bid me tell you, She is glad you haue your hands at more libertie then formerly; which, after the next diſpatch out of England, (which I exſpect howerly) ſhe will better lett you know how to vſe for her ſeruice, then now that things remaine vnreſolued, both for the match and league with France, though our laſt left them vppon the point of vndoubted concluſion for both.

I HAVE ſent your remembrances to my lord of Southampton, and the reſt of owr lords, coronels and generals. My lord of Southampton and my lord Wreothſley are remoued ſick from Roſendale to Berghen-vp-Some; the father, of a double tertian; the ſonne, of a feuer, with conuultions, in greater danger of the two.

THE prince of Orange hath bin very ill a goode while of a paine in his back, which, his phiſitians ſay, is more dolorous then dangerous. The fayling of the ſurpriſe of the citadel of Antwerp doth much trouble his head; vppon which he had another enterpriſe on Friday night laſt, by the ſame men, after the ſame manner, and with the ſame ſucceſſe as the former; which is *bis ad eundem*. And I rather maruayle at the vndertaking then the fayling, ſince it was to be performed *per eoſdem*; no ſtrangers, but all of this nation. I will conclude for the preſent, euer reſting

Hagh, this $\frac{8}{1}$. of
9ber, 1624.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

From Sir EDWARD CONWEY.

My Lorde,

MUCH may bee ſayd for my excuſe, and much ought to bee ſayd to excuſe mee, that I haue ſoe longe forborne to write to your lordſhip: but to avoyd that vnfruitfull way, I will doe that which ſorts beſt with my hart, and I hope wilbe more acceptable to you, directly to confeſſe, that there hath ben a fault in that, which I pray you to excuſe, the rather, becauſe it hath neuer growen to that ill condition of neglect, or leſſeninge of my reſpect or acknowledgment of your proper worth, and the condition of your imployment: but beinge conſtantly in the acknowledgment of my obligations, and reſolution to make good my profeſſions, I beſeech you to take things as they are preſently, and expect hereafter as conſtant a correſpondencie as paſſage, will permitt, and as faithfull an indeavour from mee to improue your ſeruices to his majeſtie, as the occaſions will beare. Neither muſt I betray trueth, and the diſcharge of myſelf towards you, ſoe farr, as to leaue it doubtfull, whether or noe I haue performed you thoſe offices, though I haue giuen you noe accompt. But I may and doe truly ſay, that from the firſt day I was his majeſties ſecretarie, my attendance hath ben continually vpon his perſon; and ſoe your letters (to whomſoever they haue ben directed by you) haue ever come to my hand to bee repreſented to the king, who hath ever vouchſafed your dilligence, and ſtill put a good value vpon the iudgment and grace of your relations. And for the buſines of Argier, I prized it, defended it, and gaue it paſſage with all the forces in my power; and when there was anie anſweare giuen by my maiſter, I did retorne that into the right way by which it might find you; and that was as much as my publick dutie challendged from mee at that time. But I confeſſe, that to that dutie of particular reſpect to your lordſhip, and your noble ladie, I did owe, and had it in intention to pay, the preſentation of my ſervice to you: but ſtreſſe of buſines, and thoſe of the higheſt conſequence, and much perplexed, falling vpon an old man in a new occupation, leaſt mee not the freedome of my owne purpoſes; yet once more I muſt proteſt to you, that I neuer loſt an opportunity to make you and your actions acceptable. And nowe, ſince it hath pleaſed you to addreſſe your originall letters to mee, I will indeavour to giue you the beſt accompt I can; and doe reckon it a miſ-

1624. fortune to mee, that ſoe great abilities in ſoe worthie a perſon, in whom I haue ſoe much intereſt, hath his imployments ſoe farr off, and in things ſoe farr from our principall care, as it is not in my power to put the value on them, which their ſufficiencie and dexteritie deſerues. And havinge explaned myſelf thus, I will relie vpon your beleefe, and come to the ſtile I ſhall ever converſe with you in.

I AM perſuaded, there is very good acceptation of the offices you haue done to the advantage of his majeſties deere and glorious children, though they ſitt yet in the ſhadowe; and I conceaue, that the continuance and advancement of your indeavours that way will bee vouchſafed, and meritt moſt, when they produce the greateſt fruite.

BY the next conveyance I will ſend you a cypher; which leaſt it miſcarrie, and to ſaue time, you may bee pleaſed, with the firſt opportunitie, to ſend mee one from you: and ſoe wee may dryue the intelligence with either that comes firſt: without anie, I will giue you a plaine and ſhort narration of the face of affaires vnder our horizon at this preſent.

THERE are noe more treaties on foote for the reſtitution of the Palatinatt, which is parted into the poſſeſſion of the emperour, the kinge of Spaine, the duke of Bauaria, the biſhop of Ments, and the biſhop of Trier; the duke of Newbourg and others havinge ſome balliages and donatiues, to ſtrengthen their partie.

THE States haue receaued this ſommer from the kinge an ayde of 6000 foote, as you haue heard. The prince of Orange, beinge nowe in the field, lyes neere Spinola's quarter; whoe hath ſoe ſtraitly beſieged Breda, as nothing goes in nor out. The guarriſon within is well victualled for ſome moneths; but that is noe eternitie: ſoe that, except a royall accommodation attempt Spinola, or doe ſomethinge that may diuert him, in all probabilitie, that towne is loſt; and with it, a great deale of reputation from the States; and much honour, and manie advantages, gotten to the other partie.

IT hath ben obſerved, that the fugitiue Iriſh haue ben great attendants this ſomer in the court of Spaine, and haue had much countenance and encouragement; and doe make themſelues beleeue, that if the States ſhipps had not taken the port de Todos los Santos in Braſill, a fleete, that hath ben preparinge all this yeare in Spaine, would haue looked towards Ireland; which yet, they make accompt, it will doe in December. But wee beleeue them not; and yet doe ſend 4000 men into Ireland.

THE greateſt points which are nowe in knittinge, are, the match of prince Charles, a braue, noble, wiſe, and actiue prince, and the beſt ſonne to the beſt of father in the worlde, with maddame Maria Henriette, ſiſter to the French kinge. The match wee hold concluded, all articles beinge agreed; whereof one is, that the French kinge vndertakes to procure the diſpenſation in three moneths.

THE other point is, the imployment of Manſfelt for the recovery of the Pallatinatt, and ſetlinge the peace in Germanie. His majeſtie, in this coniunction and diuerſion, to be effected by a league betweene the French kinge, Venice, and Sauoy, comes in by an aſſiſtance of twelue thouſand men to bee leavyed in England, and tranſported to their rendezvous at Calice at his majeſties charge. And his majeſtie doth further allowe to count Manſfelt fifteene thouſand pounds for the preſent charge, and twentie thouſand pounds a moneth, ſoe long as the accommodation ſhall continue. Theis troopes are lent to the prince Pallatine; and to bee ſoe imployed, as not to make anie breach of freindſhipp betweene his majeſtie and the kinge of Spaine, who remaine ſtill in tearmes of amitie; the marquis Ynoioſa being reſtrayned in Spaine, and Don Carlos in Brabant, for their miſdemeanors and ill offices here, whereof you haue heard. Here is nowe an agent from Spaine, one Bruneo, a ſecretarie; and Sir Walter Aſton is continued in his ambaſſage there.

YOUR lordſhip can beſt iudge how longe theis thinges are like to hold in this faſhion. I will troble your lordſhip noe longer, but giue your lordſhip all aſſurance, and beſeech you to beleeue, that I can neither forgett the affection and dutie I owe to your noble ladie, nor the profeſſion I haue made to you; and will keepe them through all my actions, and your vſes, to approue myſelf

Newmarkett, Nov. 12.
1624

Your Lordſhips affectionate freind and ſeruaunt,

EDW. CONWEY.

To

To the Lords of his MAJESTIES *Councell.*

Right Honorable, my very good Lords,

I HAVE receiued your lordſhipps commaund of the 26. June paſt, the 11th of this moneth; which long paſſage I mention for myne owne diſcharge, that I haue not giuen ſo due and tymely an anſwere as your lordſhipps may expect; to the ſubſtance whereof, by which you require mee to take ſpeciall care, and make diligent ſearch for any ſecrett and vnlawfull exported tynne, by marriners or others, vpon the ſhipps ſubiect to his majeſtie, and to ſeize the ſame, with other limittations of your lordſhipps juſtice and fauour to poore men, you may bee pleaſed to know, that I will obey with all duty and diligence; and though I had not any particular command from your honors in that point formerly, yett conſidering the great abuſe, and the liberty taken, eſpecially in a commodity belonging to his highneſs prerogatiue, and farmed by diuers honeſt merchants, vpon the firſt intimation of the tynne factors in this citty, I called the maſters and officers of the laſt ſhipp, the Roiall Exchange, departed in June, before mee; and (as well as I could) made them vnderſtand both the perill, if they were taken, and the iniury they did to thoſe who ventured their whole eſtates in that preemption. Yett finding it very difficult for mee to diſcouer the true quantity then brought, (for I can make no ſearch, butt either by themſelues, who will not obey mee in their owne execution, or by Turks, which is dangerous both for ſtealing, and in the preſident) I thought it more fitt to deale moderatly, and to perſwade them to bring it to light themſelues, vpon promiſe, that I would not for that tyme take aduantage, butt rather cauſe it to bee bought by the tynne merchants at an honeſt rate. If they refuſed, or that after I tooke any, (hauing ordered that none ſhould bee landed) I would ſeize it to his highnes vſe. Whereuppon they conſulted, and truſting vpon my word, (which is not vſuall among them) they promiſed to deliuer mee euery pound; butt not in parcells, whereby any one might bee accuſed, nor in the name of any, butt the whole ſhipps company; and ſo they threwe it into a cabbin in one maſſe or heape, and I found it to bee 90 kintalls. When I ſawe the quantity, as the abuſe was the greater, ſo I ſcarſe knewe how to maynteyne my promiſe, our factors beeing full of that commodity; yett for the future conſequence, and my word giuen them, becauſe I found they dealt truly with mee, I procured them ſale by the great, and gaue them about 5 dollers in a kyntall leſſe then the currant price, and conſigned the goods to the fermors ſeruants; whereby they haue ſome amends, and the poore men very litle gaynes. Thus I begunne, according to my diſcretion, to open a way to a more rigorous courſe, if they forbeare not; hauing made publique declaration, that hereafter I will either ſeize all, or neuer ſuffer it to bee landed: to the fullfilling whereof, now I haue receiued your lordſhipps order, I ſhalbee the better ſtrengthened; though I cannot promiſe your honors full execution, becauſe as they are a ſtout people, and the beſt ſeamen of England, extreamity (I know by experience) worketh not well vpon them; ſo they will then ſteale it aſhore, as they doe aboord, and ſell it to much more preiudice. And as I will doe my endeauour here to reſtrayne the licence taken, by all conuenient wayes, ſo it were very fitt, that the maſters of euery ſhipp trading the Leuant, ſhould haue warning to publiſh to their company, that command is giuen to mee, to ſeize it in all parts; for now, when it is once aboord, and the firſt hazard borne, they thinke they are ſafe. This perhapps would make them feare, at leaſt iuſtify mee the more in any rigor. It is very euident, if ſome ſtricter courſe bee not taken, this practice of liberty will vndoe the fermors, and abaſe the price of the commodity, which merchants hold vpp; for marriners not only cloy and ſpoile the firſt marketts, butt they doe, and can, vnderſell the merchant, becauſe they pay no cuſtome, impoſt, duty, nor freight: and ſince my arriuall at Conſtantinople, tynne is fallen 12 dollers in the kintall, and only by ouerlaying the place.

I WILL ſignify your lordſhipps command to Aleppo, Scio, Smirna, and all other reſidences vnder my gouerment; where, I doubt not, due obedience and reſpect ſhalbee rendered to it.

I PRESVMED to trouble your lordſhipps with my letters of the 4. September, and double copies; which beeing arriued, I hope will giue you ſatisfaction, that whatſoeuer can bee done by authority of this port, to reſtrayne the pirats of Algier and

Tunes,

1624. Tunes, hath bene obteyned, and then by mee anewe diſpeeded to thoſe cittyes. Of the ſucceſſe thereof, as I make no doubt, ſo I will not importune your honors with longer relations, hauing ordered the conſull there reſident to giue your lordſhipps an accompt. Thus humbly referring myſelfe to your lordſhipps fauour, I committ you to the bleſſed keeping of our moſt gracious God.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{14}{24}$. Novemb. 1624.

To the QUEEN *of* BOHEMIA: *With Relations.*

THE aſſurance of your Majeſties fauour continued, and the benigne interpretation of my humble deſire to doe your Majeſtie ſome acceptable ſeruice, (though it bee accompanied with no fruict) receiued, by your gracious letter of Auguſt, doth not more reuiue mee, then confirme that goodnes in you, for which you are admired. If I did a little feare, bee pleaſed to pardon that effect of my zeale; in that paſſion I looked not vpon your Majeſtie, but my owne demeritt. I am not only penitent, but encouraged agaynſt all diſtruſt; and will learne hereafter, like a ſinner, rather to conſider to whom I am vowed, then what I am. I haue formerly recanted, and confeſſed that fault; and haue now obteyned, inſteed of forgiuenes, a reward.

YOUR Majeſties beleefe of mee, that I would write better newes, I hope hath changed the ill; my laſt three haue mended their ſtile; ther wants only a meanes of more ſaftye in conveyance to communicate ſomwhat with your Majeſtie, that would not diſpleaſe; for although all things are not yet actiuly right, yet they are in a good way. Thoſe that would haue depreſſed Bethlem Gabor too much, haue loſt their labor: the peace made by him, is not confirmed from hence: the ambaſſador of the emperor departed, is ſtayd at Buda, vntill the treatye bee begun, wher ther will ſo many difficultyes bee diſcouered, that the concluſion will prooue doubtfull; eſpecially ſince theſe beginn to lift vp their heads, hauing accommodated all their feares with the Tartars, and reconciled the rebells in Aſya: their inſolencye will returne with their proſperitye. In the meane tyme, the prince of Tranſiluania pretends to bee as ready to take occaſion, when he ſhalbe encouraged, as he was haſty to lay it downe, when he was abandoned; and he may bee putt to yt, before he bee aware. I could neuer make any judgement of him; certaynlye he can neuer truſt thoſe, whom he hath ſo much offended; yet he hath ſought to engraff himſelfe into fauor; but the miſs will ſharpen him. I muſt euer fall vpon my old diſcourſe; ther is no man ſo fitt and able to retreue the oppreſſions of Germanye; and if ther bee ſome that wilbe hardly drawne to haue a good opinion of him, yet his fortune is ſo great in preſent, and ſo much greater in expectation, that reaſon of ſtate will perſwade to take him into better conſideration. He hath a powrfull faction in Poland; and becauſe I would doe him all the creditt I can, I haue ſent a diſcourſe to Sir D. Carleton of his practice and hopes there. Ther may bee ſo much good uſe made of yt, as to redeeme him from the neglect that hath almoſt loſt him, and enforced him to by-wayes to ſeeke frends; and this good fruict it will produce, that it will make him irreconcileable with the emperor, who doth by all wayes oppoſe his encreaſe in greatnes. This I haue alſo, for the ſame end, ſent into England.

HERE is arriued a baſſa from the fronteirs of Hungarye, who was much diſtaſted with the laſt treatye of Gabor, and labors not only to diſanull yt, but to gett more authoritye into his owne hands. His comming hath ſtartled the other ſyde. Ther is nothing omitted, that may aduance the generall peace, vpon honeſt tearmes; if it cannot bee had, woe bee to them by whom offence commeth.

OCCURRENTS of this place your Majeſtie will vouchſafe to accept from my relations apart: ther is not much pleaſure in them; all our play is ſpoyled, becauſe the actors here grow wiſe by their owne harmes. Your Majeſtie will fynd, that nothing I can write you is woorth the keeping, and letters remayne ſubiect to future conſtructions. I acknowledge them good for nothing but the fire; and ther, I hope, they ſhall end.

IT doth infinitely content mee, that your Majeſtie is pleaſed to command mee any thing, though it were to pick ſtrawes; but when you promiſe to pay mee mony, you diminiſh mee, and hold mee at a low price. I would I were as able to preſent your Majeſtie with all the wealth of the Indyes, as a few bezars. In this countrye they are rarely had, but in tyme of peace, and trade with Perſia. I haue ſome of myne owne, and I thincke the moſt rare in the world, that may bee eſteemed jewells: how to convey them in a packett, I know not; they would giue miſtruſt, and rather looſe the letters, then come ſafe themſelues. I will attend the beſt and ſpeedieſt oportunitye, with extreame gladnes, that your Majeſtie wilbe pleaſed to accept them. In the meane tyme, I haue giuen order, that your Majeſtie ſhall receiue ſome for uſe for England: they are Eaſt-Indya commodityes, and Sir Tho. Smyth is alway furniſhed plentifully; yet they will not cure his gowt. I haue written to him to ſend them, and of the choyſeſt, as a poore new-years-guift; and I know he will alſo bee glad of the occaſion to doe your Majeſtie any ſeruice. In this only I wilbe equall to any, to pray for your Majeſtie, that you may liue with more glorye, to weare out, or to add to, the laſt moſt glorious name of queene Elizabeth. And ſo I moſt humbly kyſs your Majeſties hands. 1624.

Conſtantinople, 27. Nov. 1624.

MY poore wife will take from me the ſending our preſent, which ſhe claymes as due to her. She is ouerjoyed to ſee her name in your Majeſties letter, and kyſſeth yt, as it were aliue. I ſhould bee jealous of ſo much paſſion to any thing but paper.

Conſtantinople, 26. Nouember, 1624.

IT was reported here, that the prince of Poland was gone out of the kingdome to marry a daughter of the emperour, or the king of Spaine, which gaue much ſuſpition to this empire: butt from ſome that knowe the ſecretts of that ſtate, I haue bene informed, that though hee were not out of all hope of ſuch an alliance, yett the difficultyes were ſo many, that his departure was rather out of diſcontent, then of any great deſſigne. Firſt, although hee were generally beloued in his perſon, of the nobility and men of warre, beeing a prince of great ſpiritt and action, yett hee ſawe, that the very opinion of his matching with the houſe of Auſtria did auert his beſt frends from that feruency and zeale which hee expected of them, eſpecially thoſe who are the moſt powerfull, and could neuer endure their liberty to be ouerawed and endangered by the authority of thoſe neighbours, that haue long ſought to encroach vpon them. His mother-in-lawe, on the other ſide, the ſiſter of the emperour, had made a faction for her owne ſonne, butt ſo weake, for the ſame cauſe of his bloud, as that ſhee openly did diſſemble it; yett priuatly ſhee ſo wrought with the kyng, that hee gaue ſmall countenance to the prince, either for the match with the emperour, or the ſucceſſion after him. To breake the one, and to take from him all hopes in the other, ſhee practiſed with the pope (who alſo ſtood well affected) not to grant a diſpenſation, and with her brother to refuſe the match, vnleſſe the ſtate of Poland would firſt either declare, or giue ſome aſſurance of his election; and laſtly, with them by her owne party, not to engage themſelues for many reaſons that pleaſed, and fittly concurred with their owne ends and affections.

THE prince, thus allmoſt left without frends, and ouerpreſſed betweene twoe factions, it is ſaid, tooke his journy, without any certeyne reſolution on whom to rely; butt reſolued to ſhowe himſelfe abroad, and make his owne aduenture. What his deſſignes are, and where hee will fixe, wee that liue out of the chriſtian world, can make weake coniectures: butt to conuert our obſeruations vpon obiects within our owne horizon; Bethlem Gabor, beeing well enformed of all theſe diſtempers and diuiſions, hath not ſate ydle, nor neglected to practice ſomwhat for himſelfe; and taking the opportunity, hath wrought vpon another faction contrary to all theſe, which are the proteſtants, and principally with the family of the Rageuills, whom it is thought hee hath made ſure vnto him; butt the papiſts beeing much the ſtronger, and no poſſibility without their fauour to attayne his ends, hee hath not omitted to attempt them with ſome inſinuations of conformity, butt eſpecially by ioyning himſelfe in that common rule, of oppoſing and excluding all the kindred and frends of the emperour. To this hee hath added reaſon of ſtate, and that which doth moue very much; that hee will giue abſolute peace and ſecurity to the kingdome of Poland, from the Turks and Tartars, who force them to keepe continuall armyes in the border; and yett once or twice a yeare their cuntry is broken into, ſpoiled, burnt, and infinite numbers of poore people carried away, inſomuch as all are weary of the charge; the frontire diſpeopled, and no hope of quiett.

1624. This argument of euery mans particular ſafety, and the great mens eaſe and proffitt, comes neare them, and is very weighty. To make it good, hee ſhall haue all countenance and aſſiſtance of the grand ſignor and this ſtate; who, vpon the condition of his election, will offer to enter into any league with the Poles, and to reſtrayne the Tartars abſolutly, which for a tyme, and for their owne ends, they may performe; beeing then aſſured from that ſide, from whome they haue both their greateſt feares and daungers: and they will almoſt account Poland conquered, if they can make Gabor king, though therein they wilbee deceiued; for when hee ſhalbee ſtrong, hee wilbee ſtout and obſtinate beyond their expectation. This practice is not newe, although nowe, on this occaſion, more earneſtly purſued; for I haue knowne, in myne owne experience, a great vizier, two yeares ſince, moue it to one of the moſt powerfull lords of Poland, with condition, if hee would aſſiſt Gabor, that the grand ſignor ſhould giue him the others principality; which hee refuſed with diſdayne becomming his honor. And though the nobility of Poland bee very high, and hardly to bee drawne to ſubmitt to a man, whom, for ſome reſpects, they ſcorne; yett the example is freſh, of electing a prince of Tranſiluania. The diuiſion in the houſe of the king opens him a way: the generall diſlike of any allyed to the houſe of Auſtria, leaſt it giue too much opportunity to them, by continued authority, to wynne too many frends, and ſo to clayme a right, and frame a title, doth force many to his party: the hope of ſecurity, and reſt from the feares and incurſions of the Turks and Tartars, doth preuaile, aboue all conſiderations, with the people: and laſtly, the opinion of his owne vertue, and the addition of Tranſiluania to their ſtrength, whereby they ſhalbee aſſured euery way on their frontires, and, in occaſion of any warre, the more enabled to make reſiſtance, hath ſoe encreaſed his fauorers, and reconciled his oppoſites, that it is thought hee ſtands in great poſſibility, at leaſt in greater then any, to bee aduanced to that crowne; eſpecially ſince the death of prince Phillibert of Sauoy, vpon whom the thoughts of many principall lords of that kingdome were conuerted, perhapps *in malum omen*. The emperour beeing neither ignorant of theſe workings, and hauing had lately ſufficient tryall of his yll neighbourhood, a petty prince, and knowing (as hee can neuer forgiue, ſo) the other can neuer bee reconciled ſo truly, as that hee may reſt ſecure, feares nothing more then Gabors encreaſe of power, nor endeauors more then to oppoſe it; and to that end, by his laſt ambaſſador, and his newe reſident, ſought to ſowe a jealouſy in this ſtate, that allready they had made Bethlem Gabor too greate, and giuen him ſo much the reynes, that hee ſtood vpon himſelfe, and neglected the authority of the port. The inſtance they gaue was, euen in that peace which hee had newly concluded with them, without the conſent or knowledge of the grand ſignor; of which though they had the benefitt, yett they would turne the maner of making it vpon the prince, another way, for his harme; vrging, that if hee were a ſubiect, and Tranſiluania a prouince, of the Turkiſh empire, that it was requiſite hee ſhould bee reduced to that obedience and awe, wherein thoſe of Moldauia and Wallachia liued, to doe nothing butt by leaue, and to bee placed and diſplaced at pleaſure. Therefore ſeeing, as hee was, that hee durſt preſume to make treaties, as if hee had bene *ſui juris*; it was likely, if hee grew greater, that hee would caſt off all ſeeming ſubiection, and proue a dangerous rebell. This counſell was giuen vnder the maske of frendſhipp; and many, that looked no further then the peace made, (which ſhewed ſome neglect) beganne to ſpeake earneſtly, and to perſwade the reſtreyning of the power of Gabor, and to call him to a ſtrict account; butt the wiſer found it no tyme to thruſt him into rebellion, which was the only ayme of the Imperialliſts, who well knewe his ſpiritt would not endure too ſtraight a curbe: ſo that now hee ſtands entire in fauour, in outward ſhowe, and continually offering to breake with the emperour againe, if hee may bee maynteyned. The peace hee hath made is not confirmed, butt referred to the old deſſigned treaty at Buda, where, in the diſcuſſing of particulars, many difficultyes will ariſe, that may ſhake it.

THE grand ſignors ambaſſador, ſent to the Tartar han, is a moneth ſince retorned, in company of another ſent hither, maſter of the princes horſe, who bring aſſurance of a reconciliation and ſubmiſſion, the veſt and ſword receiued with honor, and that principality accepted as a guift, which was kept by the ſword. Butt with all theſe faire words the Tartar demandeth preemptorily the diſplacing of Radula the father, prince of Moldauia, and Alexander the ſonne, prince of Wallachia; and that, vntill this bee graunted, hee will not withdrawe his forces from thoſe prouinces, where they haue done great ſpoiles, notwithſtanding they are ſubiect to the grand ſignor. An anſwere is giuen, and the ambaſſador retorned with complements; butt ſince his departure nothing is changed; butt rather another, by him recommended, perſecuted; who for feare hath made eſcape *.

SHAHIN GHERAY, brother of the Tartar han, hath made a peace with Koneſpolsky generall of the Poles, and hath promiſed to ſend an emirze to reſide at Warſouia for pledge and mayntenance of this frendſhipp, vpon conditions that their Coſſacques ſhall ioyne with them to make warre vpon the Muſcouite, for recouery of a cuntry loſt ſome fewe yeares paſt. Neither of thoſe nations can liue without booty; therefore, while they are buſied in thoſe colder parts, Poland may haue a litle reſt.

AN army of Tartars, lately entered Akyrman, neare the Danuby, beeing ſubiect to the grand ſignor, gaue a new feare and alarum here, that they would deſcend to Adrianopoly; butt it ſeemes they were ſent to free the priſoners taken by Cantemir, and to reduce him to obedience, and to enter into the league of Poland, though others miſtruſt treachery in their vnion.

THE French conſull newly planted in Jeruſalem, vpon pretence that hee was placed there for ſome practice, was by the baſſa of Damaſcus, vnder whoſe gouerment is the holy citty, ſent for by 30 ſoldiours, bound vpon an horſe, and putt in irons into a dungeon, where hee remayned 6 dayes, and by his ſtoutneſs was releaſed. Hee was accuſed of intelligence with the emir of Sidon. To haue a protector, where there is no reſiding of merchants, is ſubiect to much ſuſpition. Perhapps the father guardian, who by this newe title is diminiſhed, (and the Romiſh clergy doe not endure willingly to bee ecclypſed) may haue bene an inſtrument of this affront: if not, yett I am perſwaded, they will not long comport the arrogance of any vniuerſall protection, which that conſull doth aſſume.

ABASSA baſſa hath made his peace abſolutly with the great vizier in Aſia, ſurrendered Arzrum, and taken the baſſaleeke of l'Axa neare Babilon, toward which hee is departed with his army †.

THE Perſian, as is reported, hath beſeeged the citty of Orfa in the way to Aleppo, and may proceed at his pleaſure; for all the grand ſignors army, vpon the peace with Abaſſa baſſa, (as if all were done, and that they had no more enemyes) by troopes tooke leaue of the vizier, and are retorned many hither, and the reſt to their owne dwellings, promiſing to drawe together againe in the ſpring, and not aboue 10000 left with him; whereuppon hee is enforced to retyre, and winter in Tocatt, about 6 dayes poſt from this citty.

THE chimacham hath obteyned a greater victory in peace, and of more conſequence to this ſtate, then the conqueſt of a prouince, in the difficult buſineſs of monyes; which were growne ſo baſe, that no prouiſion was brought in, ſhopps ſhutt vpp, all trade at a ſtand, the citty in danger of famine. Hee paid the ſoldioury a whole pay in that falſe mony at 10 aſpers a peace, and within 10 dayes cryed them downe to 3, the chequine from 420 to 120, the doller from 280 to 80, and accordingly rated all prouiſions and goods, and proclaymed them to bee ſold at the antient prices. The ſoldiours haue obeyed, and although many tradeſmen haue ſuffered, in the firſt dayes, death, and other ſeuere puniſhments, yett at laſt it is ouercome, to the vniuerſall ioy of the people; and there is no greater wonder, then that they, who lately were tigers, are now as tame as aſſes. Butt hee tooke the opportunity of the generall abſence, and hath reſtored the commonwealth. If the Perſian ſhake it not, it will ioyne againe, like the body of a ſerpent; *vicinorum invidiâ fruitur*.

To Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

I AM to render you thancks for 3 letters of September, come almoſt together, and ſince I had any matter to exchange from this barren place; where, ſince they are growne wiſe by their owne harmes, I fynd them the dulleſt people vnder heauen. When they were mad, they made good ſport; now their grauetye becomes

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* This ambaſſador ſold his maſters commiſſion, and compounded with the agents of Radula not to proſecute agaynſt him, for 25000 chequins of gold.

† He hath only taken 1000 Janizaries into Arzrum, as a garriſon, and ſigne of obedience; but hath not ſurrendred the place, but retyred thither with his whole army, promiſing to keepe yt from the Perſian.

1624. them, as a gowne would doe a moyle. With one of thoſe, I receiued a grace from the queene, which as it did aſſure mee of pardon, ſo it ſhowed mee my fault. It is not my diſpoſition to bee miſtruſtfull, rather my occupation. I am forgiuen and confirmed. I had cauſe to ſuſpect others, though, if I had conſidered her goodnes, I ſhould haue ſcornd them. Your lordſhips newes of Braſill is welcome, for their ſakes that loſt yt; but for any good wee receiue by the winners, wittneſs the Eaſt-Indya barbarous proceedings. It is all one who hath yt, the diuill or his dam; intereſt only makes mee not angrye: your lordſhip liues among them, and ſees their beſt. I haue tryed them Eaſt and Weſt, and know their beſtialitye and ingratitude.

YOUR lordſhip will giue mee leaue to conſider the propoſitions you mention in your laſt, made by Monſ. d'Eſpeſſe to the States, to enter into the ſame accord with them of peace with Algier, or to draw the other to ioyne in a warr; in my opinion, both impoſſible. It ſeemes not to mee honorable for the French kyng to deſcend in peace to the Duch treatye; that is, to ioyne with the piratts to make war, or to take and ſpoyle any foote of chriſtian land; in which neceſſitye may excuſe the Duch, but nothing could defend the honor of a great prince to make ſuch a contract with theeues; and without yt he cannot enter into the Duch agreement. On the other ſyde, to draw the Duch to breake their peace, is vntymely; they haue no place then to water in the Leuant, but only Zant; I meane their merchants, vſing the botome; and it is a kynd of confeſſion, that the French kyng is not able to trade in theſe ſeaes, without their help. I fall vpon this buſineſs, becauſe I haue made a peace lately, by a new baſſa, and commands procured by mee: I haue aduice, that it is publicquely proclaymed and accepted; and it a little concerns us, to leaue the French for a pray: cormorants and woolfs muſt haue ſome foode, els they will ſeaze on any thing. The French ambaſſador here hath euer followed mee, and whenſouer I obteyned any thing for that buſines, he would endeauor the like; eyther to ſeeme to doe ſomwhat, though to no purpoſe; or to foyl my proceedings, by cloying them with commands, who will neuer bee frends with all at once. I am perſwaded, ours is ſecure; therfore I could bee content, the French ſtood alone, and ranne their fortune. Free trade in the Eaſt Indyes may bee graunted them: I know India as well as any man liuing, and perhaps haue had more vniuerſall conſiderations vpon the whole, then any Duch capteyne, or Engliſh factor. The kyng of Denmarke hath the ſame deſire; but all theſe nations will fall vpon our owne Eaſt Indya companyes error, to ouerlay trade. They all ſuppoſe, by rule of arithmeticque, that if 1000 *l.* ſtocke did produce 1000, by proportion a million muſt produce a million; but the reaſon is as good as his was, that beeing twenty yeares of age when another was ten, would nedes bee 80 when he was fortye. All the miſvnderſtanding of Indya is, to ſuppoſe that ther is commoditye for ſo much ſhipping. I will vndertake, when the Duch and wee had 60 ſhips gaping for lading, ten of them would haue brought home all the ſpice and ſilkes in the Indyes. Then the fifty empty ſhips that rotted, wages and chardge, like Pharoes leane kyne, eate vp the profitt of the few laden. But, ſuppoſe ther were to lade 40 ſhips yearly, wher ſhould it bee vented? Is not Europe cloyed, and all priſes fallen, all Indyan commodityes become druggs? The Portugalls might haue taught us ſo much witt, who, when they had all the Indyes quiett to themſelues, and caſt vp what Chriſtendome could ſpare, to keepe vp the eſtimation of the commoditye, bound all, and burnt aboue halfe there. The gayne of Indya is by a little ſtocke: it may bee fitt for the Duch, in reſpect of reaſon of ſtate, to enter into the great chardge; but it will vndoe us, that are mere merchants there. Lett the French trade their pleaſure; they will come home, not by the Cape of Hope, but Deſperation: it will neuer bee well, till it bee out of creditt. Your lordſhip will thincke mee out of matter, to leape from Turkye to Indya: if I could leape home, I care not if both were in the ſea.

I SEND your lordſhip encloſed, ſuch miſcelanye ſtuff as comes within my proſpect. If you woonder why I trouble you and my ſelfe with Poliſh miſteries, I will only make this apologye. I haue ſent yt you, becauſe I beleeue yt true; and that you ſhould know, if Gabor haue ſo great hopes, that he is more woorthy of conſideration, then he is eſteemed in our parts of Chriſtendome. I would gladly, by doing him any creditt, redeeme him from the contempt that hath almoſt loſt him. He will not bee quiett till he bee dead, and ther is no man ſo fitt to ſerue our occaſions in Germanye as he: this Poliſh deſſigne will utterly diuide him and the emperor; that would be nouriſhed, howeuer the other prooue. This ſtate will aſſiſt him, and they beginn to ſpeake their antient language of tribute. Their peace in Aſya made with the rebell, and reconciliation with the Tartar, hath encouraged them to thincke on their border of Hungarye with more ſpiritt: the peace is not confirmed, ſomwhat is woorking; ther only wants a declaration in us, that haue the greateſt and iuſteſt cauſe. It is tyme for mee to take vp; my pen runns riott. I am

Conſtantinople,
27. Nou. 1624.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant.

MY wife thancks your lordſhip for your continuall remembrance, and deſires to returne the ſame to your lady.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

OUR affaires having conſiſted of late dayes chiefly in negotiation, conducted by our extraordinary ambaſſadors, the two earles, Carlile and Holland, in France, and Sir Robert Anſtruther in Germany; I know not wherin I may better ſerve your lordſhip, then in giving you an account (howſoever you may have it from other hands) of my lateſt advertiſements from theyrs: and yf my laſt of the $\frac{8}{18}$th of this preſent come well to your lordſhip, you will ſee how the effects of Sir Robert Anſtruthers indeavours (which chiefly tend to ſtirre vp thoſe dull Duch to quick and vigorous reſolutions) depend vpon the ioinct proceedings of France and England; which, as well for the mariage, as for ſetting a brave army on foote vnder Mansfelts commaund, are in all reſpects in as good ſtate as can be imagined; and that your lordſhip will find by the extract of a letter I receaved this laſt night from our two earles ambaſſadors, by a ſonne of Sir Thomas Germains, who, for this tyme of the yeare, came with extraordinary diligence: and our ambaſſadors, having diſpatched Sir James Outerlony into England, the ſame day Mr. Germain came from Paris, with advertiſement of the finall concluſion of all things. I doe looke daily for newes from thence of the ratification; as by an extract of my laſt from Mr. ſecretary Conwey, which I ſend likewiſe herewith, your lordſhip will iudge I have good reaſon. To theſe papers I adde an extract of my laſt letters from Bruxells; by which, and the former, your lordſhip hath as ample knowledge as I can give you of thoſe affaires, whereof, I conceave, you may moſt require advertiſement.

HERE all things are putt in good readynes for the furtherance of Mansfelts enterpriſe; his armes being already ſent downe into Zealand, to be ſo much nearer the place where he ſhall have vſe of them; and 50 hering-buſſes are putt in readines in the Maze for tranſport of his men, when they ſhalbe ſent for, being botes to indure a winter ſea. And by what order, and how thoſe men are to be leavyed, your lordſhip, I preſume, is particularly advertiſed out of England; and in ſuch forwardnes the leavyes were, when our laſt meſſengers came over, (which is 10 or 12 dayes ſince) that there was then halfe the number of the Londoners rayſed.

THE king was much troubled with the newes of Mansfelts ſhipwrack, till he heard of his eſcape for his owne perſon, which was not without perill, his ſhip (as I advertiſed your lordſhip in my laſt) being broken in peeces by the fault of a druncken Duch pilote; and who are loſt with her, your lordſhip will ſee by the note which goeth herewith.

WEE have had letters from count Mansfelt ſince his arrivall in England, wherby he haſtens away the High Duch foote are leavyed near Hamburgh and Bremen; but contracts his numbers of horſe from thoſe and theſe parts, of which he requires no more then may be conveniently tranſported by ſea; that is, about 500, for 3 companies; his owne, the duke Chriſtian of Brunſwicks, and the count de la Tours.

THE king and queen of Bohemia, with all their ſweete children, continue chearefull, and well in health; a rare bleſſing of God in this ſad ſickly ſeaſon, which caryeth away ſo many of all ſorts, both in townes and abroade, as yf the ayre were generally contagious! And wee have a particular loſſe of the noble earle of Southampton, and his hopefull ſonne the lord Wriothſley, both which ſickned and dyed within 4 dayes one of the other; the ſonne firſt at Roſendal, and the father

1624. afterwards at Berghen, whether he was retired with his ſonnes body. Sir John Burlacy, lieutenant-coronell to my lord, ſucceedes him in the regiment. My lady of Oxford (who hath accompanyed her husband, for the moſt part, ſince the other part of the army went to Longſtraet) is caryed from thence deſperatly ſick to Huſeden.

THE prince of Orange, having fayled of a ſecond enterpriſe vpon the caſtle of Antwerp, (which deſſigne kept him longer at Roſendal, then agreed with his health) came hether from thence on Munday laſt was ſeavenight, and hath lived here ever ſince, languiſhing in much payne of a cyathica in his loynes; which hath brought him to crutches, and takes away his ſtomacke and ſleepe; but his phyſitians eſteeme his diſeaſe rather dolorous then dangerous.

THERE is ſicknes in the towne of Breda, and want of delicacyes, but not of neceſſaryes, neyther wilbe as yet for theſe 5 or 6 monthes. For the reſt, the three camps are rather at a vye which ſhall ſuffer moſt, then that they otherwiſe much moleſt one another: but when Mansfelt begins to march, wee ſhall ſee ſome alteration; of which I will not fayle to advertiſe your lordſhip, or of any thing which ſhall occurre in the meane tyme worth your knowledge. So, hauing nothing to adde, but that the count de la Torre hath ſecretly ſtollen a iorney into England, which way he went, *ſans dire adieu* to me, or any of his frends, on Saturday laſt; I committ your lordſhip, with all yours, to Gods bleſſed protection.

Hagh, this 2d of
Decemb. 1624.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

THE queen of Bohemia defers anſwearing your lordſhips laſt letters, till ſhe heare out of England.

From Mr. BRANTHWAITE.

Right Honorable,

THIS ſignorie is dailie renewinge of theire prouiſions for warre bothe at lande and ſea, hauinge giuen order of late for the furniſhinge of 30 gallies, betweene Venice, Cephalonia, and Candie: but what can be doone with them before the openinge of the yeare, I doe not ſoe well imagine.

HERE is nowe little ſpeeche at the preſente of the comeinge vpp of the Frenche towarde the Valtelina, although this ſtate haue furniſhed Valcamonica, thereunto adioyninge, with good ſtore of forces to expect them; ſoe that, it maie be, theire courage growes colde with the ſeaſon; or that perchaunce the nation is yett ſubiecte to that cenſure, which Julius Cæſar, that famous general, gaue them, when he ſaid, *Vt ad bella ſuſcipienda Gallorum alacer ac promptus eſt animus, ſic mollis ac minime reſiſtens ad calamitates perferendas mens eorum eſt.* But becauſe a litle more time will diſcouer theire reſolutions, I thinke I maie, till fitted with a better occation, be altogether ſilent in that kinde.

YESTERNIGHT arriued here Monſieur d'Alligre, ſonne to the chaunceller of Fraunce, ambaſſador in ordenarie from the Frenche kinge to this republique: but when he ſhall haue his publique reception, (this duke beinge nowe ſoe weake, that his deathe is expected euerie hower) I cannot ſoe certainlie ſett downe. And I vnderſtand by a letter from our ambaſſador of the ſeaconde preſent, that the next daie he, with his ladie, and whole familie, meant the nexte morninge to imbarque themſelues vpon the Poe to come for this place.

FROM Rome I heare, that the pope, and the reſte of the congregation held for that purpoſe, are reſolued to graunte a diſpenſation for the mariage treated betweene the two crownes of Englande and France; but (beinge deſirous to vpholde the grauitie and greatneſſe of that ſea) they will not ſoe ſuddenlie haue it iſſu forthe.

AND thus, with my ſeruice moſte humblie remembred to your lordſhip, wiſhinge you all healthe and hapineſſe, I kiſſe your lordſhips hands, and reſte

Venice, this 7th of Xber,
ſtilo nouo, 1624.

Your Honors alwais at commaunde,

MIC. BRANTHWAITE.

WHILE I was a datinge this letter, newes is brought me, that the duke is deade; which peraduenture maie keepe the ambaſſadors from haueinge audience ſome weekes. What letters are come to my handes for your honor this week, you maie pleas to receiue herewithal. 1624.

To my Lord Archbiſhop of CANTERBURY.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

THERE is no excuſe ſo acceptable, as an ingenuous confeſſion of a fault: I haue bene a trewant in this kind of obſeruance of your grace, longer then doth agree with my humble and true profeſſions of loue; eſpecially hauing receiued your graces plentifull fauour by your letters of June paſt; which did comfort my heart, that yett I was remembred, and preſerued, at this diſtance, in your affection; and brought mee ſuch a relation of a bleſſed change, ſo many hopes of good ends from dangerous beginnings, ioyes out of feares, health out of ſickneſs, that I was full of exultation, and knowe not howe to expreſſe it, [but by] that ſong of the prophett, which ſeemes to bee made on purpoſe for that occaſion, or, at leaſt, is moſt aptly applyed to it: *Celebrate Jehovam, quia bonus eſt; quia in ſæculum benignitas eius. Jehova adeſt mihi; ideo deſpicio oſores meos: omnes gentes circumdiderant me, ſed in nomine Jehovæ enervavi eas. Vox cantus et ſalutis eſt in tentoriis juſtorum: dextra Jehovæ agit ſtrenue.* And is not then as well the poſy of the ſonne, and the whole land, as of the father, *A Jehova eſt, eſtque mirabilis in oculis noſtris?*

I SHALL make your grace a barren retorne; for ſince their owne harmes haue made theſe people duller, if not wiſer, they make no ſport, nor giue no great occaſion to mention them. Their affaires ſeeme to ſettle: the great rebellion in Aſia ſo farre appeaſed, that they call it a peace. Butt Abaſſa baſſa, the chiefe of them, doth hold his baſſaleeke of Arzrum by compoſition, and will not part with it; only hee hath taken 1000 Janizaries in name of a garriſon, in ſhowe of obedience, and promiſes to keepe that quarter for the grand ſignior againſt the Perſian; butt is retyred thither with his whole army, ſtrong, and in truſt of himſelfe. This they are content withall; and ſeeing they can gett no more without danger, take it for a ſubmiſſion, and ſeeme to reioyce in it. Butt ſo bold traitors are neuer good ſubiects. Great ſtates may bee enforced to winke, butt neuer forgiue ſuch offences. The like peeceing vpp is accepted from Tartary, where the danger was nearer; yett not only the ſcarrs, butt the wounds remayne; and it is freſhly aduiſed, the Tartar han hath ſent two ambaſſadors to conduct another from the king of Perſia into Poland, to enter into a confederacy whereinto they hope to drawe Gabor: butt it is too early as yett to coniecture at this buſineſs. The great vizier is retyred to Tocatt, his army diſperſing, as if all were done; yett promiſing to retorne in the ſpring againſt the common enemy, the Perſian; who, in the meane tyme, it is feared, will aduance much in the parts betweene Babilon and Aleppo. I neede not trouble your grace with theſe; you haue, I hope, receiued the continuance of this ſtory, by my relations ſent Mr. Branthwaite; and ſeeing, at this inſtant, beeing winter, there is nothing to doe here, I haue looked abroad for contemplations, and haue written to the duke of Buckingham a diſcourſe of a great practice nowe in working in theſe parts, at leaſt, as I am (I think) well informed. A copy thereof I haue ordered to bee preſented to your grace; which when you haue read, if you wonder why I ſtraggle ſo farre *extra provinciam*, to trouble myſelfe with Poliſh affaires, I hope you will alſo diſcouer, that my end therein is vpon Gabor, who though hee hath made a peace with the emperour, it is impoſſible it ſhould laſt: this practice, if nothing elſe, will ſeperate them further in heart then euer. Whether it ſucceed or not, it matters not to my purpoſe; which is to ſhowe, (for his hopes are very great, and his faction ſtrong) that hee is a prince of ſo much action and expectation, that, as our buſineſs in Germany ſtands, hee is worthy of great conſideration. Hee will neuer be quiett till hee bee dead; and though hee hath vſed Turks for his owne ends in Hungary, hee hath [ſuch] reputation in theſe parts, (and I beleeue, the emperour himſelfe doth beleeue ſoe, though it doth aduantage him to ſowe other ſuſpitions) that hee will not giue them one foote of ground. I haue continually aduiſed his majeſtie of what I thought might conduce to his ſeruice; and, like

Cato's

1624. Cato's *Memento Carthaginem*, haue euer repeated, as now I doe. There is no prince nor ſtate ſo eaſy to bee drawne in, nor ſo able to make a commodious diuerſion, for the eaſe of the Lower Germany, as Bethlem Gabor.

I HAVE acquainted the patriarch with your graces firſt and laſt letters concerning Metrophanes; who can heare nothing againſt him, that affection doth not enterprett to the better. Hee expects him daily, and your worthy preſent of bookes: I feare they wilbee pawned in the way. Of wandering Greeks there is ſo great ſtore, that I am forced daily to deny my paſports; yett, at the third inſtance and preſſure of the patriarch, I haue giuen one, and but one in all, to a Jewe become Chriſtian, that is gone for Chriſtendome. If hee arriue in England, I can ſay no more, then that I haue the hand of the patriarch for my warrant, that hee is a true Chriſtian; and ſo could not, for generall encouradgment of others, refuſe him ſo ſmall a charity. I ſent your grace a letter from the patriarch more then a yeare ſince; and haue often ſollicited a fewe lynes in anſwere, which hee expects from mee. I heare your grace hath written by one Mr. Petty, that is arriued at Smirna, ymployed by my lord of Arundell to buy books and antiquities. Hee will find, that barbariſme hath worne out all the footſtepps of ciuility and learning: yett manuſcripts are plenty, old Greeke books, that are litle worth; they haue bene cerned ouer by many of good iudgment, and I think the gleanings are very poore. When hee comes, I will preſent and aſſiſt him.

IT is as tyme now to aske pardon for my trouble, as it was at firſt for my ſilence: ſo that euery way committing faults or errors, I will refuge only to your graces fauour; that with all them, you will yett eſteeme mee

Conſtantinople,
$\frac{9}{19}$ Dec. 1624.

Your Graces moſt humble ſeruant.

To my Lord GRANDISON.

My Lorde,

IF I ſhould forgett myſelfe, and neglect that obſeruance I owe your lordſhip, your fauour receiued by your letter of Auguſt would obiect ingratitude, and recall mee. I perceiue your care had of mee for my retorne; and in that, an intimation of counſell, to continue in a good imployment, if this were ſuch. I humbly thank your lordſhip for both. I neuer purpoſed to ſtart from my couenant, butt will willingly fullfill it: yett I find no cauſe to conſume more of my tyme for bread and meate: proffitt or increaſe I make litle; nor can exact more, where I find their trade not able to beare it: or if I ſhould, yett the tymes are ſuch, and the ſtormes ſo daungerous, that a good pilott will ſeeke a harbour. I haue done what I came for, reuiued the trafficque, made a peace, and opened the ſeas (if it may bee maynteyned) with Barbary. I haue, by Gods mercy, ſuffered no loſſe nor diſgrace, though I haue wreſtled with many: proſperity is no mans inheritance; there is a good tyme to retyre, while all is faire. This imployment doth not agree with ſuch a family. Good husbands are tender of their companyons: and ſometyme our buſineſs are ſuch, that wee muſt rather attempt deſperate, then temperate, remedyes. Here is no iuſtice, all fury, extortion, and corruption. Hee that will gayne here, muſt doe it vpon his enterteynment, or no way, honeſtly; which cannot bee done, where there is ſo greate a charge as myne. I deſire not to retorne, out of any greate ambition; and though good imployments are ſcarſe, yett I hope quiett and content is to bee had at home: if better come, I will thank God; if nothing, I will thank him for what I haue. This is my philoſophy; not to fly the world, nor to follow it too carefully: *Ad manum eſt quod ſufficit.* Therefore, nowe the moneth of warning beeing come, I haue, by this diſpatch, opened myſelfe to my lord duke of Buckingham, aſwell for my retorne, as for the care of my ſucceſſor, that may bewtify and build vpon my foundations. For though this place bee ſlighted in England, it will require more ſufficiency then I carry away, and as much honeſty and diſcretion as any man hath. Here are many ambaſſadors, all experienced and tryed in other parts, before they arriue at this truſt. Here is a concourſe of all nations, great and many varietyes, important to Chriſtendome: therefore I hope his grace will rightly enterprett my boldneſs, to take care of thoſe, for whom I haue ſerued, in the future. The induſtrious merchant enricheth the land,

and filleth the kings coffers: theſe reſpects are great. I haue done the like to the company, deſiring their good-will, and that they will prepare for their owne good, and bee content. And ſo I reſt, vntill I heare their anſwere, which I hope wilbee as reaſonable as my ſeruice hath bene faithfull; for my reſolution is, not to bee tyed to any ſtay, though I ſtand not vpon a moneth or twoe. 1624.

I FIND your lordſhip, out of my diſcourſes, doth collect a kind of ſetling in this ſtate: and it is true, there appeares a calme; the citty is quietted, a forme of peace made with Abaſſa baſſa; butt judge what it is: hee, a rebell, hath dared to oppoſe and fight with the imperiall army, and in that heate hath made a compoſition to keepe his owne gouerment of Arzrum; only, in ſeeming obedience, hee hath admitted in name of a garriſon 1000 Janizaries, and promiſed to keepe that quarter from the Perſian, for the grand ſignor; and on theſe conditions is departed thither with his whole army, truſting only to himſelfe: and this is taken with joy (neceſſity enforcing the deceipt) for a ſubmiſſion; butt the wounds and mutuall miſtruſt remayne. Whereupon the great vizier is retyred to Tocatt, his army diſperſing, as if all were done; yett promiſing to retorne in the ſpring againſt the Perſian, the common enemy, who in the meane tyme, it is feared, will aduance much, betweene Babilon and Aleppo. This is the beſt I haue deliuered your lordſhip; for there is a rumour, that the Spahees haue mutined, and wounded the vizier; and that hee is retorning hither. The accord with Tartary is not much ſounder, and the danger nearer and greater; for it is freſhly aduiſed, that that prince hath ſent two ambaſſadors to conduct another from the Perſian, to make a confederacy with the Polands; but it is too tymely to make coniectures vpon theſe: only thus; the ayre ſeemes cleare for the moſt part; yett there is a great cloud whiffled about with the wynd, that is not ſettled, and it muſt fall. I dare ſay no more: Spayne is their only enemy, by whom they enioy quiett.

I HAUE ſent Mr. Branthwaite, for want of matter here, a diſcourſe *extra provinciam.* If your lordſhip wonder why I wander into Poland, my purpoſe is vpon Gabor, to ſhowe that his hopes are great, and that hee is worthy of ſome better conſideration. Whether his deſſignes ſucceed or not, it matters not, to our ends: they will nouriſh yll bloud betweene him and the emperour; and his peace cannot laſt, nor can hee bee quiett till hee bee dead. While he liues, there is no prince may bee ſo fitly vſed for the eaſe of the Lower Germany; and hee is not miſtruſted in theſe parts, to giue away any thing to the common enemy; on them only hee ſerues his turne. Butt in this theame I haue bene formerly ſo large to them that might (if they pleas'd) apprehend it, that it will bee like the viccars preaching: whatſoeuer his text were, hee had butt one ſermon; and that was enough, if it had bene followed.

I HOPE to ſerue your lordſhip at home, before the ſunne clymbe twice the northerne tropicque, where whateuer my fortune bee elſe, I wilbee found

Conſtantinople,
$\frac{2}{19}$. Decemb. 1624.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant.

I BESEECH your lordſhip, enforme mee how his majeſtie takes my earneſt deſire to retorne, and in what eſtate I ſhall find my ſelfe with his majeſtie and the duke, and what acceptance my letter hath for a ſucceſſor: my meaning is ſyncere for his majeſties true ſeruice.

From Sir ROBERT AMSTRUTHER.

Right Honorable, my good Lord,

YOUR lordſhips of the 23. of September, from Turin, I haue receaued at Hamburgh, as allſo your former: I would bee glad, that mine to your lordſhip might haue the like ſucceſſe. In my laſt, I did giue vnto your lordſhip a full accompte what I then had done with thoſe princes in the ſayd letters mentioned, who then were not ſatisfied of our gratious maſters forwardnes, although they did vnderſtand by me the counſells and intentions then on foote; but now, I hope, Mansfeilds army, together with that of Sauoy, and the bruite of the French amongſt the Switzers, will giue them a great deale of ſatisfaction.

1624. I HAUE beene ſince with the dukes of Macklenburgh, and the towne of Lubeck, and thoſe petty princes of Sax-Lowenburgh, ſcituate vppon the Elb; and albeit I doe perceaue in them a willingnes to regaine ther German liberty, and that the electorall college might bee, as formerly, equally ballanced, and a free paſſage for religion, which by the catholique league, and Auſtrian victoryes, hath of late yeares beene ſorely oppreſſed; they ſeing allſo the danger to bee allmoſt at their doores, the emperor hauing allready demanded, that diuers monaſteryes within the circle of the Lower Sax bee forthwith deliuered into the hands of the catholiques; from whence it is eaſy for them to gather, that when he hath ſubdued thoſe of the reformed religion, which adioyne vnto him, the reſt will not bee ſpared; yet, before they ſee our armyes marching, and in good forwardnes, they doe not declare themſelfes, neither dare they, as they would, doe it, being not ſafe for them to expreſſe themſelfes in writing, leaſt therby they offend the emperor. Hauing now ſounded theſe princes, and knowing their minds and intentions to concurre with ours, which yet they expreſſe not by ther letters, I am next to deale againe with the kinge of Denmark for his reſolution; to whom I can now giue a great deale of more ſatisfaction, then I could at my laſt being with him; for which I ſuppoſe he hath receaued his anſweare from the emperor of that which he ſent to him by the count of Oldenburgh; which was, that in regard the emperor required his aduiſe and ayd for reſtoring of peace and tranquillitye into the empyre, he anſweared; That in his opinion, he knew no other way but an abſolute and ſpeedy reſtitution of the count Palatine, *ad integrum*, to his honors, lands and dignityes; deſiring withall the emperors ſpeedy anſweare, adding, *periculum in morâ*. And ſo he deſired my patience vntill the receipt therof.

INTENDING to take my iourny from hence for Denmark, there hath fallen ſo much ſnow the laſt weeke, and rayne this, that it hath not as yet beene poſſible for me to trauaile: ſo ſoone as I can, I intend (God willing) to ſett forward. Although he bee a wary and circumſpect king, and at this preſent ſo courted by the emperor, that he may obtayne of him almoſt what he will, yet I doe not deſpayre of working ſome good effectes with him; if not openly, yet at leaſt by way of contribution, vnderhand. Our maſters coldneſs hath made him miſtruſtfull, and loath to bee forward: yet now, ſeing England, France, Sauoy and Venice, doe not only ſay but doe, I haue a good hope he will doe the like: howſoeuer he reſolue, I will aduertiſe your lordſhip with the firſt conueniency.

I SHOULD be glad to heare that Mansfeild were once landed in France or Flanders. I haue of late ſent a gentleman of purpoſe to England, that I may receaue full information of the ſtate of thinges there, as allſo the articles of the mariage, and the league, which will bee great inducements to this kinge, who is deſirous to ſee grounds, before he ingage himſelfe; hauing ſayd to me often before, If once I enter, I muſt bee ſure to exſpect the worſt.

THE late iarrs betwixt him and the king of Sweeden hath hindred them on both ſides from declaring themſelfes freely. They are now agreed vppon the cheife differences, which are ſcarce worthy of ſuch a diſunion as was lately like to haue growen betwixt them: there doth yet remayne ſome hart-burning, which, I hope, by time, and the induſtry of good miniſters, will be taken away.

AFTER I haue diſpatched with the king of Denmark, then I hope wee ſhall haue a generall meeting of all thoſe princes of the circle of Lower Saxony, who muſt pretend, that in regard forreign forces are entring within the empire, and it is not yet knowne what in the end they may attempt, it behoueth them, for ther owne ſafety, to ſtand vppon ther guard; and ſo, being once in readines, as it were, to defend, wee ſhall (God willing) make the beſt vſe wee can of them and theirs. Wee muſt endeauor by all meanes to diuert Tilly, who houers over them, as a falcon ouer her prey.

FROM this towne there is a fleete ready to goe for Spaine with all kind of munition, vittayle, cordage, and of powder alone, to the value of a million of rix dollers. I hope this fleete will bee ſtayed this winter; for I haue ſent word both to England, and the Low Cuntryes, that from thence theſe of this towne may bee admoniſhed, either to forbeare the ſending of ſuch commodityes to our enemyes, or otherwiſe to ſtand to ther hazard: and if this fleete bee ſtayed, as I hope it ſhall, then your lordſhip may aſſure your ſelfe, the Spaniſh fleet cannot ſet forth for Braſel; for ther fleete ſtayes only for the prouiſion they exſpect from hence.

ABOUT this towne are leauied aboue three thouſand men, in the name of the States generall; but, in effect, are for Mansfeild, and are gone from hence for the Low Cuntryes, or where the court will appoynt them. It is a wonder to ſee with what alacritye thoſe men that haue ſerued Mansfeld before, doe now addreſe themſelfes towards him againe.

I WOULD to God I were ſo well furniſhed with good newes for your lordſhip as I could wiſh; but *quod differtur, non aufertur*. I beſeech your lordſhip, in your next, to let me know whether you haue receaued my former letters, or not.

THER is an ambaſſador of the king of Denmark come to this towne lately from Spayne, France and Flanders: his negotiation was, to relayſe ſome ſhippes of that kings ſubiects, that were arreſted. He aſſured me, that count Gondemar was in readines to returne for England with new overtures. Ther is a gentleman of France, one Mr. de Haïes, arriued in this towne yeſternight: he is to goe ambaſſador for the king of Denmarke and Sweeden, and mediate this generall good worke: he aſſures me of a generall great ioye in all good patriotes harts in France, for this match and allyance.

ALTHOUGH I muſt not preſume of the king of Denmark, yet I doe not deſpayre; for he is a wiſe and prudent prince, and (God willing) I will giue vnto him good grownds and reaſons of ſtate; ſo I hope, if not openly, yet vnderhand, contribution at leaſt. So committing your lordſhip to the protection of the Almighty, I humbly take leaue, and reſt

Hamburgh, the 10. of
December, ſtilo vet.
Anno 1624.

Your Lordſhipps, to my uttermoſt power to be commanded,

ROBERT AMSTRUTHER.

Advices from Vienna *of the* 16. December, 1624.

WHILE the baſſa of Caniſia, late ambaſſador at this court, ioyned with others, were appointed commiſſioners to treate a renouation of peace with the emperor, there came aduice of an order from Conſtantinople, that the reſolution of that affaire, on behalfe of the Turks, ſhould bee referred to the prince of Tranſiluania; a thing that gaue great jealouſy, and very much diſpleaſed here; where it is thought, that this chaunge did proceed from the practice of the league, and hath renewed vehement ſuſpicions againſt Gabor; who therefore is fallen from that good conceit which his miniſters lately had gayned for him.

THERE arriued here, on Thurſday night, the baron d'Aſſy, diſpeeded in poſt from the infanta, to ſollicite the ſwift expedition and ſodaine departure of the ſouldiours appointed in the empire, to haſten the taking of Breda, before it ſhould bee ſuccored by count Mansfield; whoſe highnes doth aduiſe, That hee was preſently to paſſe with a great army of Engliſh, and to fall into Germany; but firſt to attempt the reliefe of that citty. Whereupon the marquis Spinelli was inſtantly called, and his departure ordered this day, hauing the laſt night taken leaue of the emperour. The regiment of Colalto is allready moued, and the horſe haue command to march, hauing firſt procured ſome litle mony from Morauia to ſatisfy them.

BECAUSE of the retorne of Mansfield into the empire, (which is aduiſed from all parts) it is held aſſuredly, that the electorall aſſembly ſhalbee deferrd, and that there wilbee no more mention thereof; only they will attend the preparation of defenſiue armes. Allready, in Germany, in Colne, and the other eccleſiaſticall ſtates, their thoughts are full, howe to preſerue their owne; beeing very jealous of the newe reported leuyes of the king of Swethland.

THE archduke Leopold hath held a diett in Inſpurgh, to raiſe mony from that cuntry and people, who ſhowe themſelues more and more diſcontent and yll ſatiſfied with his gouernment, for the many greeuances and extortions practiced by him. The end of that princes leuying of mony, is to ſupply men for the Valtoline. The imperiall townes haue yielded ſome contribution to Spinelli, that hee may contayne his ſouldiours, that paſſe their territoryes, in diſciplyne.

1624.

From Vienna, 21. December, 1624.

THE marquis Spinelli is departed, with order to conduct his forces to Maeſtrecht, a place thought fitt, both to giue ſuccours to Spinola in all occurrences, and to oppoſe the entry of Mansfield into the empire; butt their arriuall wilbee late, becauſe the regiment of Colalto is not farre aduanced, and the horſe march ſlowly toward Bohemia. The regiment of Shamburgh, now in Alſatia, is ordeyned to goe into the ſeruice of the Spaniard; but hee firſt requires his pay of aduance, which hee would receiue in hand from the duke of Feria, knowing the want of monyes here; and to this purpoſe hee hath ſent an antient to that duke.

THE treaty of peace with the Turks is not yett begunne, becauſe they require a village neare Strigonium for the place of meeting, which the Imperialls refuſe, as a delay, attributed to the ſtratagems of Gabor, of whom they cannot liue without ſuſpition; though hee hath written both to the emperour, and the kinge of Spaine, profeſſing, that hee will bee ready, at their pleaſure, to make warre vpon the Turke, prouided hee may bee protected, and ſeconded from that ſide; to which there is now no credit giuen, holding it out of queſtion, that all is artifice and deceipt.

THE meeting of the electors of Saxe and Brandeburgh giues here great ſuſpition of diuers effects, eſpecially becauſe the Saxe doth not communicate the conſequence thereof ſo clearly as is deſired; and therefore, to extract ſome more particulars, there are deſſigned two ambaſſadors, to bee ſent ſeuerally to them at one inſtant, while others ſhalbee diſpeeded to the eccleſiaſticall electors, and Bauare, to appoint a tyme for an imperiall diett, with ſome alteration of the *bulla aurea* for the preſent; deſyring it ſhould bee aſſoone as poſſible, and that in the place agreed vpon for the aſſembly, the electors ſhould meete a moneth before, for the treaty of the Palatine; his imperiall majeſtie enclyning to the citty of Vlm, for the commodity of the water.

TO eaſe the prouince of Morauia, there is ſpeech of ſending good numbers of ſoldiours into Hungary, to bee in readineſs to oppoſe any deſſigne in the head of Gabor.

THE ſignior Popnam is diſpatched into Italy, to procure the payment of Shamburghs regiment from the duke of Feria, who hath order to paſſe by Genoua, to borrow what monyes hee can.

To Sir GEORGE CALVERT.

Right Honorable,

I AM ſorry you haue had any trouble of mynd for the ſtay of your letters of the 18th May, vpon the way: your honor is long ſince ſatisfied, that I receiued them and their copy together, the next poſt after the aduertiſement of Mr. Branthwaite; by which I gaue his majeſtie (by your mediation) an account of my readineſs in that ſeruice; wherein I preſumed to deliuer my opinion, that although much might bee done here, yett it was neceſſary to giue ſome encouragement from thoſe parts, which would aſſure the buſineſs. Now that I have receiued by your honors of the firſt October, a confirmation of that order, which letter came to mee broken open, the couer quite torne, deliuered to the agent in Venice (of which I doubt not hee hath aduiſed) in a ſuſpected maner; you wilbee pleaſed to enforme his majeſtie, his highnes, and the duke of Buckingham, that there is expected daily an ambaſſador from Tranſiluania, with whom I will deale ſo effectually, and ouerlooke him ſo narrowly, that though I will not aduenture a promiſe for his maſter, yett I doubt not to change the preſent condition, or to putt him to ſuch a purgation, that hee will bee loath to vndergoe. I haue allready procured a diſauowing of the laſt treaty, ſecrettly, and vndiſcouered to what end, vnder couler of reuealing ſome of his laſt articles, as a frend to this ſtate; inſomuch that either they muſt retorne to the firſt deſſigne of Buda, where the difficultyes wilbee greate, or breake againe. I haue giuen intimation to Gabor, butt not by letter, (for I yett truſt him not) of his ſhame to bee ſo mutable; of his failing his frends; of his playing double with theſe; and laſtly, that hee now looſeth the opportunity of that diuerſion, of the want whereof hee complayned ſo much; that I expect a direct ouerture from him. I will omitt nothing that may bee done without ſcandall; butt the vnſettled affaires of this ſtate makes him yrreſolute: yett hee is not ſo abſolutly loſt; hee hath not his hoped wyfe, his practiſe in Poland will more ſeperate him; there only wants a 1624. playne authority to vſe his majeſties name, with other the princes colleagued; which would both make him proud, and confirme him to that vnion, if only hee were ſecured to bee comprehended, as one of them. If his majeſtie will not deſcend to any declaration, the king of Bohemia iuſtly may, and I am good for nothing. Giue mee leaue to make tryall, and I preſume I could procure him to ſend an ambaſſador, to make his owne offers, into England.

THE Jewe mentioned, ſent to Naples, is arriued; and hath had ſome acceptance there; his name is Iſaac Cormoran, a Portugall, bredd the page of Don Antonio; a ſubtile knaue, aged, all white, and a litle deafe. There were ſufficient marks and notice giuen here to the Venice ambaſſador, which I am gladd is approued, and requeſt made to him to catch him at Spallato, where hee lay 14 dayes ſicke; his companyon, a Moorfrank of Spayne. Hee tells mee, that hee wrott to intercept his inſtruction, and aduiſed the ſenate; butt now wee are agreed to watch his retorne with more care. It is yett vncerteyne what effect this motion will take; butt letters are retorned from him, (of which, this night, I acquainted the bailo, that wee might both ſearch into the ſecrett) promiſing the comming of a nuntio from the viceroy, to procure a more autentieque paſſport, and to treat of the conditions of the acceptance of an ambaſſador. If it bee true, though hee bee miſſd on the way, yett hee ſhall find ſuch an oppoſition here, that his labour ſhalbee all his reward and fruict: butt I rather thinke the Spaniard makes vſe of the treaty, then meaning to accept it; and if hee would, it ſhall not bee eaſy to perfect it.

YOUR honor will doe mee the fauour to preſent thus much to his majeſtie. It is Chriſtmas eve, and I chalenge leaue to play the trewant, to omitt diſcourſes of this place, which affoord lately no great variety. My order I will attend, and giue a good account thereof by euery occaſion. I humbly thank you for the continuance of your loue; and ſo I wiſh your honor, according to the complement of the ſeaſon, many and hapy newe yeares.

Conſtantinople, 24.
December, 1624.

From the QUEEN *of* BOHEMIA.

My Lord,

I HAUE receiued, ſince my lying-in, three letters from you of the 4. of September, 15. October, and $\frac{18}{28}$. of the ſame. I had anſweared you ſooner, but that I ſtayed, hoping euerie day to ſend ſome certaine good newes out of England, where there is therteene thouſand men a leuying for Mansfelt: what they are to doe, I know not; for the king and I are utterlie ignorant of all, though they ſay it is for our ſeruice. The king doth giue you manie thankes for your forwardneſs in his ſeruice, as you ſhall ſee by his owne letter to you. He is of your opinion concerning Bethlem Gabor, and his peace, and will ſee what meanes can be done to incourage him; and by my next I hope to ſay more to you in that point. For the mariage you write of for him, our princes in Germanie are ſo tickliſh in that, as they will hardly propound one, before they be deſired from Bethlem Gabor himſelf, or ſome vnderhand from him. Sir Robert Anſtruther is now with the princes of Germanie, from the king my father; by Sir Dudley Carletons letter you ſhall ſee what he doth there. I ſee they are all forward enough, if they had a head; but they ſtraine curtiſie who ſhoulde beginne. The king of Sweden offers as much as can be deſired: I woulde my vncle woulde doe ſo too; but he is more backwarde, then ſo neere a kinſman ſhoulde be. I haue no hope of the electour of Saxony; he will euer be a beaſt. By my next I hope to lett you know more. I will alſo ſend you a cifer, and for this time you ſhall haue all more fullie by Sir Dudley Carleton. I ame ſure you haue alreadie heard the infinite loſſe we haue all had of the braue, worthie earle of Southampton, and his ſonne the lord Wriothſlie: you know how true a frend I haue loſt in them both, and may imagine eaſilie how much my greef is for them, which hath bene redoubled by the death of my yongeſt boy ſaue one, called Louys, who died onelie of breeding of his teeth, two dayes agone; it was the pretieſt childe I had, and the firſt I euer loſt: I haue chriſtened this yongeſt of all Edward. You ſee I can ſend you nothing but deaths; onlie your wife Apſley is gone into England, to marry Sir

1624. Albert Morton, who goeth ordinarie ambaſſadour into France. I haue not yett ſeene the Dutch ambaſſadours letter you referr me to, but I ame promiſed. Honeſt Thom, I pray ſtill continue, as you haue done, to doe your beſt in thoſe buſineſſes; for I ame moſt confident of your loue to me, who ame euer, conſtantlie,

The Hagh, this 27. of
December, ſt. v.

Your moſt affectionat frend,

ELIZABETH.

I HAUE almoſt forgott to tell you, that my brothers mariage in France is all concluded. I pray commend my beſt loue to your good wife.

Superſcribed,
To Sir THOMAS ROE, *his Majeſties Ambaſſadour at* Conſtantinople.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My very good Lord,

VPPON the 16th of December I arriued at Venice, where I found Franceſco Contareni, the laſt duke, newely dead, and theſe ſeignori very buſye about the election of a newe doge, whoſe creation I muſt attend with patience; becauſe no audiences can be giuen during the *interregnum*.

IT is to be feared, that the election may come into length, becauſe the 41 who entred the laſt night into the conclaue, are diuided betwixt Nani and Erizzo; whereof the former hath 23 voyces, which are to fewe by two for the incluſion; and the latter hath 18, which are ſufficient for the excluſion: ſo that, vnleſſe the one do yeelde vnto the other, either it will proue a long conclaue, or both of them muſt miſſe; becauſe when the electors ſhall growe weary of being ſhut vp, it is likely they will reſolue vppon a third perſon, if the two competitours do ſtand obſtinate. Erizzo is abſent at this preſent, being gone to Rome with three other extraordinary ambaſſadors, to congratulate the election of the pope; in which reſpect the accommodation will proue more difficult, becauſe his frends will not yeeld, vntill they know his pleaſure.

THE conqueſt of Rhætia hath drawen on the recouery of the Valtelina, the marquis di Coeuures hauing paſſed freely through the lower and vpper Engadina, taken Bormio without reſiſtance, and forced Tirano to yeeld vppon ſuch conditions as the incloſed papers do expreſſe. He is now maſter of the beſt part of that prouince; and if he do purſue his conqueſt, he will find the preſent conjuncture very fauorable; for the ſeaſon is yet propitious, and the weather milde without colde. The Valtelineſini are moſt of them diſpoſed to caſt themſelfes vnder his protection. The forces of the pope are not able to make any reſiſtance, and the Spanyards dare not as yet appeare, for feare of drawing the ſtorme vppon themſelfes.

THE circumſtances of principall conſideration in this action are theſe:

FIRST, That the banner of the league is now diſplayed in Italye, on this ſyde of the Alpes; which is ſuch a terror vnto the pope and Spanyards, as the like hath not beene ſeene in this age.

SECONDLY, That no reſpect hath beene borne vnto the pope, in whoſe hands that prouince was depoſitated; with which proceeding he is very much ſcandaliſed, becauſe really his honnor and reputation doth ſuffer much thereby.

THIRDLY, That the Venetians, who are not wont to paſſe the tearmes of defence, haue now appeared offenſiuely, by ſending vnto the marquis di Coeuures ſuch ſuccors as he requires, accompanied with ſix peices of batterye, whereof two were halfe canon, and foure of 12 pound bullet; with which artillerye the caſtle of Tirano (wherein the marquis di Bagni, the popes general, did command) was forced to compound.

THE pope hath written two breuets of late, the one vnto the ſtate of Venice, the other vnto the duke of Sauoye; they are both of one tenor, and do runne in the ſame ſtile, *mutatis mutandis*, expreſſing his fatherly care of the preſeruation of the catholique religion, which, he ſayth, is like to ſuffer much, if any innouation ſhoulde arriue in Italye, by the drawing in of heretical *oltramontani*, who doe neuer paſſe the hills without bringing with them a dangerous infection of hereſye, from which Italy is neauer well purged long after; for the preventing of which inconueniences, he doth deſire theſe princes to giue eare vnto ſuch remonſtrances as ſhall be made vnto them in his name by his ſeuerall *nuntij*; whoſe offices, becauſe they were in both places vniforme, and of the ſame nature, I will joyne togeather, and reduce the ſubſtance of them vnto theſe propoſitions, and relate them in the name of the pope.

FIRST, He doth poſitiuely diſſwade the ſtate of Venice, and the duke of Sauoye, from attempting, or giuing way vnto any innouation in Italye, either directly or indirectly, for feare leaſt hereſye ſhould creepe in with auxiliary forces of ſtrangers, who will not ſerue without leaue to exerciſe their religion, which he doth proteſt that he will not indure.

SECONDLY, He doth except againſt the duke of Sauoye, for his leauying of Berneſi, Valeſini and Baſilienſes, as being all hereticall; and againſt the Venetians, for their hauing entertayned the count de la Tour, againſt whom he doth exclayme with much paſſion.

THIRDLY, He doth peremptorily require and command, that they ſhould forbeare from attempting any thing againſt the Valtelina, becauſe that prouince doth reſt depoſitated in his hands; and when he ſhall haue ſecured the catholique religion in that place, he doth promiſe, that he will take ſuch a courſe as ſhall ſatisfie and content all ſuch as haue any pretentions therevnto.

LASTLY, He doth profeſſe and declare, That if his admonitions cannot preuayle, he ſhall be forced to joyne his armes with the forces of the king of Spayne, and the howſe of Auſtria, to preſerue the catholique religion from corruption.

THE anſwers that haue beene returned backe, both by the ſtate of Venice, and the duke of Sauoye, are likewiſe vniforme, and of the ſame tenor; and therfore, to auoyde repetition, I will likewiſe vnite them, as I did the offices of the popes miniſters.

FIRST, That they are as vnwilling as he can be, to ſee any innouation in Italye; and that they take no pleaſure in ſpending their monny, and burthening their ſubiects, if they could poſſibly auoyd it; but being bound to haue a care of the preſeruation of the publique and their priuate liberty, which is daily vſurped vppon, they do hope, that the pope, as a prince of Italye, will concurre rather with them, who endeuor to ſerue him and themſelfes, then with thoſe who doe incroach vppon the temporall vnder ſpirituall pretences.

SECONDLY, That their leauy of proteſtants are not ſo numerous, nor of ſo dangerous conſequence, as his holines doth ſeeme to conceaue; and they muſt neceſſarily employ ſuch perſons as haue the moſt power, and beſt will to ſerue them.

THIRDLY, That the Valtelina being the marke that is principally aymed at, they cannot promiſe to ſpare it, if they ſhall haue power to recouer it, preſuming, that as they haue hitherto expected with patience ſome good fruits of the long depoſitation, ſo they hope, that his holines, who hath not beene able to diſpoſe the Spanyards to yeelde to reaſon in ſo long a time, will retire his forces out of that prouince, when the banner of the league ſhall appeare, for feare that he receaue ſome affront, which they would be very vnwilling to giue him.

LASTLY, That if he ſhould chance to reſolue to joyne his forces with thoſe of Spayne, it would proue the worſt and moſt dangerous reſolution that he could take; and therefore they doe, in all humility, deſire him to bethinke himſelfe well, before he make his ſtep, which is a precipice wherin he may be loſt before he is aware.

SINCE the ſurrender of Tirano (which doth import little leſſe than all the Valtelina) the marquis di Coeuures hath paſſed to Sondrio, where he found ſome reſiſtance; but the Venetian canon making his way, he hath conquered that towne, which is of great importance; and becauſe a French captayne of good quality had the ill fortune to be killed in the action, no quarter was giuen to theſe of the towne, who were forced to render themſelfs at diſcretion, and to ſtand to the mercy of the conqueror.

IF France do not repent without cauſe, the Spanyards are like to receaue a dangerous blowe; for the duke of Sauoye, and the conneſtable d'Eſdiguieres, do intend really to proſecute what was concluded at Suſa, as may appeare by the liſt here incloſed of the trouppes which they haue leauyed. This ſtate of Venice doth in truth concurre with more generoſity then I could haue immagined, knowing how

1624. auerſe they are from innouations in Italye; but hauing ſeene that a miſcheife cannot be cured without an inconuenience, they are contented to giue way vnto ſuch particular and priuate reſpects, as do moue the duke of Sauoy and the conneſtable to ingage themſelfs in enterpriſes, the conſequence whereof will proue of great importance, if they be well gouerned.

BY the next ordinary, your lordſhip ſhall heare from mee againe, God willing. In the meane time, I reſt

Venice, 28. Xber,
1624. ſtilo nou.

Your Lordſhips affectionat ſeruant to diſpoſe of,

J. WAKE.

From my Lord CAREW.

My Lord,

YOUR laſt, dated the 3d of September, I receaved the 11th of this preſent December; wherein you write, that you haue not receaved any from me of a freſher date then of the laſt December, now a full yeare expired. Whereby I conceave, that my letters haue miſcarried; for the 17th of June laſt, and the 14th of October following, I addreſſed two diſpatches vnto you, and delivered them to Mr. Branthwaite; of whoſe care, as I make no doubt of theire deliveryes, ſo I aſſure my ſelfe, that ſome miſfortune hath befallen them. In his behalfe you deſired my aſſiſtance to preferre him to ſome place vnder the counſell of warre. Wee had nor haue places of ymployment fitt for his quallitie, but onely two clarkes; which were deſſigned long before your letters came to my hands, who doe ſtill enioy and exerciſe the ſame. As occaſion may ſerve, wherein I may doe him a curteſie, I ſhall be readye to doe my beſt endeauour: but becauſe he never moved me in any ſuch matter, I conceave, that he doth not much affecte it; or elſe, ſeing the places are allready ſettled, in that regarde he is ſilent. Since my laſt vnto your lordſhip, which, as aboueſayd, bare date the 14th of October, I haue receaved from you one, bearing date the 20th of Auguſt, and with it two relations, the one of the 7th, the other of the 21th of the ſame monethe; and theſe, with the laſt of the thirde of September, is all that I haue receaved.

BREDA remaynes yet beſeidged by the marques Spinola, and to this hower he never planted any battery againſt it: his campe is lardge; for the circuite of his vttermoſt trenches are little leſſe then 20 myles. The prince of Orange, at the firſt, lodged very neere him, and begann earth-workes, with intent to worke into the Italian quarter: but the enemy, to prevent his purpoſes, did cutt the bankes of the river of Merke; which fruſtrated his deſſigne, being enforced to diſlodge, and to remove to Roſſendale, a greate bourge, ſome 8 miles diſtant from Breda, which place is very convenient to impeach convoyes of victualls from Antwerpe; from whence he ſent the one halfe of his army, vnder the conducte of count Henry, his brother, vnto Walpeck, a villadge in the Long-ſtraiten, to intercept ſuch convoyes of releife as ſhould paſſe from Bolduke to the Spaniſhe army before Breda. Ether of theſe places hath hindred the enemye very much: but his ſtrength of horſe ſo much overtopping the prince of Oranges, as hetherto they haue not wanted reliefe of victualls, yet it hath ſo harried out the enemyes horſes with contynuall travell, as they are now growne very weake; and ſo much rayne hath fallen, as the wayes are allmoſt impaſſable for carriadges: and beſides, the Italian quarter, by invndations, is overflowen, inſomuch as the Spaniards and the towne haue miſerable lodgings; but eſpecially in the enemies quarters, where noe dry place is to be founde. The contention is, whoe ſhall be firſt famiſhed; which, in probabillity, muſt be the marques Spinola; for the towne hath yet 5 monethes victualls remayninge. Farthermore, beſides mortallity, (incident to winter ſiedges) both horſe and foote in Spinola's army (weary of the ſiedge) dayly runne away; and a generall mutinie is expected, for want of paye.

THIS laſt weeke 25 Holland men of warre (and in every of them 100 land-ſoldiers) are paſſed by Dover, and bounde for Todos Santos in Braſill; who vndoubtedly will arrive there before the Spaniſh fleete, (which hath beene long in preparinge) to diſplant the Hollanders there ſettled.

OUR late regiments, whereof in my former letters I gave you notice, are by ſicknes infinitely weakned; and amonge other men of note, (whoe you much affected)

affected) the erle of Southampton and his ſonne are deade; they dyed both in one weeke, the father overliving the ſonne ſome 4 or 5 dayes. 1624.

THE match with France proceeds with a ſwift foote, and is abſolutely concluded: but what the articles of the treaty are, what the dower, or other conditions agreed on, I am ignorant. The duke of Buckingham is deſſigned to bring her over, but the tyme of her comminge is vncertayne: but, thankes be to God, the amity betweene England and France was never likelyer to hold and continewe, then at this preſent.

THE French, vnder the conduct of the marques Coevre, haue almoſt reduced all the Griſons out of the Spaniſh hands. They haue alſo entred the Valteline; and doe ſo well proſper in the enterpriſe, as I hope within a ſhorte tyme it will be regayned, and the ancient inhabitants (formerly baniſhed) reeſtabliſhed in theire owne poſſeſſions. Monſ. de Digueres, the old conſtable of France, is in Lumbardy with a competent army, with whome the duke of Savoy ioynes. No memorable act hath beene yet performed. Genoa is iealous that ſome attempt will be made vppon them, and they feare that Savona will be the firſt place attempted. Thus you may ſee, that France and Spayne are like to fall into a warre.

HIS majeſties army, conſiſting of 12900 foote, vnder the conduct of count Manſfelt, are now at Dover, ready to be embarqued. The liſt of colonells, captaines, and officers, I ſend you heereincloſed: theire place of landing is neere vnto Callis, where 10000 French foote, and 3000 horſe, (whereof parte of them are allready come to Dover, raiſed by him in Germany) are daily expected; ſo as his army will be aboue 30000 horſe and foote, attended with 12 or 18 feild-peeces for batterye. Which way he meanes to marche to the Palatinatt, is ſeacrettly carried: but the feare of his comminge hath cauſed Flanders, Artois, Hennolt, Namures, Leidg, Luxenburge, *&c.* to put themſelues in armes; all the country repayre with theire moveables to the walled townes. God graunt him good ſucceſſe; for, vndoubtedly, his comming into Germany will make a greate alteration in the empire: for thoſe princes, which haue hetherto carried themſelues newtrall, and ſlowe to take armes, will rouſe themſelues, and raiſe vpp theire ſpiritts, to be freed from the yoke of Auſtria, vnder the which they haue a longe tyme groaned. For the guarde of the tranſportinge of theſe troopes to lande in France, 4 of his majeſties ſhipps, and 3 greate marchants, are to wafte them over; for the Dunkerkers are bold and ſtrong att ſea: ſo as, without a guarde, ſmall veſſells, loaden with men, will be eaſely diſtreſſed; and of late they haue taken many Engliſh bottomes, tradinge with the Vnited Provinces.

THE younge duke of Brunſwicke is now at the courte, and lodgeth at St. James's, the prince his houſe, and putts himſelfe into this army, vnder count Manſfelt; and the king hath honored him with the garter, and alſo the erle of Saliſbury. No ſooner ſhall count Manſfelt be tranſported, our next worke is, to haſten away the ſupplies deſſigned for Ireland, towards the which all things are in a readines, and I hope they will be there by the laſt of January at the fartheſt. Then followes the ſetting forth of 12 of his majeſties ſhipps, attended on with 90 others: but for more particulars thereof, becauſe ſome of my former letters haue miſcarried, I forbeare to ſpeake.

THE lord of Kenſington is created erle of Holland in Lincolneſheire. The queene of Bohemia is ſafely delivered of a ſonne, who, as I thinke, is named Edward. Sir Edward Villers (as it is ſayde) hath compounded with Sir Richard Morriſon for the precedencie of Mounſter, whoe had the graunt of it, vppon the death of the erle of Thomond. Sir John Hollis, who was baron of Houghton, is created erle of Clare. The lady Willoughby, mother to the lord Willoughby, is dead. The lord of Kerry in Ireland, and Florence McCartie, are committed (vppon ſome ſuſpition of miſdemeanour) to the Tower, but yet are not queſtioned withall. Sir Noell Carroone, the ancient ambaſſador for the States Generall, is dead, and none, as yett, is appointed to ſupply his roome. The lord Cromwell is created viſcount of Lecale in Ireland. The good old erle of Nottingham is alſo deade; and the new erle, his ſonne, hath no other inheritance by his death, then the barony of Effingham, little better worth then 100 *l. per ann.* Sir Francis Fane is created erle of Weſtmoreland: and the lord St. John of Bletſoe is in like manner created erle of Bullingbrook in Lincolneſheire. Sir James Ley is made lord treaſurer of England; and his ſucceſſor in the Kings-benche ſhalbe (as is ſayde) Sir Randolph Crew, his majeſties

1624. majeſties ſericant. The lord Say and Seale is created a vicount; but of what place, I haue forgotten. Sir Edward Herbert, the late ambaſſador in France, is created baron of Caſtle-iſland in the county of Kerry, in Ireland: and the lord treaſurer is likewiſe created baron of Ley in Devonſheire.

I AM ſure you haue heard, that the kings ſhipp, the Speedewell, was caſt away vppon the Weelings, within 2 leagues of Vluſhing. When ſhe firſt brake vppon the ſands, the count Mansfelt was aboard her, and brought off by a pinke; but not being able to weare of, within 24 howers after, ſhe brake. John Chidley the captaine, and divers others, with greate difficulty, were ſaved; yet the maſter, and aboue 150 periſhed, and amongſt them ſundry German counts and barons of count Mansfelts followers. Wee dayly expect the comminge hether of the prince Janvile, now duke of Shevreux; whoſe preparations, for himſelfe and his attendants, is ſo greate and magnificent, as is almoſt not to be credited. Thus you ſee, that tryumphes of nuptialls, and the immenſe charge of preparation for a warr, draynes the kings coffers: but our hope is, that the next ſeſſion of parlament (which beginns the 16th of February) will grant lardge ſubſidies, to beare out the future chardge, which is like to contynew for a long tyme.

SIR John Wentworth, in paſſing betweene Vluſhing and England, with divers others, was taken by the Dunkerkers; where they remayne, vntill theire ranſomes be payd. They make good booty of all of our nation they can take: but my hope is, that they will ſhortly repent theire bold enterpriſes vppon his majeſties ſubiects; for the effecting whereof, order is allready taken, and certaine of the kings ſhipps are ordayned for that ſervice. The erle of Mountgomery is ſworne a counſellour. Hetherto the erle of Briſtoll hath not beene queſtioned withall, but lives retyred at Sherborne. Sir Walter Aſton, his majeſties ambaſſador in Spayne, hath obtayned lycence to retourne, but to leave an agent there.

I BESEECH you to preſent my ſervice to your lady; vnto whome, and your ſelfe, my beſt affections ſhall not be wantinge.

Savoy, this laſt of
Decemb. 1624.

Your Lordſhips ancient trew frend to ſerue you,

G. CAREW.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

BREDA holds out as well as the two ſkourges of plague and famine will ſuffer. The thyrd, of warre, the towne is not much troubled with, having as yet no ſhott made againſt it, otherwiſe then at random, nor no attempt ſo much as vpon any one of the outworkes. The ennemye hath the ſame ſufferings of ſicknes and want, but is not otherwiſe much moleſted by eyther of his excellencyes armyes; onely that of Roſendale ſent out all the horſe this laſt weeke by night, to give a camiſado to nyne troopes of horſe that lay neare the marquis Spinolas quarter: but finding double trenches at an auenue which they looked not for, before they could make a paſſage through both, the alarum was taken, and they returned.

THERE is now a new worke in hand for the damming vp of the Marck, the river which comes from Breda, about Seuenberghen, to make the water ſwell above that place, and drowne the ennemyes workes, wherby to give paſſage to botes to the towne: which for that purpoſe are drawne vp, laden with victualls and munition, above the dam. This ſtratagem is very vnlikely to take effect; but may ſerue to keepe thoſe in the towne in heart, when they ſhall ſee they are not neglected; and therby hold out the longer, to reape the benefitt of ſuch accidents as tyme may vnexpectedly produce.

HERE are come letters from Paris, diſpatched from thence by poſt over land, from the States ambaſſador Langrac, advertiſing, that newes is come to that court, that his majeſty hath enjoyned count Mansfelt not to touch any of the Spaniſh dominions; which doth much abate the hope the States conceaved of that diverſion: but it ſeemes by intercepted letters, the ennemy is not free from iealouſye; which ſpeake of 34000 foote and 4000 horſe now rayſing on that ſyde, to make count Mansfelt reſiſtance; who by the ſayd intercepted letters hath the title of *el mas moderno traidor a ſu mag*$^{d.}$ *Catt*$^{ca.}$ *y el mas valiente inquietador de ſus reynos.*

Withall

1624.

Withall I obſerved, having had a view of thoſe letters, a ſuperſcription from the cardinal de la Queua, from Bruxells, to the marquis Spinola at the camp before Breda, in theſe formall words: [*Al ill$^{mo.}$ y ex$^{mo.}$ ſ$^{r.}$ marques Spinola, mi ſ$^{r.}$ del conſ$^{o.}$ de eſtado de ſu mag$^{d.}$ y ſu cap$^{n.}$ g'n'al en el Palatinato, y m$^{ro.}$ de campo g'n'al en Flandes*]. Which open avowing the Spaniſh invaſion and poſſeſſion of the Palatinat, doth meritt other revenge, then the reſpect his majeſty ſheweth in forbearing the Spaniſh dominions.

THE High Duch troopes leavyed by count Mansfelt, part of them (about 1800) ſett ſayle three dayes ſince from Skiedam towards Douer, in ſuch buſſes as were here prepared for the tranſport of the Engliſh into France, yf count Mansfelt will make vſe of them. The like number is come to Amſterdam, which a commiſſary is gone to fetch through land, to tranſport after the ſame manner as the other. The horſe which are leavying here, are not yet neare readynes.

THERE was no meanes to hold the duke of Brunſwick longer then the 16th of this laſt, when he went from hence towards England. The count de la Tour, wee vnderſtand, ſince his departure, hath taken conditions of the commonwealth of Venice, to be generall of the ſtrangers which ſerve that ſtate.

VPON newes of the Spaniards arming ſo largely for Braſile, and tranſporting all ſeamen and ſoldiers they can make in Portugall, or, in effect, in all Spayne, into thoſe remote parts, for recovery of la Baya, the States have reſolved of an extraordinary fleete to lye vpon the coaſt of Spayne, of 18 great ſhipps, and two pinnaces: which ſhewes the good will they have to take the opportunity of an invaſion; but *deſunt vires*.

THEY likewiſe ſett out the 8 great ſhipps they heretofore promiſed in ayde of the Weſt-Indian company, which make ready 17 more, beſides thoſe now putt to ſea with this wind; the whole fleete being to bee commaunded by one Veron, a Zelander.

THERE is a priſe brought into Zealand of 300 cheſts of ſugar, taken on the coaſt of Spayne, with an Engliſh ſhip comming out of Dunkerke, bound (as they ſay here) for Spayne, and richly laden with tapiſtrye and linnen. The ſhip the Zelanders have diſcharged, paying the fraught; but confiſcate the goods.

THE admirall, Wilkins of Amſterdam, who tooke la Baya, is returned with 12 ſhipps laden onely with ſalt; which anſweares not the expectation was rayſed by that mans ſucceſsfull beginnings. Thus I reſt

Hagh, this 6th of
January, 1625.
ſtylo novo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

From the Same. Account of Tranſactions in Germany *and* Holland *continued.*

My very good Lord,

THE ennemy, for this fortnight paſt, hath drawne nearer to Breda with three batteryes, from which they batter the towne *en ruyne*; but as yet have done no more hurt, then the beating downe the windmills vpon the ramparts; which breeds ſmall diſcommodity or annoyance to the defendants, having both watermills, and other helpes, wherwith to grind theyr corne, in the towne: ſo as the garriſon there give good hope of theyr holding out, till all fayſable wayes can be both thought of, and putt in tryall, for theyr deliverance; which to compaſſe, the States are very ſollicitous, holding ſtill two armyes in the field, (the one at Watwick, commaunded by count Henry; the other at Roſendal, vnder count Erneſt) wherwith to moleſt the ennemy (whoſe army is reduced to a very ſmall proportion, not exceeding 12000 foote, and 4000 horſe); and omitting no indeavour, eyther by dykes or ſluces, to incommodate the ennemyes camp with inundations, wherby to putt victualls into the towne. Moreover, a new leavy is here making of 5000 foote, and 2000 horſe, to be ready againſt March next: the foote in three regiments; the firſt of 2000 French, rayſed and commaunded by the count of Candal; the other two, each of 1500 High Duch, vnder two old coronels of that nation, Hawwelt and Vick: of the horſe, divided in 20 companyes, the count of Styren hath 5 of High Duch, of which nation there are 7 free ones. The duke of Bouillon hath 4 of

1624. French; the marſhall Chaſtillon, the marquis of Rouillac, and monſ. de la Force, each one; and the count Pompey, a Veroneſe, hath alſo one of ſuch he likes beſt, who is the firſt Italian that ever bare charge in the ſervice of this ſtate. Another company is added, as ſupernumerary, for my lord Montjoy; and choyſe being made of active officers, it is to be believed, that the warre will begin ſooner then vſuall, and more worke wilbe found the ennemy then heretofore. In the meane tyme, Lambert Charles, governour of Nimmeghen, hath taken, by eſcalado, the towne of Goch in Cleveland; a place of much importance for the ſituation, and the more for that count Henry Vandenburgh, having his goverment of Guelders ſo neare it, made it the place (being the moſt active of all the cheifes of the Spaniſh army) where he was wont to frame his projects. The exploict was done on Friday night, the $\frac{17}{7}$th of this preſent, an hower before day, with 1500 men; who going out of Nimmeghen on the Thurſday in the evening, the governour of Goch, called Tourlan, (liuetenant coronell of the prince of Simays regiment) had notice of it; and cauſing his men to be in armes, who were about 600, in three companyes, remayned vp till almoſt to the inſtant the exploict was executed; when, in opinion, the deſſigne was vpon ſome other neighbouring places, (the governours whereof he had advertiſed by expreſſe meſſengers of our mens being abroade) he retyred himſelf, and gave leyſure to our men to enter by eſcalado, neare one of the towne ports, which they brake inſtantly by hammers they found in a ſmythes ſhop neare the gate. The other three ports, being barrikaded, held out, till they were taken by ſo many ſeverall ſieges, the Saturday and Sunday following; and the caſtle, in which the greateſt part of the garriſon retyred, annoyed our men very much by canon and muſquett ſhott, till Munday; when a ſuccour of 1000 men, comming from Weſel, Guelders, and other places, was defeated at the entrye, and about 300 taken priſoners; and the governour, being wounded in the bellye, (of which he is ſince ſayd to be dead) capitulated to render vpon honorable conditions; but methinckes, that he who ſuffers himſelf to be driven to ſuch extremitye in ſuch occaſions, as to goe out in his ſhyrt, deſerves more honour then the moſt ample capitulation can be made. Wee heare that Don Gonzales de Cordoua, with 10 men out of every company of the marquis Spinolas army, is gone in great haſt, vpon the firſt newes of the loſſe of the place, in opinion to recover it by meanes of the caſtle: but when he vnderſtands that all is loſt, in all apparence, he will returne as he went: for by reaſon of the nearenes of Rhees and Emmerick, the place is ſo provided of all things neceſſary for defence, that it cannot be caryed otherwiſe then by ſiege. For the reſt, count Mansfelts army hath no other want but of a favorable wind to ioyne his troopes, and putt them in the field, being all ready in ſeverall rendezvous: 13000 Engliſh and 300 light horſe at Douer, 5000 High Duch and 400 Ruyters in theſe provinces, and 2000 French cuiraciers, with ſome foote, at Bullen. It is yet vncertayne where this army ſhall ioyne, or what way it ſhall take. Theſe countrey fleetes putt to ſea one after another, with hope not onely to maintayne what is already wonne in Braſile, but to make greater conqueſts; to which purpoſe, wee have newes from Spayne, by letters of the 3d of this month, that Ermitas men have landed in the South ſea, vpon the riuer of Lima, and believe firmely, that Willekens, vice-admirall, who tooke la Baya, is become maſter of Angola on Africa ſide, oppoſite to Braſile; from whence the Spaniards and Portugalls being wont to tranſport an infinite number of Moores for the Eaſt Indyes, the taking of that place is held of as much conſideration and importance as that of la Baya, which the priſoners brought hether by Willekens doe alſo avow. Wee are advertiſed, that the Portugalls, who parted from Liſbone in Nouember laſt, with 20 great gallions, and 4000 men, have vndertaken, without the helpe of the Caſtilians, to recover la Baya; but Willekens, a man of iudgement, with whome I have ſpoken of that matter, vſeth good arguments, grounded vpon reaſon of warre, to conclude the contrary. And yf the Portugalls fayle of their firſt attempt, the Hollanders are like to continue for ever maſters of the place.

THE laſt I haue from your lordſhip are of the 31. of October, with one for the queen, which ſhe takes time to anſweare; but at all times, and all fitt occaſions, remembers your lordſhip with much fauour; and yf your purpoſe holde of returning this way, you will finde a goode and gratious wellcome. But a letter I haue lately ſeene from my lords of the counſell to your lordſhip, counſeling in ciuil terms, though not commaunding, your continuance in that charge, makes me belieue, we ſhall not ſee you here in haſt.

I THINCK I did not forgett to aduertiſe your lordſhip, how the old count de la Torre hath taken conditions of the ſtate of Venice, whether he went ſecretly, when before he had conditioned with count Mansfelt to be liuetenant-general of his armie; which is ill taken in England, where the duke Chriſtian of Brunſwick is made knight of the garter, after many more honors done him, for his encouragement.

I KNOW not whether I aduertiſed your lordſhip, in my laſt, of the death of prince Louys, two dayes after the chriſtening of Edouard; which the queene takes ſtill heauely, being the firſt loſſe ſhe euer had in that kinde. We haue loſt here an honeſt gentleman, Sir Thomas Conwey, (brother to Mr. ſecretary) of the camp diſeaſe; whoſe othet brother, Sir Fulke Conwey, is lately dead of a miſchance by fier in Ireland. Thus I wiſh your lordſhip, with your noble lady, health, with all happines, euer reſting

Hagh, this $\frac{17}{27}$. of
January, 162$\frac{4}{5}$.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

Right Honorable, my very good Lord,

I DEPARTED from Turin vppon the 4th of December by this account, and did ſpend fifteene days in a dull trauaile downe the riuer Po; where arriuing late euery night, and parting early in the morning, *tanquam canis ad Nilum*, could neither ſee nor learne any thing worthy the relation. When I came to Venice, which was vppon the 17th of the ſame month, I found my ſelfe imbayed, as it were, in a dead lake; for with the death of the doge, Franceſco Contarini, who was buried the day before my arriuall, all publique buſineſſe and negotiations were likewiſe dead and buried; ſo that I was forced to liue as a priſoner, confined to my howſe three weekes, vntill theſe ſeigniori, who doe as obſtinately contend for this dignity, as if it were ſomething more then titular, could agree vppon the choice of a newe prince.

THESE are the reaſons why your lordſhip hath not heard from mee of late; and now that I beginne to bee ſetled here, I will not faile to ſalute you by euery ordinary, if I may know where you are.

IT was the 8th of this month, *ſtilo novo*, before I could make my ſolemne enterance into this towne; the newe doge, Giouanni Cornaro, hauing beene choſen onely vppon the 4th, crowned vppon the 5th, and three dayes employed by him in ſetling himſelfe. I was met at the iſland of Saint George with 36 ſenators in ſcarlet, and the cheiſe of the trouppe was the caua P. Angelo Contareni, lately returned from an embaſſage out of France, who did giue mee the welcome, in the name of the prince of the ſtate, and accompany mee to my howſe, with as much ceremony, as if I had neuer ſeene it before; although I had languiſhed there three weekes in expectation of this formality, which was the gate by which I muſt of neceſſity enter.

THE next day, being the 9th, the ſame caua P. accompanied with the ſame number of ſenators, did fetch me from my howſe in the morning, and conduct me into the college, vnto the prince; vnto whom I preſented my letters, and made a complimentall oration, expreſſing his majeſties good affection to this ſtate, without deſcending vnto any particularities, becauſe the audience was publique: and hauing, in anſwer, receaued a uery harty expreſſion of the zealous deuotion of this ſtate to the ſeruice of his majeſtie, and a great many of good words, which did reflect vppon my perſon, I was fairely diſmiſſed, and reconducted by the ſame caua P. and ſenators to my howſe, and there ended all our ceremonies.

THE day after, being the 10th, the French ambaſſador did comply with the newe doge; and vppon the 11th, the ambaſſador of the States did performe the like office. After which ceremonyes, I thought it fit to let the good olde prince breath one daye; and therfore, forbearing to trouble him vppon Sunday, I did not aske for a ſecond audience vntill Munday the 13th of this month; which being immediately accorded me, I did beginne my negotiation.

1624. THE Spanyards are ſtrongly fortifyed at Chiauenna and Chiua; and the rigidneſſe of the weather doth hinder the marquis di Coeuures from paſſing further. He did intend once to haue built a fort neere the quarter of the Spanyards; but the hardneſſe of the earth, in this ſeaſon, did diuert him. Bormio is now attempted, but not with great hope of ſucceſſe; for the fort is royal, the earth impenetrable, at this tyme the weather ſo colde, and the ſnowe there ſo deepe, that ſoldiers cannot incampe and lye open: yet is Salici ſent to diſcouer; and he, hauing taken the firſt auenues, ſeaſed himſelfe on the Bourg, and cut of the water that doth goe to the fort, doth incourage the marquis to come on, aſſuring him, that the defendants, fewe in number, vnprouided of victuals, deſtitute of ammunition of warre, ill-payed, and deſperate of ſecource, will yeelde as ſoone as they ſhall be inueſted. Whereuppon the marquis is gone towards the place with the groſſe of his army, but without canon; becauſe he will not ingage his honor in an enterpriſe, whereof he hath no reaſon to preſume of good ſucceſſe.

I DID write to your lordſhip uppon the 28th of December; and ſince that time, this is the firſt opportunity that hath preſented it ſelfe of writing againe; which I haue imbraced as willingly, as I will do all others hereafter. Our match with France is concluded; and before the end of this month, I thinck, the prince will enioye his miſtreſs.

COUNT Mansfelt is diſpatched out of England with an army of 13000 men; and on the frontiers of France there are as many more attending of him. The duke of Sauoye, and the conneſtable of France, will be in the feilde about the beginning of February with a potent armye, to make a diuerſion. This ſtate doth proceede generouſly; and indeed, I did neuer yet ſee any criſis of this nature haue better *ſigna concoctionis*. A little helpe from your parts would do us much good. I will here kiſſe your faire ladyes hands, with your leaue, and euer reſt

From Venice, the 18. Jan.
1625, ſtilo novo.

Your Lordſhips faithfull and affectionat ſeruant,

I. WAKE.

To the Earle of ARUNDELL.

My Lord,

I HAVE receiued 3 of your lordſhips commands, in recommendation of Mr. Petty; whoſe owne woorth, and profeſſion of learning, and loue of noble ſciences, are ſufficient inducements, not only to receiue him with all curteſye according to his meritt, but to aſſiſt him with whatſoeuer is in my meanes or power; beeing glad that I haue any occaſion to ſhow the reuerence I beare, eauen to thoſe arts that are aboue my vnderſtanding: but beeing ſo much valewed by your lordſhip, and comming vnder your fauor, (of whom I ſincerely deſire to deſerue ſomwhat, and whom I honor as a protector of vertuous men, and vertuous vndertakings) I hope hereby alſo to giue your lordſhip ſome teſtemony of my deſire to do you ſeruice. I haue long expected him, beeing come into the Archepelago in companye of one that hath beene two months in my houſe, who left him at the iſland of Millo, vpon a Venetian ſhip, reſolued firſt to viſitt Smyrna, and perhaps ſome more of the ancient churches. I haue heard of his ſafe arriuall there, but nothing from himſelfe, nor of his purpoſe. I doubt he ſhall fynd little woorthy his paynes in thoſe rude parts, where barbariſme hath ſpitefully trodden out all woorthy relicques of antiquitye. Some few medalls or coynes he may fynd rarely; but bookes haue beene ſo often viſited, that I thincke Duck-lane is better furniſhed then the Greeke church. I haue beene very curious, and haue ſeene many old, only to bee eſteemed for age, of vnknowne authors, or of meane ſubiects; or, if better, meanly handled: ſome I haue taken, as markes that I haue beene diligent, but cannot boaſt of them. Statues, columns, or anticque woorkes in ſtone, Mr. Marſham, while he liued, hath ranſacked the countrye, to whom I did all the help I was able; and (as I doubt not, but he hath acknowledged to your lordſhip; for I found him to mee very ingenuous) I did him as many curteſyes as I could, both for his profitt, and other contentment. In that kynd I only haue gotten one, which I ſent for a great way, in expectation of curioſytye, and haue kept yt two yeare, not hauing ſckill enough to thincke it woorth the portage, much leſs the preſentment in England: it was taken at Lampſacum in Aſya, beeing a halfe lyon of white marble, the face halfe renverſed, holding a bulls head in his pawes;

but the noſe, forehead, and eyes broken off, otherwiſe it ſeemes a peece of art. 1624. All I can ſay, is, that if God ſend Mr. Petty hither, I will no other wittnes then his owne, how I receiue, and how ready I wilbe to joyne with him, for your lordſhips ſatisfaction: but I am in ſome doubt, (not that I would haue any of his frends feare, before more cauſe) that he is fallen vpon ſome miſchance; hauing receiued a rumor, that he ſhould bee ſhipt from Smirna 40 dayes ſince, and no newes of him; ther hauing beene a moſt terrible ſtorme vpon Twelfe-night, in which foure ſhips, and one gally, were caſt away betweene this and the Caſtles, that came from Scio, and other the parts of the Arches: many men drowned, and many ſaued; among which, one, a phiſitian I ſent for, now at laſt come to mee, recouered out of the jawes of death. If he were ſhipped on any of them, except he bee eſcaped on the Aſyan ſhoare, wher is no leſs perill of roagues, then at ſea of waues, his ſafety may bee ſuſpected: but my hope is better, becauſe the aduice I receiued of his departure, comes not directly from the Engliſh there reſident. I keepe many letters, directed to him, by mee; and ſhall, within fewe dayes, receiue more certayntye, becauſe I haue written to Smyrna about him, and wiſhing his repayre hither. Your lordſhip will not beleeue the woorſt; becauſe rumor is a falſe meſſenger, and I haue not much better author.

I HAUE lately fallen into a way that may leade mee to ſome things ancient, and of eſtimation; and doe hope to procure, by meanes of the patriarch, ſome rare ſtatues from Alexandria, which was *deliciæ Romanorum*: one I haue heard of, a negro of black marble, a peice not to bee matched. Beſides, he hath told mee of a little iſland, the ſacred place of the buriall of all the ancient Greekes, utterly vninhabited, and as yet vnſearcht. By his meanes, I may procure ſome bookes; but they are indeed Greeke to mee: one only he hath giuen mee, for his majeſtie, with expreſs promiſe to deliuer yt; beeing an autographall bible intire, written by the hand of Tecla the protomartyr of the Greekes, that liued in the tyme of St. Paul; and he doth auerr yt to bee true and authenticall, of his owne writing, and the greateſt antiquitye of the Greeke church.

I RECEIUED lately letters from one Petro Medici, ſolliciting a command to make ſearch in Morea, to take vp carts to open the ground, and to buy hawkes, for his majeſtie. The laſt he may doe without any prohibition; but I woonder that he, beeing borne there, and praticque in Turkiſh manners, ſhould require things that no vizier dares giue. For mony he may doe more with a caddee, that is, 10 dollers, than I can motion here: yet I would not, the fayling ſhould reſt on mee. I made a requeſt in writing, in the name of his majeſtie, and had a curteous anſwere, That his majeſtie ſhould command any thing in theſe dominions; but I had a check for my ſelfe, to mooue a matter which they ſuppoſe is dangerous. They are ſo jealous of that coaſt, vpon a rumor of the duke of Neuers ſhips in the clowds, and of his new order, that ſhould plant themſelues ſomwhere in that countrye, that the vizier proteſted, he durſt not giue a command to putt a ſpade into the ground, nor to mooue a ſtone, eſpecially by a chriſtian, leaſt the Spahees and Timarrs ſhould riſe, as if it were done to build forts for them that will neuer trouble them; ther hauing beene two alarums lately, that Patras and caſtle Torneys was taken by thoſe moſt fearefull cauallieros. If any good oportunitye, I will not omitt yt, attending only the comming of Mr. Petty, to giue light to my ignorance. Ther appears a little calme after the many tempeſts in this ſtate; but the Perſian holds what he had gotten, and prepares for a new warr. The peace made with Abaſſa baſſa is doubly feyned; the breach with the Tartars vnſoundly healed; Bethlem Gabor is in new motion. And this is the ſubſtance of all I am able to enforme your lordſhip, humbly deſiring to bee eſteemed

Conſtantinople,
$\frac{20}{30}$. Jan. 1624.

Your Lordſhips ſeruant,

THO. ROE.

To Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

YOUR lordſhip knew mee once to bee a very merry man, and though age and trauells haue cooled, they haue not quenchd my nature. This I ſay for my excuſe, that reſoluing to rejoyce this paſt Chriſtmas, I haue beene a truant in paying the debt of correſpondence, fynding three of your lordſhips letters of October and Nouember calling vpon mee: but if I had beene more diligent, I had yett wanted matter, theſe people ſleeping in ſecuritye; and a reſolution what to promiſe for Bethlem Gabor, on whom are all my thoughts bent, then vnripe. Your firſt doth accuſe mee of a former long ſilence; but of that I am not guilty; the diſpatches
Sept. 5. that ſhould haue arriued lately, are in the margin, to the laſt of myne. In ſome of
20. Octob. 5. them, your lordſhip may remember, that I gaue you intimation, that I tooke occaſion,
12. vpon the peace made by Bethlem Gabor with the emperor, to open ſome poynts
31. therof to the vizier, who was utterly ignorant; yet with ſuch reſeruation, that I
Nou. 14. might preſerue his creditt; which wrought ſo well, that I procured a meſſenger to
27. bee ſent to him, and orders to the baſſa of Buda, that might recall the one, and giue impediment to the other, in proceeding in the treaty; wherin the emperor only ſought to procure a prolongation vpon the old articles for longer tyme, the terme of that beeing expireable the next yeare; that beeing ſecure on this ſyde, he might convert all his forces toward the Lower Germany, and leaue himſelfe a quarrell open for Vatch, whenſoeuer he ſhould bee ready for yt. This hath taken ſo perfect effect, as if I had beene there with *plena potentia* to gouern yt; and the prince hath returned anſwere, made many new propoſitions, offered to renew armes, and referrd himſelfe to the chriſtian ambaſſadors reſident. The vizier hath demanded our aduiſes, and hath had mine. Ther is not tyme afforded mee to bee lardge, eſpecially beeing to uſe a cyphar; but the ſubſtance, I know, wilbe pleaſing: The grand ſignor beeing not deſirous to make an actuall breach, nor yet to looſe Gabor, thus farr it is agreed; That a command abſolute ſhalbe ſent to him, to annihilate and diſavow his laſt treatye, as made without authoritye, not beeing *ſui juris*; and for actuall declaration therof, that Gabor ſhall arme, and ſummer in Hungarye, vpon the border of the riuer Tiſſa, his confines, to attend occaſion, and to preuent any ayds to bee rayſed by the emperor, and to giue him tyme to ſeeke alliance or protection of any chriſtian prince, that hath a will to make uſe of him: another to the baſſa of Buda, to diſſolue all treatye, and to bee in a readines on the frontyre: ſo that the peace of Zitwa ſhall runne out. More I cannot ſafely nor conveniently enlardge; it is enough, that new occaſions are miniſtred, if they may bee taken. And of theſe beginnings, how little ſoeuer they ſeeme, your lordſhip may promiſe your ſelfe very great effects: I cannot ſay, they are done, becauſe not gone; but they are written, and faythfull promiſe of their diſpatch within 3 dayes.

To keepe the prince in heart, ther is added a letter imperiall, promiſing to hold him in conſtant protection; and that ther ſhalbe nothing granted, or not avayleable, at the port in theſe affayres, vpon any change of miniſters, without his knowledge, nor in his prejudice. And now, if the princes of any league thincke him of ſeruice, they may take him; for I am perſwaded, he wilbe agayne on foote. Your lordſhip doe mee the fauor, in my humble name, to kyſs the hands of her majeſtie and the kyng of Bohemia. The buſines is now in action, and takes vp my inſtant tyme: lett this excuſe preſerue mee; I will not write, vntill I can ſay, It is done: what is doeing, your lordſhip will communicate. I make no doubt, the Duch ambaſſador will giue lardger relations; to him I referrd formerly what wee had deſſigned, and he hath gouerned himſelfe in a more regular way then uſuall, and in this buſines wants no diligence, to his creditt: I am content he uſe his oratorye in amplifycation, ſo he will leaue mee my poetrye: *Hos ego verſiculos feci*: which the deſpite of the French ambaſſador doth verefye for mee, who hauing order to vnite, and hauing giuen his promiſe, becauſe he was not the leader, as he would bee in all things, as yet retyres; but he muſt ſtand in, or *palinodium canere*. The Venetian, after their reſerued manner, hath done as much as can bee expected, and with mee keepes very good concurrance. Your lordſhip once wrote mee, that you had procured an order from his excellencie the prince of Orange, to reprehend ſharply the States conſull reſident at Algier; who, notwithſtanding, hath continued not only to make a faction agaynſt my labors of peace; but hath ſpent mony in yt, and uſed the uttmoſt of his creditt in an envious oppoſition, for what ends I cannot conceiue; yet at laſt I haue made yt a perfect woorke. The peace is proclaymed in the councell-houſe and cytty; the articles made here by mee with their commiſſioners, ſigned by the baſſa, *diuan*, *mufty*, *caddees*, and captayns; and a meſſenger ſent to his majeſtie with their letters, and the inſtrument ſealed; all our nation ſett at libertye, beeing a great number, wherof diuers are gone home; but all free, only ſome deteyned for hoſtage of a few of their people, by us couenanted to bee deliuered; for which alſo I haue taken order. It is a buſines I haue much affected, and doe much rejoyce and thancke God for the good ſucceſs, earneſtly deſiring your lordſhip, that a preſent ſpeedy caſtigation may bee diſpatched to that ill ſpiritt, leaſt he blaſt, by his malice, a good fruict, while the bloſome is tender.

Counſel-lors.
Arch-prieſt.
Judges.

IN your lordſhips laſt letter of Nouember, you conceiue I haue had ſome aduice from Mr. Trumbull. I know him, and I loue him; but ther hath paſſd no exchange betweene us: if it bee my fault, I will mend yt. In that part therof written by your lordſhips hand, you intimate from her majeſtie, that I ſhall expect ſome directions from her by the next, for which you attend a diſpatch from England: *totus ſum promptus*; but I hope to prevent yt, and to haue done, a little tymely, that ſhalbe as acceptable as much more, too late, of which my next ſhall bring certayntye.

I AM extreamly ſorry for the ſickneſs of that moſt noble lord, in whoſe fauor I was once a proud man, and of his ſonnes danger, the true image of his father, that beginns ſo tymely to tread the paths of honor. Your lordſhip will continew mee the grace to offer them, my lord generalls Vere and Cecill, my ſeruice. And thus, hauing enlardged beyond my tyme, I euer reſt

Conſt. 21. Jan.
old ſtile, 1624

Your Lordſhips.

To Sir GEORGE CALVERT: *With the Diſcourſe to the* Chimacham, *on* January 17. *and the Paper given him* January 20.

Right Honorable,

AS ſoone as I receiued his majeſties order from your honor, to endeauor, by all fitt meanes, to withdraw the prince of Tranſiluania from the neceſſitye of falling eyther to the party of the emperor, or into his mercye, and to procure him ſome encouragement and ſupport for his ſubſiſtance, vntill he might bee taken into conſideration by other his frends, though I knew not how farr I was at libertye, nor to what I was reſtreyned; yet hauing euer beene of that counſell, that ther could come from no part a diuerſion ſo uſefull and terrible as from Hungarye, and that the manner and diſpoſition was left to the diſcretion of the agent; I thought yt fitt to doe ſomwhat, and to referr my ſelfe to the benignitye of his majeſtie, beeing of ſo little woorth, that if I were vndone, it were *mihi lucro*, in a good cauſe. I confeſs, in this buſines, I haue walked in the ſame feare, that a blind man would vpon a narrow bridge: yet, knowing in generall his majeſties rule, that he is a chriſtian prince as well as a father, I haue directed all my wayes to auoyd ſcandall, or any danger to one foote of chriſtian grownd. Therfore I deſire your honor to ſend my lettre to his majeſtie: I will conceale nothing; I had rather bee pardoned for ignorance, then falſhood with my maſter. When I conſidered well the articles agreed betweene the emperor and Gabor, I ſaw a breach in themſelues, by too much grantings: and knowing this ſtate had no reſolution, nor was prepared to prouoke any enemye on that ſyde, beeing all otherwayes ſurrownded; and that therfore the emperor did preſs a prolongation of the peace at Zitwa, which doth expire in the yeare 1626; hoping therby to bee at libertye to draw all his forces into the Lower Germanye, as beeing ſecure on this ſyde, and woorking vpon the troubles of this empire, to ſteale a confirmation of his treatye with Gabor, and ſo to ſeperate him abſolutlye; I thought I could beginn no where ſo well, as to open and diſcouer this practice, and the inconvenience of thoſe conditions. And ayming only at two things, to recall the prince of Tranſiluania, and to ſuſpend the treatye, I went to the vizier, and acquainted him with ſome of thoſe articles which Gabor had accorded

1624. to the emperor in prejudice of this port, and his dependancye, of which he was ignorant; yet with ſuch reſeruation of the reſt, and the woorſt, as might ſaue his creditt: and when I found him mooued, and apprehenſiue therof, I turned the fault vpon the leuitye and change of the miniſters here, who had forced the prince to ſhift for himſelſe, they hauing granted lettres of ratification of the old peace without any intelligence with him, and to proceed in the treaty of Buda without comprehending him. To giue remedye to theſe, I procured a chiaus to bee ſent expreſſly to Gabor, to reprehend him gently, and to diſavow his peace: to him I gaue diuers inſtructions to aduiſe the prince at his arriuall; but durſt not truſt one ſillable in writing, becauſe at that tyme he did, and yet doth, treate with the emperor; and his ambaſſadors * are returned newly from Vienna, full of ſatiſfaction. By this meſſenger, I councelled, that a command alſo ſhould bee ſent to the baſſa of Buda, ſuperintendent of the treatye; that he ſhould not proceed without the aſſiſtance of the commiſſioners of Gabor, and comprehenſion of the Hungars; foreſeeing that this would woorke ſome diſtraction. Thus farr I proceeded formerly, of which I gaue your honor intimation in my former aduiſes; but durſt not promiſe any thing, leaſt I ſhould bee deceiued with hopes yet in the ayre: but it hath taken ſo right effect, as if it had beene in my power to direct and gouerne yt. The prince hath returned anſwere to the grand ſignor, and excuſed his treatye, as not of force without approbation from hence; that therfore he was ready to reſume armes, if he might bee ſecure of ſupport from ſome part. He alſo informed of many leagues in Chriſtendome agaynſt the houſe of Auſtria, requiring, that all the ambaſſadors reſident might bee ſent for, and conſulted with; and referred himſelfe to their relation and councell: that the treaty at Buda was ſuſpended for new orders, the Imperialls refuſing to admitt the miniſters of Tranſyluania, pretending it was ſuperfluous, beeing a peace lately made with the prince: neyther would they agree to mention the Hungars, as beeing ſubiects to the emperor; and ſo that convention was yet fruictleſs, and the commiſſioners retyred. Vpon this letter, the vizier ſent for mee; and I declared to him the true eſtate of thoſe leagues, and deliuered my opinion, That as it was not fitt to perſwade to make any breach with the emperor, ſo it was very requiſite to aſſure Gabor, and to diſſolue the treaty wholy, and to lett the tearme of the peace runne out: in the meane tyme, to bee in readines, and to obſerue occaſion. Then he deſired mee to ſett downe in writing, for information of the grand ſignor, what anſwere was fitt to bee giuen, both to the prince and the baſſa of Buda, concerning the treatye; which I vndertooke to doe, and he promiſed ſhould bee obſerued. After, he ſent for the other ambaſſadors, to know if they did agree in this aduice (which was not giuen, but by generall conſent): the Venice and the Duch went, and approoued therof, enlardging in ſome things according to the libertye of their owne inſtructions; only the French, for deſpite that I was firſt called, and had the direction, as yet retyres, excuſing his delay vpon indiſpoſition, though he haue order from his maſter to doe as much or more; as he hath profeſſed to us in a conſultation, and promiſed to declare himſelfe, and to uſe all his creditt, which he muſt at laſt doe, or recant; and if he doe not, wee neede him not.

THE coppy of what I gaue the vizier, I haue ſent your honor, that his majeſtie may ſee to what poynts I haue driuen the buſines, to preſerue the generall peace, and yet to retyre Gabor from the emperor, and to ſett him once agayne in a way of uſe, if his majeſtie pleaſe to apprehend yt; and laſtly, to breake the treatye; that the emperor may ſtill haue feares on this ſyde.

I KNOW Gabor yet makes fayre weather with the emperor; but the chiaus ſent to him aduiſed mee, he had newly written a lettre to Vienna, ſubſcribed, Elect of Hungary, ſealed with the armes of that kyngdome, with ſome diſtaſtfull conditions. I will not bee engaged for him, nor promiſe what effects theſe commands ſhall produce; but relate only *rem geſtam*, that he hath now made greater profeſſions then euer: and I rather beleeue he diſſembles not, becauſe I know his ambition, and that he ſeekes to bee better grownded, hauing a purpoſe to ſend a ſolemne ambaſſadge to all the kyngs and princes colleagued, to offer himſelfe to war or peace by their direction, ſo he may find ſupport, and bee cared for in the concluſion; and, that he may the better procure himſelfe ſome fayth by a publicque act, I am perſwaded he will renownce his treatye with the emperor, and riſe with his army to his owne frontire, to proclayme, HERE I AM: which will make the enemy looke backe. And this ambaſſage will giue great reputation to the generall cauſe; for I am aſſured, the emperor hath not any ſo important feare, as from this backgate of Tranſyluania; nor that he courts any prince in Chriſtendome ſo much as Gabor. If then his maieſtie, or any other ſtate, haue any inclination to ſerue themſelues by him; it is enough for mee, that I haue opened another occaſion, vntill I may haue inſtructions to doe more; for it is likely he may bee farther engaged. I know the only ſcruple is the ſcandall of the Turkiſh ayd, and that tender poynt of vſurping the crowne of Hungarye. But ther is no ſuch feare: his majeſtie may giue ſome truſt to his miniſters; they that ſtand neare the marke, giue ayme to the beſt archers. He will not yeild vp one foote of chriſtian grownd, for his reputation, and hopes in Poland; and to poſſeſs Hungarye, is impoſſible for him in ten yeares warr: he muſt reduce his armes to another forme and diſcipline, and march with ſpade and canon agaynſt many ſtrong townes, the leaſt of which will ſpend him the ſeaſon of one yeare; ſo that, before any dangerous matter can bee effected, many councells may bee changed. What he can doe, is to bee judged by the preſent nature of his warrfare; he can march apace, and doe much ſpoyle; fright Vienna and Prague, but take neyther; and he muſt retyre once a yeare, and leaue all open. Then it muſt bee concluded, he can doe more good for others by diuerſion, then for himſelfe by poſſeſſion. I cannot enlardge, beeing now in action of this buſines; and hope, by the next diſpatch, to aſſure, *Actum eſt.* I haue, for my owne retrayct and defence, committed to writing euery woord, and lined out euery ſtepp of my proceedings; which I will ſend his majeſtie, as ſoone as I can hyde yt in cyphar. If I haue tranſgreſſed, yet I know, *Qui non auſus eſt Auguſto cauſam ſuam dicere, clementiam ejus ignorat.*

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* He is confirmed prince of the empire; hath receiued promiſe of the emperor to bee aſſiſted agaynſt the Turkes, if they miſlike his treatye; and hath giuen himſelfe to bee married where the emperor ſhall aſſigne him. This aduice from the Venetian ambaſſador reſident in Vienna.

YOUR honor wilbe pleaſed to communicate theſe aduices to his highnes, and his grace my lord duke of Buckingham, to whom I owe a particular account; but I dare not giue yt in this character.

IN this empire, in the winter, ther is no action. The Perſian prepares to proſecute the warr, and keepes what he had gotten: he hath ſett his ſilke trade open agayne, to paſs by this countrye; and great carauans are arriued, both ſydes conſenting to lett the merchant bee free, for their benefitt, of cuſtomes. That kyng uſeth this merchandice, as the duke of Burgundy did his daughter, to treate with many, and coſen all. The peace with the rebell of Aſya is a double diſſimulation: the feare of the Tartars reconcilement with the Poles make theſe doubt both their frendſhips.

YOUR honor will fynd by the laſt clauſe of the encloſed, that I haue mentioned the pretended peace with Spayne; which ſeemed ſo ſtrange, that it was not beleeued: but I preſſd to haue the records of letters ſearchd, and the authors of that councell diſcouered; and haue procured a recall, and daſhd that buſines. So, humbly deſiring your honor to giue mee ſome anſwere.

Conſtantinople,
Jan. 22. 1624.

Diſcourſe with the CHIMACHAM, *and* DIACHMETT *Baſſa, about the Affayres of* GABOR, *and the Treaty of* Buda. January 17. 1624.

THE great vizier and Diachmatt baſſa ſent the agent of Tranſiluania, to deſire mee to come and ſpeake with them. They ſhowed mee a letter from Bethlem Gabor; wherein, hauing firſt excuſed his laſt peace made with the emperour, as beeing not abſolutly concluded, but with reference to the approbation of the port, hee aduiſed the grand ſignior, That diuers Chriſtian princes had made a league to recouer their owne from the houſe of Auſtria, and for the generall liberty of Germany and Italy; and that therefore a faire opportunity was now offered, to ſettle the affaires of the frontire of Hungary: that the emperour had drawne all his forces toward Alſatia; where beeing likely to bee engaged in a rough warre, hee had ſent to

1624. Gabor, and to the other parts of Hungary, to leuy horſe for his mony. Which, for the preſent, both hauing refuſed, hee deſired an order from hence, howe to gouerne himſelfe; and that therefore, if the grand ſignior were reſolued to conclude a newe peace, hee deſired to bee comprehended, and his owne treaty allowed; if not, that hee might haue a declaration ſent him in writing, what was the pleaſure of the grand ſignior. Hee perſwaded, that this ſtate ſhould not bee deceiued with delayes, and faire words; and declared, that hee had in readineſs 15000 men, beſides the ayds of the gentry bound to ſerue him, which would make 10000 more; and that hee doubted not, with this force, if the grand ſignior would giue him order, and command the baſſas only to keepe ſafe the frontire, to compell the emperour to ſome termes of reaſon; prouided hee might receiue aſſurance of ſupport in all accidents; and that, upon euery chaunge of miniſters at the port, hee might not bee recalled and countermanded, and thereby forced to ſhift for himſelfe. Which reſolution beeing taken, hee was ready to reſume armes; not doubting alſo, butt if hee might haue leaue, hee ſhould find ſome protection from the princes of Chriſtendome; deſiring that their ambaſſadors reſident at the port might bee called, and conſulted with.

CONCERNING the treaty at Buda, hee further aduiſed, That the baron of Altheim, and other commiſſioners on the part of the emperour, were arriued at Comora; but that, in the entry of the buſineſs, many cauills were made on that ſide.

FIRST, They demanded, that Mehemett, baſſa of Buda, (who had ample authority to meete him, and (aſſiſted with the miniſters of Gabor) to diſcuſſe and end all differences) ſhould come to treate in Comora. Which beeing refuſed, the baſſa, as moſt indifferent, had made offer, that there beeing 3 villages in the middway, contributary to both, the Imperialls ſhould take one, and the Ottomans an other, to lodge in; and that the third, betweene them, ſhould bee voided, as an equall place to congregate. To which the deputies of the emperour would not agree.

SECONDLY, In the matter of the treaty, they refuſed to ſpeake of any newe articles; but reſting vpon the old peace made at Zitwa, they declared, they had no commiſſion to alter any point thereof, butt only to accommodate and ſettle ſome diſorders in the execution; and required reſtitution of priſoners, and reparation of dammages, in the laſt warre of Gabor.

THIRDLY, They tooke exceptions at the preſence of the commiſſioners of the prince of Tranſiluania; with whom they would not treate, hauing lately made a peace apart with him, of which they deſired only confirmation.

FOURTHLY, They required, that no mention att all might bee made of the Hungarians, as beeing the abſolute ſubiects of the emperour. That therefore, ſeeing all theſe demands were either contrary or beſides the commiſſion of the grand ſignior, and the treaty thereupon ſuſpended, hee demanded newe orders, and a full reſolution, either to proceed, or to make a breach: in which caſe, hee deſired to bee aſſured, what aſſiſtance hee ſhould haue, and howe farre hee might engage his honor to his frends in Chriſtendome.

VPON theſe points, the baſſa deſired mee to deliuer my opinion, and to make a true declaration of what I knewe concerning thoſe leagues and vnions mentioned, and howe farre Gabor might depend vpon any ſuccours or protection from thoſe parts of Chriſtendome; that accordingly, they might reſolue to giue ſpeedy anſwere to Bethlem Gabor, both in the treaty, and howe hee ſhould diſpoſe himſelfe.

THAT this propoſition would bee made, was not vnknowne vnto mee; inſomuch that I was prouided to reply, by the conſent of the other ambaſſadors reſident here, with whom I had conſulted; and therefore, to gouerne and direct the buſineſs to myne owne ends, I made this anſwere:

FIRST, That it was abſolutely requiſite, a declaration and order ſhould bee ſent to Gabor, to diſauowe and annihilate his laſt treaty, as beeing made without the conſent of the grand ſignior, whereby hee was ſeperated from all dependency vpon this ſtate. If that were not done, all future diſcourſe was in vayne; for, that ſtanding in force, hee could neither ſerue the grand ſignior, nor could any other prince or ſtate expect any thing from him, butt as an enemy.

IF that peace were once diſannulled, many of the exceptions of the emperour in the treaty were anſwered; and then they might proceed on more equall conditions, as the reaſon of their owne affaires ſhould direct them, that the peace which ſhould bee concluded, might haue good foundation; butt to yield to all thoſe demands, ſeemed to mee both diſhonorable and vnſafe. 1624.

FIRST; Concerning the place of meeting, it was only a circumſtance, which would eaſily bee reconcyled.

To the ſecond; That the Imperialls reſolued to reſt vpon the peace of Zitwa: they knewe, by the rules thereof, Vatch ought to bee reſtored, and dammages repaired.

To the third; By ſeeking to exclude the miniſters of Gabor from the treaty, they did endeauour to nouriſh the iealouſy ſowne, and to make a full ſeperation of him from this ſtate, and ſecretly to drawe a confirmation of his laſt peace.

To the fourth; That they tooke exceptions to the comprehenſion of the Hungars: it aymed at a renuntiation of the league made by that people, and other prouinces, 5 yeares paſt, with the grand ſignior, for their protection: butt howe theſe did comport with the will of the grand ſignior, or good of this ſtate, it was not in mee to iudge. Therefore my opinion was, that the treaty ſhould reſt ſuſpended, and all things remayne as they were before the beginning thereof.

FOR the leagues of Chriſtian princes, and their reſolution to recouer their owne rights mentioned; I could only ſay, That his majeſtie, my maſter, hauing by all iuſt meanes of treaty ſought the reſtitution of the Palatinate, vniuſtly taken from his children by violence, and finding nothing but either delayes or deluſions, was forced and reſolued, with other princes his allyes, to take armes for the diſpoſſeſſing of thoſe who vniuſtly held it: That it was alſo true, that the king of France, the ſtate of Venice, and duke of Sauoy, had entered into league, to free the Valtaline and the Griſons from the yoake of the houſe of Auſtria; reaſon of ſtate, and the care of their owne ſafetyes, warranting them in this action, thoſe cuntryes being the paſſages betweene Italy and Germany, and vnder their protection; and therefore I thought, that vpon ſo iuſt cauſe, there would ſucceed a warre.

To which the vizier replyed, That I ſhould deliuer my opinion, whether the grand ſignior ſhould nowe breake with the emperour, and maynteyne Bethlem Gabor in his pretenſions; and, in caſe of breach, what countenance and aſſiſtance hee ſhould haue; and whether hee ſhould bee admitted into theſe leagues, or not, on this condition, to make warre together; and when a ſafe and generall peace might bee had, that hee alſo ſhould bee comprehended.

To which I anſwered; That I had no commiſſion to perſwade a breache betweene the grand ſignior and the emperour, nor any way to bee engaged; yett I would not refuſe to deliuer what I thought was requiſite at the preſent. As his majeſtie had no need to ſeeke for ſuccour ſo farre from home, nor to moue the prince of Tranſiluania to any thing beyond his owne purpoſes; ſo, I conceiued, hee deſired, that hee ſhould ſubſiſt and bee maynteyned in his owne eſtates, ſo that hee might not bee enforced, vpon ill conditions, to fall into the mercy and diſpoſition of the emperour; and that therefore it was very neceſſary for the grand ſignior to ſupport him: butt that Bethlem ſhould renewe the warre, was a matter out of my inſtructions; nor could I bee engaged for any ſupply, or other promiſe of confederacy: neither did I think it ſeaſonable for the grand ſignior, for his cauſe, to make a breach with the emperour, in which all Chriſtian princes would bee intereſſed; butt that rather, the reſolution and anſwere fitt now to bee giuen, in my judgment, was this; That the peace by him made, ſhould bee diſauowed; and the treaty now ſuſpended, vtterly broken; taking the Imperialls at their *words, That both parts ſhould reſt vpon the laſt peace made at Zitwa* *; and all other things to remayne in the termes wherein they were formerly: only, for preuention of any euill, that expreſſe order ſhould be giuen to the baſſas on the frontire, to bee vigilant and in readineſs vpon euery occaſion; and that a letter, ſigned by the grand ſignior,

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* The emperour doth deſire the peace of Zitwa, and no other, becauſe he is not in caſe to diſpute the breaches therof, and to require reſtitution; but he would haue that peace, as it is, confirmed, beeing to expire *anno* 1626, and to bee prolongued for 5 or 6 yeares, that he might convert his forces ſecurely into Germany, as ſecure on this ſyde. And that is the poynt to be avoyded; for then he hath a breach open with the Turkes, when he is fitt for yt.

1624. ſhould bee procured to Bethlem, to giue him aſſurance of his conſtant protection, and to command him, in full and actuall declaration of his retyring from the laſt treaty, to riſe with his army, and to march to the riuer Tiſſa, within his owne limitts, and there to remayne on the frontire this ſummer, without doing any act of hoſtility. By this courſe, the peace ſhould remaine inuiolate, and thoſe cuntryes deliuered from feare of any ſodaine ſurpriſall. And laſtly, if there ſhould ſucceed any iuſt cauſe of warre, Bethlem Gabor might haue ſecurely 6 moneths tyme to ſend his ambaſſadors to thoſe Chriſtian princes, whoſe protection hee affected, and might bee aſſured, by their anſwere, of his owne conditions; whereby hee might hereafter gouerne himſelfe, without depending vpon the word of any man here, who had no authority to promiſe him.

THE vizier and Diachmatt baſſa did both ioyntly agree to this my aduiſe, with the conſent of the agent of Tranſiluania, promiſing exactly to performe and execute it; deſiring mee, leaſt any thing ſhould bee miſtaken, briefly to digeſt it in writing, that it might bee ſent in to the grand ſignior, and his warrant procured to drawe the letters and commandements accordingly: further demanding, if this were the opinion of other ambaſſadors reſident. To which I anſwered, that I conceiued it was: but for more aſſurance, I deſired them to ſend for them; for which they gaue preſent order.

IN this diſcourſe I gaue them this one caution; That they ſhould take eſpeciall care to aduertiſe the king of Poland, ſtrictly to obſerue that article in his laſt treaty; not to ſend nor ſuffer any of his ſubiects to enter or ſpoile any the cuntryes of the prince of Tranſiluania in his abſence.

AT my retorne home, I aduiſed the 3 reſidents of what had paſſed; whereof the Venetian and Dutch went to the vizier, affirming in generall theſe relations and reſolutions, enlarging and reſtreyning according to their owne liberty.

AFTER many practices of the French, who was deſpighted, that the buſineſs had paſt my hands, hee went to the vizier, and Diachmat baſſa, confirming the reſolution taken together; yett, it ſeemes, ſuſpecting that I had exceeded ſome way, hee treacheroſly procures from the baſſa (who are ignorant of all good termes) a copy of the notes giuen by mee, hoping therein to find ſome aduantage againſt mee. Butt when hee vnderſtood them, hee was aſhamed to haue diſcouered his malice; and to make ſome part of amends, hee ſent his ſecretary to the vizier and baſſa, to verify euery particular thereof, and to acknowledge it to bee his reſolution and councell.

Given to the CHIMACHAM, *concerning the Treaty of* Buda, *by Sir* THO. ROE, January 20th, 1624.

IT is true, that his *maieſtie of England*, my *lord* and *maſter*, hauing by all *righteous wayes, endeauored* the *reſtitution* of the *Palatinate, wrongfully taken* from his *children*; and, after diuers *promiſſes*, hauing *found nothing* but *delayes* or *deluſions*; is *forced* and *reſolued*, with other *princes* his *allyes*, to take iuſt *armes* for the *recouery* thereof, from *whoſoeuer* ſhall *oppoſe him*.

IT is alſo true, that the *king of France*, the *ſtate of Venice*, and *duke of Sauoy*, haue *entered* into *league*, and *raiſed forces*, to free the *Valtoline* and the *Griſons*; whoſe *cuntry* is the *paſſadge* betweene *Italy* and *Germany*, and vnder *their protection*, from the *yoake* of the *houſe of Auſtria*.

IT is out of all doubt, that thoſe *princes* will *proſecute* the *warre*, vntill euery one of them haue *recouered his right*.

CONCERNING the *treaty of Buda*: Inaſmuch as the *deputyes of the emperour* doe inſiſt peremptorily vpon the *peace* of *Zitwa*, thereby they *intend ſecretly* to *demaund* the *reſtitution* of *Vatz*; and that *priſoners* bee *reſtored*, and *dammages repaired* in the laſt *warr* of *Gabor*.

BY ſeeking to exclude the *miniſters* of *Gabor* from that *treaty*, they *practice* to *ſeperate* him from *this ſtate*, and to drawe a *confirmation* of his *laſt peace*, made *without conſent* of the *port*.

THAT they make *exceptions* at the *comprehenſion* of the *Hungars*; they *ayme* at a *renuntiation* of the *league* made 5 *yeares paſt*, by the *ambaſſadors* of that *kingdome*, with the *grand ſignor*, who then gaue them *protection*.

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THEREFORE, ſeeing it is inconuenient at the preſent, to *make a breach* with the *emperour*, the beſt *counſell* is: Firſt, That the *peace made* by *Bethlem Gabor*, bee vtterly *annihilated* and *diſauowed*; for, vnleſs that bee done, *Gabor* muſt *depend vpon*, and *aſſiſt* the *emperour*, and all other his *alliances* with his *frends* are *diſſolued*. Secondly, The *treaty* at *Buda* ſhould bee *ſuſpended*; for by that meanes the *queſtion* of *reſtitution* of *Vatz* wilbee *auoyded*, and all matters *remayne* as they *were formerly*. Thirdly, There ſhould bee *order giuen* to the *baſſas* vpon the *frontire*, to bee in *readineſs*, vpon all *occaſion*. Fourthly, There ſhould bee *procured* a *letter ſigned* by the *grand ſignor*, to giue *aſſurance* to *Gabor* of his *conſtant protection*, and that nothing ſhould bee *concluded* at the *port*, in thoſe *affaires*, *without* his *knowledge*. Fifthly, There ſhould a *command* bee *ſent* to *Bethlem Gabor*, to riſe with a *competent army*, and to *ſpend* this *ſommer* on the *borders* of the *riuer Tiſſa*, in his owne *dominion*, without doing any *act* of *hoſtility*; thereby to *manyfeſt* to the *world*, that hee doth *renounce* his *laſt treaty* with the *emperour*. And in the mean tyme, both the *frontire* wilbee *ſecured*, and hee ſhall haue *leiſure* to ſee how other *Chriſtian princes proceed*, and to ſend his *miniſters* to *offer* himſelfe *into their alliance*. And thus both the *peace* ſhall *remayne inuiolate*, and hee ſhalbee able to *ground himſelfe* vpon their *anſwere*, what *reſolution* to *take*, either in *warre*, or a *finall generall peace*. Laſtly, The *king of Poland* ſhould bee *admoniſhed*, according to the *laſt treaty*, not to *ſuffer* any of his *ſubiects* to *enter* in, or *ſpoile* the *dominions* of the *prince of Tranſiluania*, in his *abſence*, And this is the ſubſtance of our opinion.

THERE reſts only one impediment in theſe affaires: It beeing reported, that about 8 moneths ſince, a *certeyne Jewe* was *diſpeeded* from *Ali baſſa* the *late vizier*, with *letters* to the *viceroy* of *Naples*, offering, in the name of the *grand ſignor*, a *peace* vnto the *king of Spaine*, and requiring the *comming* of an *ambaſſador* to *treate* thereof; which, as it wilbee *enterpreted* on that ſide, to *proceed* from *weakneſs* and *feare*, ſo it will giue great *diſtruſt* vnto the *princes oppoſite* vnto the *houſe of Auſtria*. And therefore it is very requiſite, that this buſineſs bee ſearcht into, and the authors of that counſell diſcouered, and ſome preſent order taken to reuoke any ſuch commiſſion, for the better *ſecurity* and *ſatisfaction* of all the *frends* and *allyes* of the *grand ſignor*.

To the Duke of BUCKINGHAM.

My Lorde,

YOUR grace hath vouchſafed mee ſo great a fauour, to remember a man almoſt among the dead, that is, ſecluded from the conuerſation both of Chriſtian and ciuill men, that you haue not only reuiued and reſtored mee to ſome hope of doing your grace a litle ſeruice, butt to my ſelfe. It is to mee both an aſſurance and a joy, that you haue accepted any thing I could offer, and that you haue pleaſed to command mee any thing I can doe. The antiquities which I conceiue your grace doth deſire, (for curioſity in newe arts there is none here) are either columns or ſtatues in ſtone, or bookes, or ancient coynes, or medalls. I confeſſe my ignorance in chooſing or knowing any of theſe; yett, for the reuerence I beare to them, either as lights or reliques of antient learning, or noble ſciences, I haue a litle endeauored to ſearch, and enforme my ſelfe. Butt I haue found, the ſpight or ſordidneſs of barbariſme hath trode-out all the ſtepps of ciuility, or, like ruſt, deſtroyed them. For columnes, the building of ſo many Mahometan moſchyes hath many enquiry euen into the rubbiſh of all old monuments, and into the bowells of the earth; ſo that there is litle to bee hoped for by induſtry, if chance aſſiſt not. Statues, or figures of beaſts, becauſe they are forbiden in their lawe, are either defaced on purpoſe by them, or ſought for by others, and conueyed away, ſo that they are become very rare. One of that kinde I heard of, beeing a halfe lyon of white marble, holding the head of a bull in the pawes, the neck reuerſed. I ſent for it a great way, to Lamſacum in Aſia, vpon report; and when it arriued, it had no grace in my eyes; for the face was broken off: the reſt makes a ſhowe of art, but beyond my capacity; for when the principall part was defaced, I thought it not worthy any eſtimation. I did deſſigne it for your grace, butt haue kept it two yeares, as not worth the portage, except there bee any miſtery in theſe things, that I vnderſtand

1624. ſtand not. Old Greeke and Arab books here are many; butt they haue bene ſo often viſited by learned and curious men, that I doubt the gleanings are not only ſmall, but poore. After theſe I haue made ſome more enquiry, and haue choſen a fewe, rather to ſhowe my owne diligence, then for any thing I can promiſe of them; the authors vnknowne, the ſubiects either meane, or meanly handled; age and obſcurity is their praiſe, things better in eſtimation, then of vſe. Yett of this kind perhaps I will returne as well furniſhed, as my meanes will giue mee leaue. Medalls and coynes in gold and ſiluer, of the antient Greeke kings and emperours, Armenians and Romans, by chaunce I light vpon: of thoſe I will gather all that haue either bewty or antiquity; and theſe, and all, and all I can performe or finde, are freely preſented to your grace. Whatſoeuer I can collect, hauing now your graces command, added to myne owne deſire, ſhall not goe out of the way to Venice: I knowe as well howe to ſend them, and haue as much affection to ſerue your grace, as any man liuing. I expect daily here the comming of one Mr. Petty, recommended by my lord of Arundell, I think, to the ſame vſes. It ſeemes, that gentleman is better praticque, and may informe my judgment. With his ayd, I doubt not to giue your grace ſatisfaction, either in effects, or in my induſtry: and I hope I am now fallen into a good way by the help of the patriarch of this citty, who hath enformed mee of a ſmall, deſpiſed, vninhabited iſland, in the Arches, a place antiently eſteemed ſacred, the buriall of all the Greekes, as yett vnbroken vpp; where, hee tells mee, are like to bee found many rare things. Your grace may pleaſe to giue order to ſome ſhipping, that comes for this place, (if in the meane tyme I can procure none) to take directions of mee, and a guide from hence, and to anchor there 5 or 6 dayes, to ſearch it; where they may take, without trouble or prohibition, whatſoeuer they pleaſe, if any man of judgment to make the choyce. Hee hath alſo aſſured mee, that Alexandria, which was once the retraict and *deliciæ Romanorum*, hath yett about it more rare peeces, then any part within the Leuant ſeas; whereof, when hee was patriarch there, hee diſcouered many; and among others, a ſtatue of a Negro, of black marble, taken vpp whole, butt by accident a thigh broken, the forehead inlayd with a work of gold; which hee hath promiſed to procure mee, and ſayes it is one of the moſt bewtifull figures and ſtone in the world, and that hee will write thither to recouer whatſoeuer can bee gotten. One book hee hath giuen mee to preſent his majeſtie, butt not yett deliuered, beeing the bible entire, written by the hand of Tecla, the protomartyr of the Greekes, that liued with St. Paul; which hee doth auerre to bee authenticall, and the greateſt relique of the Greeke church.

I RECEIUED not long ſince, from Mr. ſecretary Caluert, an order to doe his majeſtie ſome ſeruice in a buſineſs that I haue often meditated to bee of great conſequence, ſince the chaunge of councells, and the eſtate of his majeſties affaires. What I haue done, I haue by this poſt aduiſed, and dare not ſend it your grace without a ciphar; butt humbly deſire you to receiue it from his hands, and to procure it ſuch an enterpretation and acceptance from his majeſtie and his highnes, as may yield comfort to my intentions, though the work haue no meritt; and that you will command an anſwere ſpeedily, how much further I may proceed; for perhapps (though I can aſſure nothing from ſuch men) ſomwhat more may bee done, and his majeſtie may receiue more aſſurance from themſelues, then from mee, who loue not ſuertyſhipp.

I BESEECH your grace, accept of the vowes and prayers, inſtead of other abilityes, from him that is

Conſtantinople,
24. January, 1624.

Your Graces moſt deuoted ſeruant.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My very good Lord,

AFTER the taking of Sondrio, the marquis di Coeuures did reſt, and, as it were, take breath, twenty dayes and more, without attempting any further enterpriſe. This ſtop of his did giue occaſion vnto the world to ſuſpect, that he had receaued ſeacret order out of France, not to proceede further. But by his proceedings ſince, it hath appeared, that he did but looke about him, to ſee where he might take his beſt aduantage. For after hauing bended his courſe towards Chiauenna, as if he intended to ſet vppon that place next, and by amuſing the enemye with that conceit, cauſed all their ſtrength and forces to turne that way, he did command the colonel Rodolfo Salici, to march with 1500 men towards Bormio, to diſcouer the ſtrength of that place, and to ſee whither the enterpriſe would proue feaſable. Salici, departing very ſeacretly from Sondrio, arriued at Bormio before he was expected; and hauing by ſurpriſe ſeaſed himſelfe of Sera, Preſa, and all the auenues, taken the bourgh it ſelfe, and cut of the water that did furniſh the fort, he did ſend vnto the marquis to let him know, that thoſe of the fort were ſo affrighted, as that they would certainely yeelde, if they were roundly inueſted; that they wanted victualls, ammunition, and water; that they were diſcontented for want of paye, and deſperate of receauing any ſecours. Vppon this aduiſe, the marquis di Coeuures did reſolue to feele their pulſe, and to march thither with the groſſe of his armye; but he was vnwilling to tranſport any canon along with him, for feare of ingaging his honor by aſſalting a place, which he did know could not be forced in this ſeaſon, if the defendants would reſolue to hold out; for the weather was too cold to incamp, and the ground too hard to intrench. When he was vppon the way, Salici did, by freſh diſpatches, ſollicit him to come on with diligence, and incourage him to hazard the canon, that the defendants might haue a reaſonable pretent to yeelde honorably; which counſell was followed, and vppon the 13. of this month, *ſtilo nouo*, the marquis did appeare with his armye, and inueſt the fort. Vppon the 14th, the ſergant major did come out to parlament, and hauing demanded a monthes tyme to expect ſecours, it was peremptorily intimated vnto him, that if he did not yeeld within fouer dayes, no quarter ſhould be giuen vnto any in the place. Then did he deſyre, that they might ſee the canon, before they did render vp a port of ſo great importance; and this was granted him: ſo that vppon the 17th, the canon did play a little, by way of formality; and vppon the 18th, the fort was deliuered vp vnto the marquis di Coeuures, vppon honeſt conditions.

HERE is arriued a currier, diſpatched in great diligence from Paris vnto this French ambaſſador, who hath brought letters of exchang for the ſumme of 100000 crownes, to be payed vnto the marquis di Coeuures, vnto whom this ſtate hath likewiſe ſent their quota, and the duke of Sauoye his; ſo that his armye is very well payed, and by conſequence likely to ſubſiſt, and to do well.

WITH this currier, the French ambaſſador hath receaued order to let this ſtate know, that thoſe of the religion in France, ſeruing themſelfs of the preſent conjuncture, wherein that king hath employed his men and monny this way, for the recouery of the Valtelina, and the defence of the publique liberty, haue attempted ſome innouations within his dominions, eſpecially Monſ. de Soubize. The circumſtances of theſe innouations are ſo ſtrangely aggrauated, and the conjuncture hath falen out ſo fatally to make vs odious, that if I did not loue my owne ſoule more then all the world, I would rather auowe my ſelfe to be a Turke, then a proteſtant; but I hope that tyme will waſh of this ſcandall from our religion, and that theſe who haue beene the authors thereof, will receaue juſt puniſhment.

THE army in the Valtelina is put into garriſons, there to be refreſhed a little; and I know not whither Chiauenna (which is the onely place left vnconquered) ſhall or can be attempted, vntill the weather doth open. I ſuppoſe the marquis di Coeuures will breath a little, to ſee what the duke of Sauoye and conneſtable of France will doe by waye of diuerſion, to eaſe him a little, and to facilitate his way to Chiauenna. There hath not beene in many yeares ſo faire an army in Italy, as is now in Piedmont, both of horſe and foote; and I doe dayly expect to heare of ſome action of importance.

THE count de la Tour is entertayned by this ſtate as generall of their armyes, with a penſion of 6000 crowns *per annum*, 12 *lanze ſpezzate* allowed for the guard of his perſon, 12 *capitani trattenuti* for him, at twenty crownes a month for euery one; and 80 *taſſe* euery month for his ſtable, euery *taſſa* amounting to fouer liuers of this monny: he is to command all vnder the proueditore, and to take place of all, except Don Luiggi di Eſte, ſonne to the duke of Modena.

I HAUE written unto your lordſhip letters from this place, dated the 28th of December, 1624, and 18. of Jan. 1625; and do expect with impatience to heare, that they are come to your hands. Here incloſed you ſhall receaue letters from the king and queene of Bohemia; one from Sir Dudley Carleton, without ſeale or couer; one from the count de la Tour, for your lordſhip; and another, from him, to the Holland ambaſſador. So, wiſhing your lordſhip all happines, and deſiring that I may haue leaue here to kiſſe the faire hands of your worthy lady, I reſt euer

Venice, 4th Feb.
1625, ſtilo novo.

Your Lordſhips, moſt affectionately, to do you ſeruice,

I. Wake.

To the King.

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

Though I preſume your Majeſtie hath receiued aſſurance, by the letters of the baſſa and councell of Algier, of the peace proclaymed in that citty with your Majeſties ſubiects, whereof the agreement and articles were ſent, in Nouember laſt, by a meſſenger of purpoſe from them; yett I would not omitt to preſent my ſeruice before your Majeſtie, as the humble inſtrument thereof. And hauing found ſo many difficulties and oppoſitions, and ſo litle faith in their promiſes, I durſt not anticipate, and rely ſo much vpon hopes, as to deceiue your Majeſtie, vntill it was done with that ſolemnity, which may giue it ſome creditt. If there bee no other fruict, then the freedome of a great number of your Majeſties ſubiects, oportunely, I hope, ſett at liberty to ſerue you, and daily ſhipped home, that alone hath bene woorthy of the care, and their prayers wilbee multiplyed for your Majeſtie. But I am perſwaded, it wilbee maynteyned; the rather, becauſe the French, who, in imitation, vndertooke the like, at the ſame tyme, was reiected; the baſſa beeing ſent by mee, and in ſome way depending of mee, and this vizier taking pleaſure and pride to haue done your Majeſtie this ſeruice. There will nothing bee defectiue to preſerue it, butt a letter from your Majeſtie to acknowledge it, both to him, and the capten baſſa; the deliuery of ſome Turks, conditioned by mee, as a ſeale on our parts, which God hath prouided, by ſending more into Ireland, the liberty of whom will releaſe thoſe fewe yet kept as hoſtage; and, laſtly, ſome ſmall prouiſion, by your Majeſties grace, to preſent the baſſa yearly, and thereby to maynteyne him in his place, in recompence of the tenths he looſeth by that peace: it beeing a rule in Turky; No feeling, no faith. Hitherto I haue renewed his commiſſion at my owne charge. I moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſtie to accept it, and to repoſe the care of conſeruation in England vpon ſome more able. I doubt not, the trade of that coaſt will, in ſome meaſure, repay it to your Highnes coffers; our cloth beeing there in greater eſtimation, and of better price. I knowe not what is informed your Majeſtie from Tunes; but they hauing referred the reſolution to Algier, if the like anſwere bee not come, yett your Majeſtie may conclude from the ſame grounds, it wilbee vniforme.

Of the direction I receiued in your Majeſties ſeruice from Sir George Caluert, I haue giuen him an accompt of my ſtepps and degrees; butt was afrayd to preſent any thing to your Majeſtie vpon coniecture, before the laſt diſpatch; hauing then ſome foundation to intimate to your Highnes, that you may expect therein ſome good fruict. And becauſe I knowe the men on whoſe woords I muſt depend for my relation, I was yet wary to deliuer any thing for certeyne, vntill this weeke, that I receiued aduiſe from Vienna, of iealouſyes and alterations there, that confirmed mee; which I haue ſent, as lights and inducements to the creditt of my diſcourſe. I doubt not, the rumour of it will outrunne my aduiſe, and perhapps bee ſent from the founteyne: I will aduance it as farre as my diſcretion will enable mee, and attend the enlardgement of your Majeſties commands, to which I owe more then naturall obedience; and conclude in prayers for your Majeſties temporall and eternall happineſs.

Conſtantinople,
1^{2}_{3}. Febr. 1624.

Your Maieſties moſt humble ſubiect and ſeruant.

To Sir GEORGE CALVERT.

Right Honorable,

BY the death of the great vizier at Tocat in Aſia, abroad with the armye, the reſolution of the anſwere to the prince of Tranſiluania, and the baſſa of Buda, hath beene deferrd; ſo that, vntill the laſt night, the commands and letters could not bee procured. This day they haue beene brought to mee, in the matter, not fully correſponding to our expectation, and their promiſe. The ſubſtance of the one is, That foraſmuch as the Imperialls haue refuſed to admitt into the treatye the miniſters of Gabor, and to comprehend the Hungars, the baſſa ſhall not proceed without them: but if the conditions, with their incluſion, may bee honorable, that then he ſhall conclude a prolongation of the peace. To Gabor, a letter ſignifying this limitation, and referring him, for his reſolution, to the aduice of the ambaſſadors here reſident, with promiſe of protection. So, in the iſſue, all depends vpon his will, to make peace, or to deferr yt. From hence his majeſtie may collect the warines of this ſtate to giue any occaſion of a breach on their parts, (which if it ſhould bee conuenient for them, yet they would lay the chardge vpon another) and conſequently conclude, ther is no feare to ſtirr them vp. Theſe letters wee are loth to ſend, if wee can gett them altered to our owne ends: but if they cannot for the preſent bee changed, yet ſome ground is gotten; for the agent of Gabor doth deepely proteſt, this liberty is as much as his maſter doth require, and that he will neuer conſent to any agreement. Howeuer, three monthes at leaſt wilbe ſpent, before any thing can bee putt in order to enter into the treatye; in which tyme, expecting dayly the arriuall of an extraordinarye ambaſſador from Gabor with larger offers and inſtructions, ther is no doubt ſo much wilbe effected, as a finall diſſolution of the meeting, and a declaration of Gabor againſt the emperor; who, in the incerteyntye, cannot leaue his frontire diſarmed. Somewhat wilbe done from hence, by enformation of Gabor, to perſwade him to maynteyne his creditt with his ancient allyes. But ſeeing it is now euident the power doth reſt wholye in him, the beſt councell is, to aſſure him, by admiſſion into the proteſtant league of Germanye, which, wee heare, is renewing by the induſtry of the marqueſs of Baden; and it is very probable, that he will offer himſelfe both to his majeſtie, to the French kyng, and to them; wher, if he bee accepted, he will proue of great ſeruice: and I ſee no cauſe to bee ſcrupulous therin, when he is ſought vnto, by all meanes, from the emperor, and the kyng of Spayne.

AFTER the ſullen humor of the French ambaſſador was vapored away, he did declare himſelfe in this buſines fully and amplye, vereſying all that had beene done by mee; and now, it is like, he will enforce his utmoſt, (for ſuch order he hath from his maſter) to weaken the emperor by iealouſies, feares, and diuerſions on this ſyde; and Gabor beeing abſolutely remitted to our opinions, he muſt eyther declare, or vnmaske all his diſſimulations.

THAT the firſt practice, to caſt a jarr betweene them in this treatye, (which could not bee done apertly, without ſome art) hath taken full effect, the encloſed aduice from Vienna will witnes; which I ſend not as great newes, but for euidence, that the emperor is vnſettled in his thoughts, and dares not truſt Gabor, beeing fallen into new ſuſpitions, vpon this change of the conditions of the treatye; and that he draweth part of his forces to the frontire, to oppoſe his deſſignes; which he feares the more, becauſe they lye hid under a double face. Another light may bee diſcouered from thence, that the whole houſe of Auſtria vnite, not only for the defence of the Valtoline, and the ruine of the States of Holland, but to oppoſe the entrye of his majeſties armies for the recouerye of the Palatinate; as appeares by the inſtructions of the baron D'Aſſy from the infanta, in whoſe hands part of that countrye was in truſt depoſited. But now the way to demand the reſtitution muſt be hewen out by the ſword; and, ſecondly, by the tranſmiſſion of the regiment of Shiambergh to the ſeruice of the kyng of Spayne in the Valtoline.

THE ſtate of Venice, fearing the emperor or Spaniard may fall into ſome part of their territorye, vpon the frontire of Carinthia, or in Friuli, hath obteyned from the grand ſignior a command, in all occaſions, to haue ayd of the Turkiſh neighboring garriſons, and to leuye more, if their neede ſhall require yt. If his majeſtie, in his

1624. wiſedome, pleaſe to make vſe of theſe beginnings, my hope is, in few weekes, to aduiſe, that 15000 of the emperors men are faces about, to ſecure the ſuburbs of his imperiall cyttye: and ſo I conclude, recommending your honor to the Almighty protection.

Conſtantinople,
$\frac{7}{17}$.Feb. 1624.

To Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

INSTEED of additions and certeyntye, which I hoped to ſend your lordſhip, I muſt uſe ſubſtraction and allay. By the death of the great vizier in Aſia, the anſweres to Gabor and Buda haue beene deferrd vntill the laſt night. This day I procured coppies of the originalls, and haue communicated them to our frends; the contents wherof, *more Turheſco*, doe not fully correſpond with our hopes, and their promiſes; but a warye kynd of ſtile, as if they feared to giue occaſion of breach, for which, *alla verità*, they are vnfitted. The ſubſtance is; Seeing the Imperialls did refuſe to admitt of the miniſters of Gabor, and the comprehenſion of the Hungars, in the treatye, (which was the difficultye interiected formerly) that the baſſa ſhould not proceed without them: but if, with their incluſion, other tearmes honorable could bee agreed vpon, then to conclude the peace. An ill iſſue of ſo fayre promiſes, and ſo much conſultation! The letter to Gabor doth ſignifye that limitation; but whether he ſhall agree to the peace, or noe, is not defined: but all referrd to his diſcretion, and to the councells of the ambaſſadors here reſident, which are approoued as good: ſo that all now depends abſolutely vpon Gabor. Your lordſhip neede not doubt, he ſhall haue encouragement, perſwaſions, and enforcements enough; the French ambaſſador hauing at laſt declared himſelfe, and the other two conſtant and feruent. But ſomewhat muſt come from Chriſtendome: now the coniuncture is fayre, beeing ther is ſpeech of the renewing the proteſtant vnion in Germanye. The kyng of Bohemia muſt uſe his frends and forces, to aduance his admiſſion: for I am perſwaded, hauing gotten the buſines *in arbitrio ſuo*, he will make aduantage of yt, and protract the treatye, which cannot bee putt in order in three monthes, to trye where he can gett beſt anchoradge. And to that end, I ſuppoſe, he will ſend to make offer of himſelfe to his majeſtie, the French kyng, and the princes of the league; where, if he bee accepted, he will proue, if not a plague, a famine to the enemye. This is all wee haue gotten, a little tyme, and an interruption of the treatye, that was, in the opinion of the emperor, ſo ſure on his ſyde. Wee will endeauor to correct theſe letters before they goe: but if wee cannot effect yt, wee will attend the comming of an extraordinary ambaſſador, dayly expected from Tranſyluania with lardger commiſſion, and new ouertures; when wee doubt not to perfect our deſſignes, which, wee feare, are corrupted by the golden Hungars of one part, or betrayd by the preſent agent, who beeing chardged with the ſlightnes of theſe orders, as made with his conſent, doth deepely proteſt, that his maſter deſires no more then this libertye, and that he will neuer agree to proceed in the treatye, nor to make the peace. And wee ſhall ſoone diſcouer the full reſolution of Gabor: for now the concluſion beeing wholy remitted to him, he muſt eyther maynteyne his profeſſions with his antient frends, or vnmaske all his diſſimulations; which he may beare out with a ſtate-face, but ſhall neuer doe it ſafelye. In the meane tyme, the firſt practice, to caſt a rubb in the ſmooth way of the treaty, hath taken ſo good effect, that the emperor is vnſettled in his thoughts, and is fallen vpon new ſuſpitions and jealouſyes, ſo that he hath ordered ſome forces to march into Hungarie, to oppoſe the forces of Gabor; as your lordſhip may perceiue by the encloſed aduice from Vienna, which I ſend only as an euidence therof, and to ſhow how firmly the whole houſe of Auſtria doth vnite to maynteyne the thraldome of the Valtoline, and to haſten the ruine of the States of Holland, and to oppoſe, *totis viribus*, the entrye of his majeſties armies into the Palatinate; as by the inſtructions of the baron D'Aſſy, diſpatched from the infanta, doth appeare; who demands the ayds deſſigned fot thoſe purpoſes, and the tranſmiſſion of Siambergh regiment to the ſeruice of the kynge of Spayne; when I ſhould rather haue expected the fayre and honorable reddition of Frankendall into his majeſties hands. But wee muſt hewe out our way: and I am yet confident, if Gabor bee not compoſed of falſhood, that before a few monthes, 15000 at leaſt of the emperors rutters muſt wheele, to ſecure the ſuburbs of Vienna. To aduance which ther ſhall want no induſtrye: and ſo I committ your lordſhip to the gratious keeping of the Almightye.

Conſtantinople, 17. Feb. 1624.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

COUNT Mansfelt, ſetting ſayle from the Downes on Munday laſt, the 10th of this preſent, with his Engliſh and Duch troopes, went that evening to Calais rode to take the French horſe along with him; but, they not being in readynes, left the duke of Brunſwick to bring them after; and wayghing anker about midnight, arriued the next day, towards night, ſafe in Zealand before Fluſhing; onely one ſhip of the whole fleete, which was above 200 ſayle, laden with armes, fell fowle vpon another; and having her ſayles torne, was left behinde in the ſea; where, it is feared, ſhe is fallen into the hands of the Dunkerkers; who having had fower good ſhipps come to them out of Biſcay, are at ſea with more ſtrength than vſuall. In this reſpect ſix of the States men of warre, which came in his fleete, went immediatly after his arrivall back towards Calais, to convoy the duke of Brunſwick with the horſe; which are not yet arrived in theſe parts, but expected daily.

ORDER is taken here for 4000 lode of hay, and 1000 laſte of oates, with proviſion of victualls to be brought from all parts of theſe provinces to Dort, from thence to be ſent to this new army, where it ſhalbe ſettled; and two deputyes are gone expreſly from the States, to provide for preſent neceſſityes; which, I heare, are already growne vpon them, a great part of them having bene a month on ſhipboard, and ill furniſhed of victualls or clothes; ſo as there are many ſick and naked men amongſt them; but they were bleſt with a proſperous paſſage.

THERE is a quarter deſſigned for this new army at Longſtraet, in Sprang, and other villages betwixt count Henryes intrenchments at Walwick and Getruydenbergh; which is done out of this counſell, that yf any froſts ſhould yet come, they would not be ſhutt from victualls, as they might be at Berghen; and in that place they are ſo much forwarder on theyr way towards Germany; and yf they will doe any ſervice for the reliefe of Breda, they are neare at hand: but there being nothing left, by reaſon of the States army paſſing ſo often that way this ſummer, nor any thing to be had, but what ſhalbe brought and bought by the penny, I know not how count Mansfelt will lyke of it. Wee have newes from all corners of Germany, how the whole ſtrength of the emperor, and catholique league, is on foote, and marching towards the Rhyne; which the forerunners, Spinelli with 6000 foote, and the duke of Saxe Lawenburgh with 2500 horſe, have already croſſed, and by this, are neare theyr rendezvous at Maeſtricht; and it is expected, they will all fall downe hetherwards, to ſecond the ſiege of Breda, and ſhutt vp Mansfelt within the confines of this ſtate; but eyther the emperor hath better aſſurance of the quietnes of Bethlem Gabor, and ſubjection of the princes of Germany, then is promiſed by your lordſhips letters, and Sir Robert Anſtruthers; or elſe he may ſoone repent his diſfurniſhing thoſe vpper parts of ſoldiers, with ſo much confidence, to aſſayle theſe lower, where nothing is to be gotten but blowes.

THE prince of Orange prepares for the field, againſt the beginning of March; intending to draw all his garriſons, as the ſeaſon of the yeare may very well ſuffer, by reaſon of the high waters, and remplace them where is moſt neede, with companyes of burghers out of Holland: ſo as, howſoever this winters lying in the field, and generall ſicknes through the countrey, hath conſumed many of his men, he will have a ſtronger army, then he ever yet ſaw himſelf in the head of. And he hath as ſtrong a reſolution to putt the buſines of the leavying the ſiege of Breda to a tryall by fight; but he wants his wonted ſtrength of body, his languiſhing diſeaſe of heate and dolor in his back, (of which he was never fully quitt) whereby his ſleepe is taken away, being newly increaſed, and he therby much debilitated; yet he reſolves to goe into the field, though it be in litter, which for that purpoſe he is providing. And, wee doubt, count Erneſt muſt doe the like, who is in little better ſtate of

1624. health: but it ſeemes, they will ſett vp all vpon the leavying the ſiege of Breda, as theyr laſt reſt.

LAMBERT CHARLES, who made the bote by which Breda was taken, (wherin he was a chiefe man) as it were, his cradle, hath now ended his dayes in Goch, as in a bed of honor; he having a generall gowte vpon him, when he went vpon the ſurpriſe, which onely gave him leave to ſigne the capitulation for the ennemy to render the caſtle; ſo turned into an apoplexie, of which he is ſince dead. Many are come hether ſuters for his gouerment of Njmmeghen, one of the chiefe goverments of this ſtate; the diſpoſing whereof his excellency doth ſuſpend, intending it (as is thought) to coronel Fauma; who, being ſent to the Swallow with ſome troopes, to defend thoſe dykes, and cover the workmen, who are ſtill buſyed in making the dam at Seuenberghen, went with 800 men, moſt our countrymen, the ſecond of this preſent, at 4 a clock in the morning, a myle from his quarter, vpon a dyke within halfe a myle of Terheyden; where he immediatly fortifyed, and keepes the ground; which is of much advantage for ſuch deſſignes as wilbe ſhortly ſett on worke for the leavying of the ſiege; from whence he cannot now be removed, becauſe the countrey is drown'd on both ſydes.

I HAUE well receaued your lordſhips letters of the 16th of Nouember, and the queen hers, whoſe thancks your lordſhip hath for both: and I acknowledge particular obligation for the judgment you giue of owr Eſt-Indian trafique; which, grownded vppon your experience, confirmes what I collected owt of my ſtudie of thoſe parts; to which I haue bin tied of late, more then euer I imagined.

YOUR lordſhips letters to the count de la Torre, I haue ſent to Venice, adreſſed to Sir Iſaac Wake; from whom you will heare how that goode old man (neuer the better for this leuitie) is turned papiſt.

THE French king hath demaunded ayde of the States by ſea, againſt Monſ. Sobiſe, and his followers of the religion, entred into arms *alieniſſimo tempore*; and they furniſh 20 ſhips. I reſt

Hagh, this 17th of
February, 1625.
ſtylo novo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

D. CARLETON.

To BETHLEM GABOR, *Prince of* TRANSYLVANIA.

Sereniſſime Princeps,

ABOUT 5 dayes paſt I wrote your highnes a fewe lynes, to accompany the anſwere of the chimacham, retorned by your agent here reſident. Therein I only acknowledged, in generalities, that I had ſeene your commiſſion and inſtructions, and that the other Chriſtian ambaſſadors had mett, and conſulted vpon them, referring your highnes to the relation of your owne miniſters, and intimating a purpoſe of larger diſcourſe, which this occaſion nowe preſenteth. There were many good reſpects why wee did then deferre this office, hauing found ſome indirect dealing, which made vs chooſe the ſafety of our owne wayes. When your agent firſt brought mee the copy of your letters, and orders to him, I conceiued that your highnes, wiſely apprehending the opportunity of tyme, did giue counſell to the chimacham not to proceed in the treaty of Buda, whereby the emperor hoped to preuaile, and ſecure himſelfe on this ſide, that hee might conuert all his forces to the oppreſſion of your highnes frends and allyes in Germany; wherein if hee ſhould proſper, your highnes could not expect any great joy or ſafety in his victoryes, when ambition and proſperity hath no limitts: and, ſecondly, that you did require an order how you ſhould diſpoſe your ſelfe with correſpondence to the deſſignes of this ſtate; and in caſe of the diſſolution of that treaty, what ſecurity you ſhould haue, from the grand ſignor, of his protection; ſo that you might not bee ſubiect to the inconuenience of the changes of miniſters here, which had often interrupted, and forced an alteration in your highnes counſells. This beeing the ſubſtance of what was collected by all the other ambaſſadors here reſident, to whom the ſame was communicated; wee mett often among our ſelues, and at laſt reſolued to goe vnto the chimacham, and to declare vnto him both the truth of the preſent affaires of Chriſtendome, and our opinions in theſe demands of your highnes, and the inconueniency of the pretended treaty. Heerein alſo our judgments and actions were vniforme, and our proceedings with generall conſent; the ſubſtance whereof, to auoyd prolixity, I will deliuer briefly, (as I ſuppoſe the others doe, who ioyne with mee in this negotiation) and in the termes, as neare as I can, that were agreed among vs.

FIRST wee did declare, That his maieſtie, my lord and maſter, hauing in vayne attempted all righteous and Chriſtian wayes, to procure the reſtitution of the Palatinate, the antient patrimony of his children, was at laſt reſolued to take vp the iuſtice of his armes with other princes his allyes, to recouer it by the ſword from whoſoeuer ſhould oppoſe him.

THAT it was alſo true, That the French king, the ſtate of Venice, and the duke of Sauoy, were colleagued, and had raiſed forces for the liberty of the Valtoline, and the Griſons, whoſe cuntryes were of long tyme vnder the protection of thoſe princes, beeing the paſſages betweene Italy and Germany.

CONCERNING the treaty of Buda, our opinions were, That ſeeing the Imperialls did inſiſt vpon the laſt agreement of Zitwa, and only required a prolongation thereof, it was very probable, that they aymed only to aduantage themſelues by tyme, and not to make a firme peace, where the diſpute of Vach lay open to them, and vndecided.

BY ſeeking to exclude your highnes miniſters from that treaty, they did only practice to ſeperate your highnes from the dependence of the grand ſignor, and ſecretly to drawe a confirmation of your laſt peace made without conſent of the port; therby to ſowe iealouſyes and ſuſpitions, and in their ſeaſon to obiect them to you here, and finally to depriue your highnes of all frends and alliance.

IN refuſing to comprehend the Hungars, they intended to ſteale a renuntiation of all the leagues made 5 yeares paſt; and as ſubiects depending vpon the emperor, to diſcharge them of all obligation to your highnes.

THESE things conſidered, and many more pregnant circumſtances deliuered in conference, our opinions alſo, in the preuention and remedy, were vniforme:

FIRST, That your highnes councell ſhould bee approued, both to diſauow your laſt peace, which depended vpon approbation from the grand ſignor, and to ſuſpend the treaty at Buda, vntill that terme were nearer expiration; that your highnes might haue leiſure to conſider your owne affaires, and to make vſe of ſuch frends as were antiently colleagued with you.

FOR this purpoſe wee deſired a letter to bee written to your highnes, ſigned by the grand ſignor, and a command to the baſſa of Buda, both to diſſolue the treaty, and to bee in a readineſs on the frontire in all occaſions, without any act of hoſtility or breach with the emperor, according to the ſtile of the ambaſſadors of Chriſtian princes.

LASTLY, That ſome aſſurance might bee giuen your highnes, by writing, of the conſtant protection of this empire, and a *plena potentia* ſent you, to vſe in all occaſions of defence, to preſerue your eſtates by the ayd of all the garriſons vpon the frontire, by vertue whereof the baſſas of thoſe parts ſhould be commanded to riſe, and aſſiſt you; and that nothing ſhould bee concluded in this port by the leuity or ignorance of any miniſter in thoſe affaires, neither in your preiudice, nor without your knowledge.

OUR end and ſcope in theſe aduiſes were to free your highnes from the neceſſity of falling into the emperors power or diſcretion, with whom wee conceiued your highnes could neuer make any ſecure peace: and that, ſeeing the occaſions were faire, by the changes of councells in other parts, your highnes might haue opportunity to renew your antient leagues, or to make newe with other princes, vpon whom you might ſafely rely, and whoſe affaires and ends might haue one generall concurrence with thoſe of your highnes; the vniuerſall liberty and peace of Chriſtendome.

THE chimacham made ſome references of this buſineſs to Diachmett baſſa, whom wee found, in words, very well enclyned to doe your highnes this ſeruice; but reality is rare in theſe regions.

AT length the chimacham, vpon full deliberation and aduice taken with all the antients of the bench, did reſolue, and promiſe vs directly, to make petition to the grand ſignor, and to procure orders for all theſe commands and letters to be written, according to your highnes and our deſires, which wee daily expected, and purpoſed to accompany the diſpatch of them with our owne opinions.

1624. WHAT hath bene the iſſue, your highnes (wee are aſſured) hath ſeene by the letter ſent to you, and by the copy of the command to Buda, which wee conceiue to bee cleane wyde both of your highnes purpoſes, and of our hopes. Where the fault hath layne, is not in mee to judge. I am ſure, the buſineſs was not propoſed to the grand ſignor, as it was once reſolued: I found ſome others cold, that ſhould haue bene the moſt zealous. Perhaps they thought it was enough to procure your highnes to bee admitted into the treaty, to which wee knowe the Imperialls would of themſelues agree, rather then aduenture the ſuſpenſion: butt wee are able to diſcerne all theſe practizes; and ſeeing, as wee are informed, euen in that letter, that much is referred to our opinions, wee haue rather choſen to treat with your highnes, then with inferiors, or ſuch as either are ignorant, or haue yll affections. Dollars are more weighty here, then reaſons.

IN the generall, I ſuppoſe, our aduiſes to your highnes are of one tenor; to giue your highnes information of the reſolution of our princes to recouer their rights, and to help the oppreſſed. In the firſt beginnings, God hath proſpered their armes: the moſt important places of the Valtoline are reconquered by the generall of the league, the marquis de Cœures. The duke of Sauoy, and the conſtable of France, in the beginning of this moneth, with a great army, (the liſt whereof I gaue your agent) were ready to march for the execution of an important deſſigne, to facilitate the generall ends. His majeſtie of England, hauing concluded the marriage of his princely ſonne with the daughter of France, is entred into ſtrict alliance and confederacy both with that king and the other princes, and hath raiſed a braue army of Engliſh, vnder the conduct of the count Mansfield, for the recouery of the Palatinate, who are allready paſſt the ſeas; and of whoſe actions, I ſuppoſe, fame will preuent theſe letters.

THE kings of Denmarke and Sweden are well diſpoſed to iuſtify this generall quarrell.

THE princes of the vnion beginne to hold vpp their heads, to reconcile, and to hope for liberty.

THE circle of the Nether Saxe, and the free cittyes, are ready to take armes, and to reuiue with the heat of this glorious ſunne.

THE elector of Saxe doth find the feare of the oppreſſion of his religion, and his colloquy with the marquis of Brandenburgh hath altered him, at leaſt to a neutrality.

THESE heroicque actions ſo nobly vndertaken, ſo well aduanced, by ſo powerfull meanes, in ſo iuſt a cauſe, wee cannot thinke your highnes will now retyre from that glory, which you profeſſed theſe laſt yeares alone, and with ſo happy ſucceſſe; at leaſtwiſe not ſo farre to alter, as to goe ouer and adhere to the other party, to ſtrengthen and aſſiſt them, whom ſinglye you haue ſo often daunted; of whoſe frendſhip and religion your highnes can neuer bee ſecure.

IF your highnes complayne, that you ſtood in the breach 3 yeares without ſuccour, the more is your glory; and your wiſedome will conſider the engagements of ſome princes then, and the deſires and hopes of all, to procure peace by wayes of juſtice; which hauing failed, the cauſe is the ſame, and cannot bee made worſe by their Chriſtian patience.

IF alſo your highnes find more coldneſs in the anſwers from this port, then you expected, you wilbee pleaſed, to beleeue, they are artificiall and ſuch as were rather bought then giuen.

IT is not our deſire to moue or engage your highnes to warre, but to open you a way of ſuch ſecurity, that you may not neede to feare it hereafter; and for the preſent, you may bee aſſured, you ſhall haue what ſuccour or countenance you can deſire, by our endeauours, when wee ſhalbee grounded from your ſelfe of your reſolution.

YOUR highnes eſtates lye betweene two rocks; there may bee ſhippwrack on either ſide: butt the coniuncture is faire; the proteſtant vnion of Germany is renewing; it is out of all queſtion, your highnes may there bee wellcome; and from thoſe of your owne faith you muſt expect moſt fidelity; with them you may make either warre or peace, in more ſecurity then with the aduerſaries.

YOUR highnes may, in your wiſedome, conſider the opportunity; and either by your letters, or miniſters, giue your ſelfe more aſſurance from the fountayne, then from vs; who only beginne good offices, butt cannot perfect them.

ON the other part, your highnes may pleaſe to weigh, What aduantage or ſafety can you haue in an vnſure peace with the emperour? but ſuch, as will miniſter iuſt cauſe of iealouſy, and perhapps drawe on worſe conſequences from this ſtate; who, in that caſe, can no longer truſt you; nor the other, thus buſied, protect you: butt with thoſe of our profeſſion there wilbee no exception taken, no couler of diffidence. Your honor hath bene deeply engaged, and much renowned; you cannot butt take care of the preſeruation thereof with your antient frends.

THE Imperialls are not only ſtill jealous of your highnes, as appeares by the forces deſſigned for Hungary, which will corrupt all ſyncerity; butt in this port, by arts and all other practices, they ſeeke to diſcreditt, and call your faith in queſtion. Euen by that laſt peace made by your highnes, they haue ſought to ſeperate you from the truſt of this empire; and though they had the benefitt, they haue endeauored to conuert it to your ruyne, by boaſting, you haue tyed yourſelfe to adhære to the emperour, and to make warre vpon the grand ſignior, and to haue articled for diuers prouinces of Hungary, now in your iuriſdiction, in preiudice of this ſtate: That your highnes doth continually make newe offers to the emperour, euen to the change of your religion; and to that purpoſe, that the chancellor of Hungary ſhould bee ſent vnto you, to reconcile you, and to procure, as a ſeale of your conuerſion, the deliuery of church lands, with vayne offers to ſtirr you vpp to vnite to Tranſiluania, Bugdania and Wallachia; and, by the authority of the pope, to erect them into a kingdome, and to giue your highnes a newe crowne.

THESE and many other things are rumored and ſpread abroad by them; with what good intention, I leaue to your highnes iudgment.

WHATSOEUER is done at Vienna, is no ſecrett here. Wee deſire that your highnes ſhould well conſider what you haue to doe; with whom you treate; and, laſtly, to reſolue with a chriſtian heart to chooſe the wayes of vniuerſall peace, which is the only end of all theſe troubles; which God, of his mercy, graunt vnto his church.

HAUING thus largely diſcourſed with your highnes, and opened our thoughts, wee expect to receiue from your highnes owne hand ſome ſpeedy and certeyne reſolution, that accordingly wee may correſpond in our actions, and giue ſome aſſurance to the princes intereſſed, and carefull of the publique, of your conſtancy, and good affection. Whereunto if your highnes (whereof wee make no doubt) doe conforme, you ſhall find the glory thereof on earth, and the fruict in heauen, and myſelfe, as one of thoſe that deſire to doe you ſeruice, moſt ready to giue your highnes the beſt teſtimony, according to my ability; and ſo I committ your highnes to the holy keeping of the Allmighty.

Conſtantinople,
Feb. $\frac{18}{28}$. 1624.

To the QUEENE *of* BOHEMIA.

WHER ther is no ground of truth, all buildings and enterpriſes are vnſtable. I infinitely deſire to doe your Majeſtie ſeruice, but not to deceiue you. What were our hopes, my two laſt to Sir Dudley Carleton haue fully enformed: that the iſſue of them doth not correſpond, I am vnwilling to report. It is hard to iudge wher the fault hath beene, among ſo many *ſuſpected guiltye*; and the greateſt ſhame is to bee coſened by a montayneere, that neuer wore a band, nor cuffs, nor, I thincke, linnen. But hauing diſcouered ſo much, (of which I gaue often warning to my fellowes) wee haue alſo changed our councell, and reſolued vpon another courſe, wherin wee haue much more hope; at leaſt, ſhalbe aſſured of what we doe and write. Your Majeſtie ſhall haue a reſolution within 40 dayes; and I ſuppoſe nothing in the world, from hence, more can bee done: and if the whole compoſition bee not falſhood, your Majeſtie may expect an extraordinarye good concluſion: of which I will ſay no more, but referr your Majeſtie to my letters that wayt vpon this, wherin I am lardger only for your Highneſſes ſeruice.

The French *ambaſſador.*

IT is the laſt office that a poore man can doe to a greater, to mourne for him. I know not what priuat loſs I haue had in the death of the moſt woorthy earle of Southampton: but I am ſure it is an honor to him, to haue yt truely ſayd, England

1624. land and the publicque haue the greateſt loſs. Good men are ſometyme taken away in mercye, to preuent their euill; but God woorketh all things to the beſt; therſore wee muſt not grudge too much, though my heart bleedeth in ſorrow for him; and I feare, he dyed of the ſame death, of a bleeding hart. This remembrance I did owe him; and I could not utter yt in any place ſo honorable as before your Majeſtie; who becauſe I know you loued him, you will pleaſe to pardon mee this vnſeaſonable ryme:

IF death had had more hands, he had ſtrooke all;
  His malice only agaynſt virtue rages:
By iuſtice or by vice ten thouſands fall;
  But ſuch a triumphe, not in many ages.
    Thy right the father ſlew, thy left the ſonne;
    Wherby they happy are, and wee vndone.

MY wife hath taken the boldnes to ſend your Majeſtie a few bezars. If ther bee any fault in them, ſhe ſhall beare yt, that would not forbeare to fynd the way of ſending greater; though in their nature and uſe ther are no better, beeing of the ſtagge of Coraſon in Perſia. I humbly beſeech your Majeſtie to accept them, as an earneſt of another prouiſion.

IN the winter all things here are as dead and dull as the ſeaſon, ſo that I cannot tell your Majeſtie one ridiculous tale of this wiſe ſtate; which beeing gouerned by an eunuch, all things are as tame as hee. Therfore I haue deferrd my collections, vntill they grow to ſome bulke, and humbly conclude with my prayers for your Majeſties eternall proſperitye.

Conſtantinople, 20. Feb.
162$\frac{4}{5}$. ſtil. vet.

To Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My Lord,

THE former left your lordſhip in ſome doubt, what would bee the iſſue of the offers and practices of Bethlem Gabor in this court. The buſines hath beene ſo coldly carried by his agent, and the letters and commands written ſo ambiguouſlye, that it hath in mee nouriſhed greater ſuſpition: wher to lay the fault, is yet beyond my diſcouerye; whether the prince ſent theſe ouuertures to enterteyne tyme with the grand ſignior, and to beguile us, while he ſettles himſelfe vnder the emperors protection, or that his miniſter here bee the only traytor, I leaue in queſtion; but I am ſure the later is ſoe, and that he hath intelligence with the emperors agent, who perhaps hath bought him; or beeing a papiſt, is ouerawed by the Jeſuitts. The matter is cleare, that ther is falſe play, eyther with his maſter, or with vs, or with both; and becauſe he thought he muſt doe ſomwhat for ſhow, beeing referrd to the ambaſſadors, he ſuppoſed to blind us with one article, of not making the peace without the comprehenſion of Gabor; which he may bee content to accept of, and the emperor, I am ſure, will grant, rather then hazard a ſuſpention; and ſo all our labor is fynely loſt. This I haue long tyme ſuſpected, but could neuer gett ſome others to admitt of my jealouſye, vntill, by many circumſtances, I made yt ſo euident, that the other three reſidents (who all concurre in the generall) haue with mee reſolued, that ther was no ſafety to relye or truſt vpon any more promiſes, neyther of this ſtate, who is guided wholy by the agent of Tranſyluania, nor vpon him, nor any other inferiour inſtrument, eyther ignorant or corrupted. And therfore, with one conſent, wee haue ſent a poſt to the prince, to putt him to a declaration vnder his owne hand, by whom wee haue giuen him ſuch and ſo full reaſons and perſwaſions, that he cannot diſſemble with us, or, at leaſt, not deceiue us. Anſwere wee expect in 40 dayes, and vntill then muſt deferr any iudgement, or other negotiation, vnleſs his long-looked-for ambaſſador doe arriue with ſome better foundation. And becauſe, in the meane tyme, ther ſhould come no error from our aduices, and that it might appeare vpon what ground wee haue done this, beeing ther is a reference to our councell in the letter of the chimacham vizier, I haue giuen the copy to the Duch ambaſſador; which he promiſeth to ſend, tranſlated, by this poſt, that the kyng of Bohemia may proceed by his own iudgement in any further correſpondencye with that prince. I would willingly ſend the queene a coppy of my letter, but dare not for many reſpects, nor can conueniently for the length; though wee haue proceeded with ſuch caution, to avoyd both guiltines or ſcandall, that wee haue reſolued not to care if they were printed; and are not aſſured, that, at leaſt, they ſhall not bee ſent to Vienna. If I haue offended in this forward and neceſſarye zeale, the queene muſt begg my pardon. I am in great hope, that the effects ſhall rather meritt thancks; for the prince cannot now bee imperiall, but he muſt fall vpon a rocke this way; as your lordſhip will perceaue by the breefe of a freſh aduice from Vienna, encloſed; which I haue reſent to him, and aſſured him, that I know all the practices, and that he cannot ſafely longer depend betweene two contraryes. I haue enformed him, how he is ſcandalized here by the Imperialls, only to ſeperate him from this ſtate by icalouſyes, and after to depriue him of all his frends.

BY the laſt, I ſent your lordſhip an extract of two other letters from the emperors court; by all theſe you wilbe able to make a better iudgement, and to giue more ſound councell, then I, that haue no help, no inſtruction, that liue out of the world, fed with ſcrapps and ſtale ends; and what I doe venture vpon, proceeds out of myne owne meditations. Thus lardge I am, and reueale my ſelfe to your lordſhip, for the queene of Bohemias ſeruice, if any uſe be to bee made of mee, or of theſe things, that it may come to them by a ſafe way; for I thincke your lordſhip thinckes mee too buſye, wher I fynd no fayth for foundation. Here begin to ſpread rumors of more trouble, and of the grand ſigniors remooue to Adrianople, for preuention of any attempt ſuſpected in the vnion of the Poles and Tartars: but I referr yt to more certeynty, aſſured that they will not long agree. If the Coſſackes lett us ſleepe quiettly, it is as much as I care for.

THE emir of Sidon hath ſacked, ruined, and diſpeopled Tripolye, and no notice taken; euery great man in Aſya is bold; the Perſian warr will renew: and theſe things makes this ſtate ſo warye of any diſcontent on the other ſyde, which alſo ouerbalances the inclinations of Gabor toward the emperor. If ſomething come not from Chriſtendome, it will carry the reſolution that way.

VEHEMENCYE of ſorrow for the death of that worthy earle ſhutts vp my pen from other mention, leaſt it fall into paſſion. If his funeralls bee like thoſe of Germanicus, *ſine imaginibus, ſine pompâ*; the reſt alſo belongs rightly to him, *per laudes & memoriam virtutum celeberrimus fuit*. He is her majeſties protomartyr; for an aſpect vpon her cauſe drew him out of his way, into the way of death. It is no tyme to mourne when all men arme, nor for mee to trouble your lordſhip with impertinencyes; and therfore I conclude, recommending your lordſhip to the holy keeping of our moſt gratious God, and reſt

Conſtantinople, 20. Feb.
old ſtile, 1624.

Your Lordſhips.

YOUR lordſhips laſt, of the 2d Dec. receiued. ——

To Sir EDWARD CONWEY.

Right Honorable,

WITH a greate deale of ioy and contentment, I haue receiued your honors letter of the 12th Nou. wherin you haue pleaſd to accuſe and reprehend mee gently, by making an excuſe for your ſelfe ſo free, and ſo farr aboue mee. I haue often truſted vpon your fauour and good interpretation of mee, that when I had ſuch matter to aduiſe, as was conuenient to bee ſafely deliuered, (hauing neyther command nor diſguiſe from your honor) I was enforced, for his majeſties ſeruice, to continew in my old way; though I knew both your dayly attendance, and that my relations (beeing brought into their owne character) ſhould bee preſented by you to his majeſtie. If I haue your honors pardon for this neceſſarie omiſſion, I will beginn vpon a new account, and not fayle (ſeeing it hath pleaſed you to order mee to ſend a cyphar, which I haue now done, and conueyed it by another hand, that will arriue aſſone) to meritt of your honor (if I can) the particular loue you haue expreſſed to mee, and the good offices you haue done mee to his majeſtie.

1624. I SHALL not committ any great error, to take the buſines where I left yt, in my laſt letter to Sir George Caluert, (wherof I ſend him a duplicate) becauſe your honor doth take knowledge, they are addreſſed to you. In the two laſt you will fynd what councell was giuen, and new ouertures here made by Bethlem Gabor. Whence it aroſe, my formers haue aduertiſed: but ſince, hauing well conſidered the cold and ambiguous anſwere giuen from the vizier, ſo contrarye to his promiſes, the princes propoſitions, and our hopes, I haue with jealous eyes made more enquirye into the cauſes and inſtruments, that had the negotiation in truſt; and haue clearely diſcouered falſhood in the Tranſiluanian agent, who keepes intelligence with the emperors reſident. Whether he bee a traytor to his maſter, or that he hath, vnderhand, order from him to enterteyne this ſtate, and us, with fayre woords, vntill he can engraffe himſelfe into his new alliance; and that he hath receiued a ſecond inſtructions, to doe nothing, or nothing zealouſly and effectually, that Gabor may haue a retrayct to lay the fault vpon another, is yet in queſtion. But wee rather ſuſpect the ſeruant, beeing a papiſt, then the maſter; and therfore haue alſo changed councell, and reſolued no more to traficque with inferiors, and men ignorant or corrupt, but to putt the prince to a declaration; wherin nothing hath beene omitted, that may eyther woorke vpon his iudgement, his affections, or the intereſt of his honor, and that without ſcandall, and in the ſtile of good Chriſtians; in which offices all the ambaſſadors here reſident are vnited, by order from their princes, both in deliberation and action. In 30 dayes wee expect an anſwere, and are in very good hope, vpon very good grounds, to doe ſomwhat that ſhall aduance the generall ends of releeuing the oppreſſed, and the peace of Chriſtendome. Though this buſines, wherin I haue beene often vrgent, (perhaps beyond manners, ſeeing I could neuer, vntill a few months paſt, gett any direction how to gouerne myſelfe) hath beene ſo long delayed, that Gabor, fynding himſelfe betweene two rocks, hath beene forced to ſhift for himſelfe, agaynſt his firſt inclinations; inſomuch that he hath written many complaynts, that I haue ſeene, agaynſt the kyng of Bohemia, the duke of Brunſwicke, and the States of Holland, that he hauing only, and in their cauſe, taken armes, hath beene fed with woords, but neuer ſeene a penny, nor a man, nor any countenance, enforced to ſtand alone, concluding, in his owne woords, *Si perficere propoſita noſtra ſperetis, aliter mecum tractandum eſt: nam ex nihilo nihil fit*; it is not wholy deſperate. What wee ſhalbe able to doe in the actiue part, to mooue him to armes, were raſhnes to promiſe; yet, at leaſt, to ſtay him from falling to the emperors party by any ayd, I doubt not, if already he bee not gone, and the treatye of Buda concluded, wherof ther is ſome feare, becauſe I know the Imperialls preſs yt, and will rather yeild to any conditions, then hazard the ſuſpention, and that he is courted almoſt beyond reſiſtance: but if he haue made ſuch inconſiderate haſt, he may bee forced to recant; for he can contract no frendſhip with the emperor without danger from hence, wher this ſtate will no longer truſt him, and in a tyme when his new allyes, ſo buſied as I hope they ſhall bee, will not bee able to protect him. Thus much I haue made him vnderſtand, and that I know all his practices, and forbeare him with much patience (as by the encloſed from Vienna he may perceiue; which I haue alſo ſent, and vrdged to him); and that he is only abuſed by thoſe, that, while they offer him an vnſafe frendſhip, they digge at his roote, and ſeeke to depriue him of all other frends.

BOTH thoſe my letters to Gabor, and the coppy of the viziers, vpon which I was grounded, I will ſend your honor, to ſhow his maieſtie, by the next poſt, when I haue tyme to gett them into cyphar. For my owne part, I care not if they were printed, hauing, I hope, therin no way offended my maſter, nor the name of a Chriſtian. Though your honors encouragement to mee is too cold and generall, that you doubt not of good acceptation; and that my actions would then meritt moſt, when they produced the greateſt effects; this is a cautelous and ſtate language; and, vnder your honors fauor, it is very requiſite, where an honeſt man doth induſtriate himſelfe for the publicque ſeruice, that his rules and orders ſhould bee playne and direct, and not captious, and convertible into various ſences; and ſuch I only deſire to receiue, and build vpon: then I know the duty of obedience as well as any man. I deſire not my diſcretion ſhould bee truſted, knowing my owne nature, prone out of a good zeale to tranſport mee. Lukewarme affections may bee ſafe, but are euer vnſound.

THE Jew ſent to Naples, to make an offer of peace to the kyng of Spayne, (though neyther here nor there, he ſhall effect any thing) yet he hath lately aduiſed by letters, that he is ſhipped on a gally, with great ceremonye, by the vicere, for Spayne. His majeſties ambaſſador there reſident may make knowne, that his meſſage is diſavowed, and oppoſe all the deſſigne of the Spaniards, which is only to make a noyſe *in terrorem*, that the grand ſignor ſeekes his peace. For the concluſion of any thing, the Venetian and I will take the care to preuent yt.

THE report of the ſacking and utter deſolation of Tripoly, by the emir of Sidon, is true, and no notice taken here of ſo great an affront; which is a ſymtome of a diſtempered head. Euery great man in Aſya is bold. The Perſian will renew his attempts about Babilon; and theſe troubles makes this ſtate ſo wary to prouoke any enemye in Europe, which alſo ouerbalanceth the inclinations of Gabor; and if ſomething come not from Chriſtendome, which is *ſolum et certum remedium, et nervus negotij*, it will endanger his reſolution to the contrarye part; which is a matter of great conſideration, if it were knowne of what weight he is in eyther balance.

THER is a rumor of troubles expected from the Tartars, who haue made a league with the Poles; and of the grand ſignors remooue to Adrianople, to preuent them; but it is yet uncerteyne: and I am perſwaded that frendſhip will not laſt, and the care wilbe ſoone eaſed. The Coſſacks, I doubt, are more likely to keepe us waking; agaynſt whom the captayne baſſa is preparing the armado, for the Black-ſea: ſo that the Medeteran wilbe two yeares without a Turkiſh fleete: yet the Spaniards take no notice therof.

YOUR honor wilbe pleaſed to communicate all to his majeſtie, the prince, and the duke of Buckingham. If I haue tranſgreſſed my limitts, I will not runne behind a pillar: *peccatum inhæret in voluntate et intentione*; and therin I haue not ſynned. You haue vndertaken to interprett and protect

Conſtantinople,
21. Feb. 1624.

Your ſeruant.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My very good Lord,

THE conneſtable d'Eſdiguieres arriued at Turin the firſt of this month by this account, encountred and receaued by the duke of Sauoye, *à l'accouſtumé*, with much pompe and magnificence; onely ſome voley of canon more then ordinary, did alarme the Genoeſi and Milaneſi; as if it had ſerued for a proclamation, to tell them, that *Venit mittere gladium, & non pacem*. In both places the feares and apprehenſions are as great, as if there were *Annibal ad portas*. The Genoeſi do vowe themſelfes vnto more ſaints then are in Paradis; and are afrayde, that their monny, which is the onely God they haue worſhipped a long time, will be the cauſe of their ruine. The Spanyards in the ſtate of Milan would gladly giue ouer all thought of the Valtelina, of the appendixes thereof, and of the paſſage, if they might be ſure to haue their peace vppon thoſe conditions; but fearing that they may be called to a further account, they do fortify Nouara, Sandoual, and Alleſſandria, confining with Piedmont; and are not wanting to prouide for their owne defence with as much care and diligence as can be vſed. Hitherto they haue, in ſome ſorte, ſaued their reputation, by alleaging that they had no intereſt in the Valtelina, after they had once conſigned it into the hands of the pope; and that the ſhame and ſcorne of the loſſe of that prouince did reflect wholly vppon him, and not concerne them in any manner: but now they are likely to be putt to their ſhiftes, beyond their expectation; for hauing taken vppon themſelfes the guarde of Chiauenna and Riua, they cannot auoyde either an open rupture, if they will perſiſt to defend thoſe places, or a marke of ignominye, if they do quit what they had vndertaken to keepe.

THE victorious army of the league, like Fame, doth get *vires eundo*; and hauing found ſmall reſiſtance hitherto, and encountring a ſeaſon more propitious then hath beene knowen in many ages, they haue (after a little refreſhing)

1624. diſlodged anewe, marched ouer fearefull mountayns, and beene ſo bolde as to beſeige Chiauenna, which they haue done with as much confidence, as if there had not beene any Spanyards therein, vnto whom reſpect ſhould be borne. What will be the iſſue of this bolde attempt, time will ſhortly tell vs; for as yet wee knowe onely this, that vppon the 4th of this month Monſ. de Loun did inueſt Chiauenna with 1400 men; that the marquis di Coeuures, hauing left in Tiran 2000 foote and 200 horſe of the Venetian trouppes, (which is a circumſtance of importance) arriued at Sondrio, vppon the 6th of February, with the groſſe of his armye; and that, if this entreprize do ſucceede as happily as the former, they haue a purpoſe to aduenture vppon the fort di Fuentes.

THESE ſeigniori, hauing receaued letters from the campe of the league in the Valtelina, vppon Tueſday night the 18th of this month by this account, did the next morning ſend for the French ambaſſador and mee into the college ſeuerally, to giue vs part of the newſe, which was then newely come to their hands. The writing, which by order of the ſenate was read vnto mee, had much formality in it, which I do willingly paſſe ouer, becauſe it did reflect perſonally vppon my ſelfe; but the ſubſtance was this:

THAT vppon the 8th of this month, the marquis di Coeuures diſlodged from Sondrio, and marched to a place called Arden, where he did reſt one day. Vppon the 10th he went to Morbegno, where he made no ſtay, but paſſed further the ſame day to Traona. There he was forced to ſtay, becauſe the enemy had broken the paſſages of the mountaine, and was ſtrongly fortifyed in Riua, which did flanque the paſſage. Vppon the 11th, the towne of Chiauenna was taken by aſſault, by thoſe who did firſt inueſt it, who were in all 1500 French and Griſones. The faction was more bloudy then any of the former; for there were ſlayne of the defendants 30, and of the aſſaylants 10, beſides 50 hurt. The Spaniſh captaine, who did command in Chiauenna, did acquit himſelfe brauely and worthily; for after hauing defended the towne as long as it was teneable, he did retyre quietly, and without diſorder, into the caſtle. Vaudecourt, who did command for the league in that action, did immediately poſſeſſe himſelfe of the towne, where he is ſo well couered, that the caſtle cannot make him diſlodge. The French, whoſe *primi impetus* are *plus quam virorum*, did immediately aduenture to aſſalte the caſtle, and without any pieces of battery they did clime vp inacceſſible precipices; from whence, with their muſquets, they did command the caſtle, and force the defendants to keepe cloſe vnder good couers. That aduantage they do ſtill retayne, and exceedingly incommodate thoſe within; but the place is not to be forced without canon; and the gouernour, being ſummoned to render, hath anſwered brauely, That he will defend the place as long as it can be kept. The pieces of battery are ſent thither, moſt of them drawen out of this ſtate; and it is thought, that as ſoone as they ſhall be planted, the Spaniſh gouernour will capitulate. In the meane tyme, the army of the league, being aduanced as farre as Vico, doth daily skirmiſh with the army of Spayne, quartered in a place called Campo, not without ſome mortality, and much hurt, of both ſydes.

THE Venetian trouppes haue the honor to haue the auantguard; and colonel Milander, who doth command their auxiliaries, is employed to alarme the ennemy in his beſt quarter, and by that meanes to diſcouer his trenches and ſtrength. The caualier Tencini, a ſtipendiated ingegnier of this ſtate, hath the charge of making the way paſſable; and he hath vndertaken to make the canon paſſe, vppon the 14th of this month. The Spanyards, vppon this innouation in the Valtelina, and the comming of the conneſtable of France into Italy, haue giuen order to draw into the ſtate of Milan, the moſt potent ſecours that they can haue from Naples, Germany, and other parts; and therevppon this ſtate hath reſolued, beſides the canon, munition, auxiliaries, and pioners, which they haue already ſent into the Valtelina, to arme potently likewiſe, both by ſea and land. This was the tenor of the paper, which was read vnto mee in the college by the ſecretary; and I haue onely made my ſelfe the tranſlatour, as may appeare by the disjointednes of the narration.

I HAUE written unto your lordſhip, ſince my arriuall here, letters dated the 28th of December, 18th of January, and 4th of February, and ſhall be glad to heare, that they are come ſafe to your lordſhips hands. In the meane time my wiſe and my ſelfe do recommend our moſt affectionate loue and ſeruice to your lordſhip and your worthy lady; and will euer reſt 1624.

Venice, 25th February, 1625. ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionately, to do you ſeruice,

I. WAKE.

From the ſame Hand.

My very good Lord,

AFTER that the defendants in the caſtle of Chiauenna had beene afrighted a little with ſome pieces of wooden ordinance, at the laſt the true canon did appeare, and then they did beginne to treate in good earneſt. Vppon the 8th of March, by this ſtyle, the capitulation was agreed vppon; but becauſe they did deſyre, for their honor, that the noyſe of the canon might be heard, vppon the 9th two pieces were ſhot of, *pro forma*; and that night the ſonne of Monſieur d'Arocourt entred into the caſtle, and did take poſſeſſion thereof. The day following, being the 10. the garriſon iſſued out, and then was the capitulation like to haue beene broken, becauſe the French would not vnderſtand the Spaniſh captaine to be included in the treaty; but after much diſpute they were content to let him goe with his fellowes, and they departed honorably, with all their baggage, and were allowed carriages to tranſport ſuch as were ſicke or hurte, (which were 50 in number) leauing hoſtages for the renuoy of the cartes and horſes. They were much diſtreſſed for want of water and wood, and all their other prouiſions did beginne to faile; for there was found in the caſtle onely 15 pound of powder, 30 bullets, and a little match. The taking of this place is of great importance, and will ſhortly put an end to the Rhætian warre; for now there doth reſt nothing vnto which the Griſones can lay any claime, but onely Riua, which will be the next worke of the army of the league in that quarter.

ON the other ſyde, wee vnderſtand out of Piedmont, that the conneſtable d'Eſdigueres did depart out of Aſti vppon the 5. of March, *ſtilo novo*, and preſently enter vppon Montferrat, not in hoſtile manner, but as a frend. He did deſyre to haue Nizza della Paglia conſigned vnto him, to ſecure his army of a ſafe retraite; but the duke of Mantoua hath excuſed himſelfe, and offered to ſupply the army with all neceſſary prouiſions, *en payant*; which excuſe is accepted of for the preſent, and the conneſtable did take his way towards Acqui, a citty ſo called from the bathes, ſeated vppon the riuer of Bormido, not ſo ſtrong by nature as Nizza della Paglia; but with a little fortification it may ſerue well enough to ſecure a retraite in caſe of neceſſity. The conneſtable was there with his forces vppon the 13. of March, *ſtilo novo*. The duke of Sauoy iſſued out of Aſti, onely vppon the 10. of this month, and marching through Montferrat likewiſe, he went to Canelli, and ſtayed there vntill the 13th, expecting the arriuall of his canon; vppon the comming whereof he did intend to joyne with the conneſtable, and to fall openly and directly vppon the ſtate of Genoa, without any further ceremony.

THESE ſeigniori here do ſeeme not to be ſo well pleaſed with this proceeding, which is no wonder, conſidering that republiques do naturally incline to fauor one another; but perhaps inwardly they do not ſo much diſlike it, in regard of the aduantage which is likely to reſult vnto their ſeruice in particular, and to the common cauſe, by this weakening of theſe who haue alwayes moſt aſſiſted their enemy. The French ambaſſador reſyding here hath directly moued them not onely to approue, but likewiſe to applaud this action; and hath declared himſelfe openly and categorically therein, without any circumlocutions; but they ſeeme to deſyre rather the inuaſion of the ſtate of Milan, in hope that a rupture would inſue betwixt the two crownes of France and Spayne ſooner that way, then by the way of Genoa; and that is the point this ſtate doth principally ayme at, namely, to haue the French king declare himſelfe directly againſt Spayne; and although the ambaſſador hath repreſented vnto them, that this collatterall diuertion is more ſafe and aduantagious, and that it muſt neceſſarily draw on a rupture, yet will they not vnderſtand that language; but do daily complayne, that the capitulations of the league are not punctually obſerued, and that the diuerſions promiſed are not made in the right places.

1624. THE pope hath lately made a leauey of men in his dominions, whereof much noyſe hath beene made, as if he would reſſent himſelfe of the loſſe of the Valtelina; but the numbers of his ſoldiers, nor the quality of commanders, are found to be equiualent to an entrepriſe of that nature. Towards Ferrara he hath ſent more men then the country can mayntaine without diſorder; but they are not men able to do any great matter; for they do onely make a noiſe, and that is as much as he doth deſyre. Some things he muſt do to pleaſe the Spanyards, whoſe ſeruant he is; and he doth thinke, that he hath donne enough in ſending his nephewe legate to the two crownes of France and Spayne, and his ſoldiers into the Ferrareſe. His hart is like the hart of all princes, vnſearchable; and nothing but tyme, the onely mother of truth, can diſcouer his intentions. The ſoldiers which are in the Ferrareſe, haue committed ſome exceſſes in ſeaſing vppon a wood or forreſt controuerſed betwixt this ſtate and the dutchy of Ferrara, burning ſome caſine or farme howſes belonging to gentlemen of Venice, and forcing all barkes which do fiſh for ſturgeons vppon the mouth of the Po, to bring them to Ferrara, and not to Venice. Theſe ſeigniori, although they haue many irons in the fire, and do deſyre not to kindle more fyre, yet will not let their patience prejudicate their right; and haue ſent this weeke a quantity of *barche armate*, to cleare the Po; and drawen into the Poleſine ſome ſufficient nomber of horſe and foote, to ſecure that confine; and I vnderſtand, (but I will not auowe it) that they haue giuen order for repriſaile to be made vppon the Ferrareſe, equiualent vnto the loſſe which their ſubiects haue receaued. They are wiſe enough here to know, that the pope will not beginne an offenciue warre, and that all that he hath donne, hath beene donne onely to pleaſe the Spanyards, who did hope, that for feare of the popes forces, this ſtate would recall their trouppes out of the Valtelina, and their army lodged vppon the confine of Milan; but theſe are *fineſſes couſües de fil blanc*; and here they are reſolued to purſue their point, and if the pope ſhall dare to beginne with them offenſiuely, they will not ſpare him.

CARDINAL Barbarini is at the length departed from Rome, and imbarqued at Ciuita Vecchia, vppon the popes gallyes, to goe to Marſeilles, and from thence to Auignon, where he is to expect an anſwer from the French and Spaniſh court, before he do reſolue to paſſe further. Padre Giacintho Natta, the Capuchin of Caſal, hath beene left behind at Rome, as a perſon to much knowen, and odious to our ſide; and in his place there is gone padre Zacaria Bouerio of Saluzzes, as a man thought to be acceptable, becauſe he doth ſay he was well ſeene by thoſe of our nation in Spayne. The grounds of this legation are onely theſe, as farre as can yet be vnderſtood by thoſe who haue meanes, and wanted not care to ſearche into the bottom thereof: Firſt, A vanity in the pope, who beleeuing aſtrologye, hath beene perſwaded by his mathematicians to interpoſe himſelfe, with aſſurance that he ſhould receaue honor and contentment. Secondly, An importunity of the miniſters of Spayne, who haue begged this legation ſo baſely, that he hath beene inforced to giue them that contentment. Laſtly, A curioſſity in his neaphew the cardinal Barbarini, who being very young, had an ardent ambition to trauaile; and thoſe who haue a purpoſe to aduantage themſelfes, during the abſence of *il cardinale nipote*, were not wanting to ſecond his deſyre; but it is certainely beleeued, that he doth not goe *con negotio fatto*; and not goeing ſo, the pope doth hazard much, and may looſe ſomething.

THE Venetians do now beginne to find this pill, of the diuertion towards Genoa, not altogither ſo bitter as it did ſeeme to be at the firſt: for although they haue commanded their ambaſſador reſiding with the duke of Sauoy, not to enter, with him, vppon the ſtate of the Genoeſi (which order I haue likewiſe giuen vnto my ſecretary, whom I left at Turin); yet they ſpeake of that diuertion now, as of a thing profitable to the publique, though not warrantable in itſelfe; and ſay, that *Quod jure non fit, factum valet*. They do find it ſuteable enough vnto the intentions of the league, which doth ayme at the weakening of the contrary party, vnto which ſyde this blowe may proue mortall; and they do ſee, that it is not ſo vnfeaſeable an action as was conceaued at the firſt; for the beginnings haue hitherto ſucceeded very proſperouſly, and the alarme is ſo great, that many of the moſt principall families of Genoa are ſayd to haue diſlodged already, and that they are tranſporting their families into this ſtate.

OUR laſt letters from the campe were dated the 23. of March, at which tyme, Noui, Guado, Paſſerano, Capriata, and many other places of paſſage, were taken in, moſt of them without any reſiſtance at all, and the reſt with very ſmall contention. Wee heare ſince, by the way of Milan, that Roſiglione, a towne and caſtle of ſome conſideration, hath beene taken likewiſe, and that therein there hath beene found great ſtore of good prouiſions, and a conſiderable ſumme of monny; which hath ſo farre incouraged the French ſoldiers, that they do goe on *à teſte baiſſee*, as if nothing could reſiſt them. And if the aduiſe of Milan be true, vppon notice of ſecourſe ſent from the duke of Feria to the Genoeſi, the French did preſume to ſet vppon the rereward, and cut in pieces a good many of them; which action is the more remarquable, in that it is ſayd to haue beene donne neare Serauelle, vppon the ſtate of Milan. 1624.

THE pope hath expoſtulated this proceeding very warmely with the cardinal of Sauoy, and the Venetian ambaſſador, from whom he receaued different anſwers; for the prince cardinal did deſyre him to haue patience, vntill the reaſons of the duke his father might be heard, which, he did aſſure him, would be ſuch, as would giue him ſatisfaction; but the Venetian ambaſſador did diſauowe all, as donne without the conſent, and contrary to the intentions of his maſter. Howſoeuer it is certaine, that the pope doth in appearance ſhew himſelfe much offended, fearing that the voyage of his nephew, the cardinal Barberini, may proue vnfruitefull; for although the miniſters of Spayne, and the Genoeſi, haue giuen vnto the ſaid cardinall 200000 crowns, to corrupt the miniſters of ſtate in France, and that the pope doth allowe him 30000 crowns a month (which is 20000 crowns more in the month, then any of his quality euer had vppon like occaſions of employment); yet Monſieur de Bethune, hauing diſcouered their deſigne, hath diſpatched a gentleman from Rome in diligence to aduertiſe the French king his maſter of theſe practiſes; whereat the pope doth infinitely ſtorme, fearing leaſt by this preuention his neaphewe may be commanded to ſtay in Auignon, and not ſuffered to come to the French court. Notwithſtanding all this, the cardinal Cleſell doth continue ſtill to be his priuado, and two groomes of his chamber were caſheired this weeke, for diſcouering vnto the prince Sauelli, who is ambaſſador for the emperor, and to the cardinal Ludouiſio, who is a partiall diuoto of Spayne, that the pope did vſe very often in the night to negotiate priuately with cardinal Cleſel, whom the Spanyards and Auſtriaci do feare more then all the court of Rome, and would faine remoue him from thence, if it were poſſible.

THE marquis di Coeuures doth daily get ground vppon the Spanyards in the county of Chiauenna, and it is thought, eare long, he will make an end of that buſineſſe; for he is now furniſhed with ſome *barche armate*, which do maſter that part of the lake, ſo that ſupplyes of men, and other neceſſary prouiſions, cannot come ſo eaſily from Como, as they did before; and Ruinelli, ſergeant major vnto colonel Salici, hath lately diſcouered a new paſſage ouer the mountayne, by which he hath gotten the vpper ground, and doth command Riua with muſquet ſhott; ſo that it will be hard for them to hold out long, although the marquis doth goe ſlowely to worke, expecting the iſſue of the diuerſion towarde Genoa; for hee hath not yet any commiſſion to enter vppon the ſtate of Milan; but he doth hope, that the duke of Sauoy, and the conneſtable, will inforce the Spanyards to come to a rupture; and then the marquis will not ſet out, but haue his part in the game.

THE king of Polonia hath lately, in an aſſembly generall of the ſtates of that kingdome, required two things of thoſe lords and palatines: Firſt, That they would aſſiſt him in the recouery of the kingdome of Sweden, or at leaſt of the prouince of Liuonia. Secondly, That they would contract a perpetuall and hereditary league, defenſiue and offenſiue, with the emperor, and the howſe of Auſtria. Both theſe propoſitions haue beene directly refuſed and reiected by thoſe ſtates, as the prince of Polonia did confidently ſignifie vnto this ſtate, when he was here; adding withall, that he did now goe to the emperor expreſly, to diſpoſe him to alter his firſt propoſition, and to moue for a defenſiue league onely, which the ſaide prince did hope he ſhould be able, at his comming into Poland, to get effected.

MY wife preſents her affectionate ſeruice to your lordſhip and noble lady, whoſe hands I will here likewiſe craue leaue to kiſſe: and euer reſt

Venice, 8th of
March, 1625
ſtylo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate frend, to do you ſeruice,

I. WAKE.

1624.

To Sir EDWARD CONWAY.

Right Honorable,

I PRESUME ſo much vpon your noble diſpoſition, that my excuſe is made in my laſt, and my way opened to find your honor in the ſtile of buſineſs, without further prefaces, beeing once vnderſtood and accepted for your ſeruant.

FOWER dayes paſt arriued a poſt from Bethlem Gabor, a fore-runner of his ambaſſador nowe expected within 8 dayes; who brought letters both to the vizier and his owne agent, full of ſuch newes from Chriſtendome, of blowes giuen the emperour and his party, as if hee had ſome meaning, by the vehemency of relation, to moue this ſtate to take the opportunity of advancing him in Hungary, though nothing in termes direct and playne. To theſe hee added, That hee hadd receiued letters by an expreſſe meſſenger from the French king, the States of Holland, the counts of Mansfield and Torne, which hee had anſwered with all expedition; with the contents whereof hee had ordered his ambaſſador to acquaint mee at his arriuall: That the chancellor of Hungary had bene lately with him in ambaſſadge from the emperor, and brought him a great preſent; who, hauing had ſodaine audience, was diſpatched; the ſubſtance of which negotiation ſhould alſo bee communicated with mee, and his other frends in this port: Laſtly, That though the commiſſioners of the emperor and the grand ſignor were mett vpon the place agreed, and the treaty entered into with the admiſſion of his aſſiſtants; yet there was no probability of concluſion, where hee had inſerted ſo many difficultyes.

THUS much I ſawe in his letter, and would beleeue nothing but myne eyes in the relation of his agent. All that I can conclude is, that hee would willingly bee doing ſomwhat, if hee knewe where to find a retraict: and I am fully confident, that vpon the receipt of the generall aduiſe ſent him by our owne meſſenger, mentioned in my laſt, whoſe retorne wee in fewe dayes expect, hee will fully declare himſelfe: in the meane tyme, I am reſolued to beleeue nothing.

YESTERDAY a horſeman arriued from Buda, who, as I am enformed, brought letters to the vizier, that the commiſſioners of the peace beeing mett, and falling into particulars of the frontire, ſo many differences did ariſe, and ſo much choler, that they ſeperated and brake, the Imperialls retorning to Komoran, and the Turks to Strigonium, without any concluſion. The French ambaſſador pretends, that hee hath the like aduiſe from thence, and that the diſſolution did ſpring from a jealouſy of the Imperialls, begotten by a rumour of two ſlaues that eſcaped, and told them that they ſhould bee betrayed; and that thereupon they ſodaynly and vnaduiſedly departed, to the great ſcandall of the Turks, who took thereat ſo much diſdeyne, that they alſo retyred to their owne ſtrengths. This tale hath litle ſalt; I knowe the feare was pannicque, and doe not beleeue that the miniſters of the emperour were ſo light; but ſomwhat there is of the interruption of the treaty (the cauſe, I think, I could beſt coniecture); but I will auerre nothing, vntill a ſecond aduiſe doth both cleare the truth, and confirme it. In the meane tyme no occaſion ſhalbee omitted to giue it a full ouerthrowe, ſeeing it is allready ſhaken.

THERE is arriued an ambaſſador from the Tartar han, who hath brought great joy to this citty, by an offer of his maſters ſeruice, and excuſing the entry of the Tartars into the frontire of this empire, as beeing done in ſeruice of the grand ſignor, only to fetch Cantemir Mirze and his followers out of Siliſtra, and to compell them to retyre, to auoyd and take away all occaſion from the Poles to lament of the iniuries done by them, that thereby they alſo might take the like order for their Coſſacks, and ſo the peace might bee duly on both ſides obſerued. Whereupon a poſt is diſpeeded into Poland, aduiſing what is done, and requiring that on both parts the like correſpondency may bee obſerued; or elſe, that the grand ſignor will vnderſtand, (if the Coſſacques make any newe attempt) that the peace is broken on that ſide, beeing they ſhall haue no excuſe to lay the fault vpon the Tartars. This vſe is made of the ambaſſadge; yet I perceiue by the vizier, that he doth not much truſt in this meſſenger; but thinketh hee is ſent for exploration, to diſcouer the force, preparation, and reſolution of this ſtate; and therefore they make all ſhowe of good prouiſion, armes beeing giuen out to all the baſtangees, and a great fleete dreſſing for the Black-ſea, wherein the Coſſacques haue bene allready ſeene, and rumour makes them to exceed 300 boates: inſomuch that all the inhabitants of the Boſphorus doe daily retire to the citty. The feare is generall, which is a ſufficient argument of weakeneſs; and the laſt yeare hath ſhewed what might bee done with a ſmall and reſolute force.

THE king of Perſia beginns to march; and there is come a report, that Abaſſa baſſa, in Arzrum, is fallen out with his garriſon of Janizaries about their pay; a quarrell pickt (though grounded vpon iuſtice) to pay no more then doe dutyes; who growing, as is their manner, to termes of inſolence, hee ſodaynly fell vpon them, and cutt them off; and ſince hath ſent to the Perſians, to offer the towne vnto them. This is much feared; but no aduiſe of certeynty, and what is, is kept ſecrett.

THE extraordinary ambaſſador of Venice, ſeignior Simon Contarino, is ariued, and hath made his entry: his buſineſs is congratulation; to which, it ſeemes, hee is ſo ſtrictly tyed, that I cannot preuaile with him in publique complaynts againſt a cuſtomer that vexeth all nations alike, and his moſt; and our hopes of the opportunity attended in him, to acquaint the grand ſignior, are fallen to the ground.

THESE are the gleanings of a fewe dayes gathering; which hauing ſent to your ſtore the right way, I haue no more to ſay; but retyring vnder your fauour, I committ your honor to the holy protection.

Conſtantinople,
$\frac{12}{22}$ March, 1624.

Your Honors moſt affectionat.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

OUR affaires here reſting onely in preparation for the field, to leavye the ſiege of Breda, I have little to advertiſe; onely I find, by ſuch letters as are come by this laſt ordinary from Bruxells, that it is needfull to encounter ſuch miſreports as are there rayſed of Mansfelts army; which, to ſay the truth, hath ſuffered much, the foote by froſt in the rivers, and the horſe by tempeſt at ſea; and many of the foote are loſt by cold and hunger, and ſicknes taken by lying long on ſhipboard: yet a good body remaynes of 7000 Engliſh, and 4000 Duch; but as yet ſeparate in Zealand, and other corners, as they were ketcht by the yce; but drawing all, now the waters are open, to theyr quarter at Longſtraet, where the count Mansfelt is at this preſent, having made a ſhort jorney hether about his money matters (of which he came over skantly provided, but gott creditt here for 200000 florins); and now he is buſye in arming and clothing his men.

THE duke of Brunſwick is here with vs, having brought with him the laſt of the cavallerie from Calais, except ſome 40 or 50, for which he wanted ſhipping. And though thoſe which came before him, as likewiſe thoſe he came with, were kept ſome dayes longer at ſea, then they were provided for of victualls, and were driven by tempeſt here and there into all the ſeverall ports of Holland and Zealand, yet not any one bote of them periſhed; which may ſeeme miraculous, conſidering the wracks of ſo many men of warre and marchants, with the ſame tempeſt, at Calais, and all along this coaſt. Such as wee have here ſeene of the men, are of very good apparence; and the reſt are ſo well reported of, that they are likely to doe theyr countrey honour: but, for our countreymen, wee can yet make no great braggs; for they ſeeme to be rather skimm'd then preſt men, there having bene never brought over into theſe parts ſuch a company of raggamuffins; yet, when they are a little ſeaſon'd and ſettled, I doubt not but they will doe the duty of honeſt men.

THE prince of Orange doth fall away and decay daily more and more with his languiſhing ſicknes; which now makes him looſe patience, ſeeing ſo ſmall hope of recovery againſt the tyme of ſervice: yet he is not apprehenſive of death, to which, notwithſtanding, in every bodyes view, he approcheth; and every afternoone hath a fever, and paſſeth the whole night, till towards morning, commonly without ſleepe; yet his phyſitians deſpayre not of him, but hope the good tyme of the yeare, now coming on, may relieve him: which fayling, count Henry will have the commaund of the States army; to which purpoſe he is already called hether from Walwick, and count Erneſt daily expected from Roſendal, with ſome other of the chiefes from both places, to order all things before theyr going into the field.

HERE are arrived out of France two French ſea-captaynes, (St. Julian, and Manti) and this French ambaſſadors ſecretary, all with letters to this French ambaſſador,

1624. ſador, to procure that 12 ſhipps of the 20, which have bene here providing, ever ſince Belleaujuns being here, for the Mediterranean, ſhould be ſpeedily ſent away towards Rochel againſt Soubize, with charge, that every ſhip ſhould receave a French captayne, and that other 12 ſhould be made ready with all poſſible ſpeed, to fill vp the former number of 20 for the Mediterranean.

YF all reſolutions hold in our court, according to the advertiſements of my laſt letters from thence, I ſhalbe there within few dayes, to doe your lordſhip ſervice; and yf any alteration happen, which my next will tell mee, I will not fayle to continue this dutye of writing to your lordſhip from hence, vpon all occaſions worthy the advertiſement.

I MUST now, before I part, tell your lordſhip ſome domeſtique newes: Prince Henry is to marrie, this next Eſter weeke, the young countes of Solmes, out of the queens court; and two of the queens gentlewoemen, the two Woodwards, are ſhortly to goe the ſame way; the elder being to bee maried to Sir Th. Lydol, a yong Yorkeſhire knight; and the yonger, to Mr. Aſhbornham, the queens ſteward. In theyr places, the queen hath ſent into England for a recrüt of ladies; and they will come the more willingly, ſince they finde husbands, as they haue done of late dayes, in her court, ſo plentifully. Thus, I kiſſe your ladies hands, and euer reſt

Hagh, this $\frac{14}{24}$. of
March, 1625.

Your Lordſhips moſt faythfull, affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My very good Lord,

BEYOND the Valtelina, vppon the border of the lake, which doth take name in part from Como, and in part from Chiauenna, the two armyes of the league and of Spayne did wholly vnmaſque themſelfes; and now that they haue paſſed Rubicone, it is thought, that it will be a hard matter for them to cloſe and rejoine, before this breach be followed with a greater rupture. The relation of that action, as wee haue it from the marquis di Coeuures, doth run in this forme:

THE counſell of warre, of the army of the league, hauing thought it neceſſary, before they could open the ordinary wayes, which are three in number, leading to Campo, Noua, and Riua, ſeated vppon the lake, to force the enemy to diſlodge out of Campo, where he was quartered, did reſolue to aſſalt thoſe who were in Campo, vppon Sunday the 16th of Februarie, newe ſtyle, at ten of the clock in the morning; and there were commanded, for the execution of this entrepriſe, fiue companyes of the regiment of Vaudecourt; 800 of the Venetian auxiliaries, commanded by colonel Milander, whereof one halfe were Albaneſi; 600 of the regiment of Salici; 60 gen'd'armes well armed, who did quit their horſes, and march on foote; and 100 carabins, part French, and part Albaneſi.

TWO dayes before the action was to be vndertaken, word was ſent vnto Vaudecourt, who was at Chiauenna, to come out, and giue on vppon thoſe of Riua, at the day and hower before mentioned, namely, on the 16th of February, at ten of the clock in the morning, that ſo they might be ſet vppon in two places at one inſtant; which order was punctually executed.

VPPON Saturday the 15th, a hundred muſquetiers were ſent out to driue backe 50 of the ennemy, which had aduanced vp to the mountaine, and would haue incommodated the leaguers in their paſſage: but theſe hundred being inforced to make a march of eight howers, to get the aduantage of the vpper ground, did not arriue vntill halfe an hower after the faction was begunne.

THE order giuen out to goe to the combat was on this ſort; namely, That at one tyme the enemy ſhould be ſet vppon on two ſides; and the eſquadrons were diuided into 200 men for each eſquadron, of which Monſ. de Bauſé, captaine Ruinelli, and la Forge, were to command thoſe who did take the way of the right hand; and the captaine Gran Prè, who did command in the Venetian trouppes, was to take the way of the left hand, with two hundred more. The ennemy, ſeeing that they were to be ſet vppon in good earneſt, did ſend out of Noua, by a couered way full of gardens and walls, ſome trouppes to ſtrengthen their fellowes who were in Campo.

THE firſt 400, ſent out in two eſquadrons, did depart from the campe of the league at one inſtant: but the way of the left hand prouing more paſſable, then the other of the right hand, Gran Prè, with his Venetians, had the commodity to out-goe Bausè, and thoſe who did take the other way. The enemy receaued them with a good countenance, and did aduance two hundred paces out of Campo to meete them; but being ſtoutly aſſayled, they retyred backe into the village with ſome diſorder. Captaine Gran Prè, who did followe them cloſe, receaued a ſhot vnder a wall of the village, and the lieutenant of Milander was killed vpon the place: which two accidents did coole the courage of the ſoldiers; and the enemy, perceauing that he was no longer purſued, did take hart, and beat backe the leaguers vnto the foote of the mountaine. Then was colonel Milander diſpatched with 200 men more, to ſuccor his fellowes, which did retyre too faſt; and a ſecond charge being giuen, the ennemy did keepe his ground longer then he had donne before; but in the end the Spanyards were routed, and put to flight. The ſoldiers of the league, tranſported with the heat of the combat, did followe the Spanyards halfe a myle beyond the village; and this was donne with no leſſe vigor, then temerity and raſhneſſe; for the more ground that they did get, the leſſe they were able to defend; and their number did weaken their body, by the irregular diuiding themſelfes, ſome in the feilds purſuing the ennemy, others in the village burning the howſes, and ſome in ſpoyling the bodyes of the dead ennemyes. The marquis di Coeuures, ſeeing this diſorder, did ſend colonel Salici with 200 men more, with expreſſe order, to ſee executed what had beene reſolued in the counſell of warre; namely, that they ſhould goe farther then the village of Campo, but lodge there, and fortify it with barricadoes. Salici did take the way of the left hand, where there were 200 Albaneſi, whom he had order to take along with him: but theſe being auxiliaries of the Venetian trouppes, who were but newely entred into the Valtelina, and did not know the face of any commander but the general, did refuſe to obay or followe him. The marquis di Coeuures, general of the army, ſtanding vppon the point of a rocky mountayne, did ſee that the Spanyards did ingroſſe neare Noua, and therevppon he did ſend Monſ. de Vaulx after the diſpatch of Salici, with order to command all the leaguers to retyre out of the feilde, and to withdraw themſelfes into the village of Campo, and there to endeauor the making-good of that quarter with barricadoes. But this meſſenger could not arriue ſo ſoone, but that the enemy, hauing ſent 30 horſe out of Riua, and ſome infanterie out of Noua, finding the leaguers ſcattred, did ſet vppon them with ſuch a fury, that their retraict was no better then a flight, and the Albaneſi were the firſt that did turne their backes. The commanders of the league did their beſt to ſtay the ſoldiers; but neither good words, nor ill entreaty, could retayne thoſe who were poſſeſſed with feare. Theſe entrefaits were ſo ſuddaine, that the general di Coeuure was not able to remedy this diſorder, further then by ſhewing himſelfe vppon the top of the mountayne, with ſuch forces as remayned with him: and the ſight of thoſe trouppes did worke ſo much, that the enemy, fearing to be ouerborne, did retyre, eſpecially the horſe, which did brauely; and if they had beene well ſeconded by the foote, it would haue gone worſe with the leaguers then it did. 1624.

THE leaguers haue loſt in this faction captaine Gran Prè, and three officers of eminent quality; of ſoldiers killed and hurt they do count 100; and the general di Coeuures doth complayne of want of obedience, becauſe, if the ſoldiers had not attempted to do more then was commanded them, the day had beene his entirely; whereas now they parted almoſt vppon equal termes, excepting onely, that the league did get ground, and hath beaten the enemy from hindering their army to paſſe downe to the lake, where now they haue accommodated the way, and brought the canon.

IT ſeemeth very ſtrange, that the Spanyards did appeare in this buiſineſſe ſo late, and ſo weakely; for they did not ſtirre, vntill Chiauenna was ready to be inueſted; and when they did vndertake the defence of that place, they did ſend thither onely one company of foote, which was a ſtrength of no conſideration; by which meanes they did looſe both the place, and their men, and make a breach in their reputation. Beſydes, they might, if they had liſted, haue ſent into Campo, Riua, and Noua, as many men as they would; for their groſſe is at Como, from whence they haue the commodety of the lake, and boates fit for tranſportation. Now their faintneſſe hath giuen courage vnto the league to goe on; and ſeeing the Spanyards haue at the laſt appeared in the buiſineſſe, the leaguers ſpeake no more of the Valtelina, but

1624. reſolue to ſet vppon Noua, and the fort di Fuentes, which are members of the ſtate of Milan, and from thence to open their way vnto the riuer Tiſine, and there to joyne with the army of Piedmont.

TO ſtop the courſe of theſe proceedings, the pope, at the earneſt entreaty of the Spanyards, hath vndertaken to treat an accommodation: to that purpoſe he hath deſigned his nephewe, the cardinal Barberini, to goe *legatus à latere* into France, and, if neede be, likewiſe into Spayne; and he hath this weeke diſpatched in diligence a gentleman of his chamber, Signor Picolomini, to let the French king knowe of the comming of his nephewe, and to deſyre that all armes may be ſuſpended vntill his arriuall. Padre Giacinto Natta is the principall director of this legation, and he doth receaue all his inſtructions from the duke of Bauaria; whereby it may eaſily be immagined, to whom the pacquet is principally addreſſed; it being well knowen, that the worke of that Capuchin is and hath beene ſome yeares, to procure the two crownes of France and Spayne to joyne with the emperor, the pope, and Bauaria, in an vniuerſall extirpation of heretiques.

THE legation from Rome, deſigned in the perſon of the cardinal Barberini, nephewe vnto the pope, is the onely theame of all diſcourſe in Italye. Some are ſo wiſe as to thinke, that vnderhand there is a ſecreate promiſe of accommodation; and that the pope would not aduenture the credit of his nephewe in an vncertaine or doubtfull negotiation: and others are ſo fooliſh as to conceaue, that he doth ſeacretly feare, and, by conſequence, hate the greatneſſe of Spayne; and therſore would bee glad to ſee them a little mortyfied: which conceite they do ground vppon this argument, namely, that he hath made choice of the cardinal Cleſel for his moſt intimate and priuy counſellor, who is knowen for to be *animo alieniſſimo* from the Auſtriaci. But the truth is, that the Spaniſh miniſters haue extorted from him this legation, in hope to get a ſuſpenſion of armes; for they do find themſelfes in a great ſtreight, and are not really prouided for forces to reſiſt ſuch ſtormes as do threaten tempeſts to fall vppon them in ſeuerall places. Euery day their weakeneſſe doth appeare more and more; and if they be followed cloſe, at this preſent, they muſt yeelde to reaſon; for the emperor hath ſent downe, towards the Lowe Countryes, all the ſtrength that he and all his frends can make: and yet he hath no great aſſurance of Bethlem Gabor, who (as wee are here credibly informed) did very lately ſet vppon the Coſacchi, who were comming through Valachia to ſerue the emperor, and cut them all in pieces.

THE Spaniſh fleete muſt eyther goe towards Braſile, or come into the Mediterranean ſea: if it come towards Italye, the Hollanders will haue a good bargaine of Braſile; if it goe ſouthward, their frends in Italye may perhaps want helpe; and whitherſoeuer it goeth, Spayne will be left diſarmed, and expoſed to the ſpoyle of any fleete, that will vndertake to rauage that coaſt.

THE duke of Feria hath not ſtrength ſufficient to reſiſt the league, when he ſhall be ſet vppon in good earneſt: and if the Imperiall forces ſhall be called into Italye to defend the State of Milan, Spinola will want them, and Mansfelt will find ſmall reſiſtance. If they do ſtay belowe to ſecond Spinola, and ſtop Mansfelt, then doth the ſtate of Milan ſtand at the diſcretion of the league: ſo that they do *lupum auribus tenere* in all places; and their beſt expedient is, to introduce a negotiation, which may beget a ſuſpenſion of armes; which they wiſely foreſeeing, haue preſſed the pope to interpoſe himſelfe: and their importunity hath drawen from him this declaring of his nephewe *legatus à latere* to the two crownes of France and Spayne.

HOW this inuention will ſucceede, it is a quære not eaſily to be reſolued; for now *notus Vliſſes*; and theſe artifices haue beene vſed ſo often, that they are now diſcouered at firſt ſight. Perhaps this remedy, intended to cure or retard the diſeaſe, may produce a contrary effect, and cauſe the apoſtheme to breake ſooner, then otherwiſe it was likely to haue donne; for the duke of Sauoy, and the conneſtable d'Eſdiguieres, fearing preuention by this legation, haue reſolued to anticipate, and to beginne their diuerſion ſooner then they had intended. In a letter of the 24th of February, the conneſtable doth write vnto mee, from Turin, theſe words: *Monſieur, Nous partons au premier jour pour aller à la grande diverſion, avec trente mil hommes de pied, vinge qatre canons, et quinze colouvrines: S. A. meſme viendra de mon coſte; nos deſſeins reüſſiront, Dieu aydant, et vous apprendrez bien-toſt de fort heureux ſuccez de nos entrepriſes.*

THE duke of Sauoy hath commanded my ſecretary to write vnto me to the ſame purpoſe; and he doth aſſure me, that the canon did beginne to march that day, and that all ſorts of ammunition were already ſent to Aſti, which doth equally confine with the Milaneſe and Genoeſe.

IN the county of Chiauenna the armes of the league haue ſtood at a pauſe theſe ten dayes, and wee doe not heare of any blowes that haue beene giuen lately. The Spanyards are growen ſtrong in Riua, well fortifyed, ſo that the marquis di Coeuure cannot paſſe further without more helpe. He hath ſent hither to be ſupplyed with two thowſand men more, and with barques to paſſe the lake; and vppon his motion, artificers are ſent, and materialls to build ſome barques, and order for the rayſing another regiment of Griſons out of the ſtocke of the league. Theſe ſeigniori being vnwilling to weaken their ſtate, by ſending out any more men, they haue here giuen commiſſions vnto the count de la Tour, for the rayſing of three thowſand Almans; to count Leueſtein, for 1500 Netherlanders; and Schiaualiſchi, and others, for as many Bohemians, or what nation they can get: and they do worke inceſſantly in the arſenal, to arme many gallyes and galleaſſes, for feare leaſt the Spaniſh armada, comming into the Mediterranean ſea, may make a viſite in the Adriatique gulfe.

DON Luigi d'Eſte, pretending the ſickneſſe of his father, the duke of Modena, hath taken his leaue of theſe ſeigniori, and is retyred to Modena, being inwardly diſtaſted with their hauing preferred the count de la Tour before him in eminency of charge, though not in precedence.

THE fire kindled firſt in Rhætia and the Valtelina, by the marquis di Coeuures, doth beginne to inlarge it ſelfe a little; and as wee do expect euery day to ſee the flame breake out from the confine of Piedmont, ſo we do heare, that ſome ſparkes are fallen in Heluetia, which do threaten a combuſtion there. Vppon the 12th of this laſt month, by this account, there was to be held a dyette at Zurich of the four euangellical cittyes, Zurich, Berne, Baſill, Schaphuſen, and of the proteſtants of Glaris, Apenzel, and St. Gallo. The ſubiect of that aſſembly is this: Hauing obſerued, that of late they are greatly braued and threatned by their neighbours of the catholique cantons, who do dayly plot and conſpire their ruine, and correſpond more ſtrictly with the howſe of Auſtria, then the charter of the allyance generall, which all the body of the Heluetian cantons haue togither, doth permitt; the proteſtants haue thought fit to forme a body of an army among themſelfes, for the defence of their religion, liberty, and country, *contra quoſcunque*. It is not intended, that this army ſhall paſſe the number of 10000 at the beginning; but they will allwayes keepe trayned bands in a readineſſe to joyne with theſe vppon all occaſions. That which doth inforce them to take this reſolution of ſtanding vppon their guards, is, becauſe the proteſtant cantons haue all of them jointly and ſeuerally accorded vnto the French king, and vnto the other princes of the league, paſſage, leauyes, victualls, and armes; whereat the catholique cantons are very much offended, and do openly threaten, that as ſoone as the Auſtrian party ſhall haue the vpper hand of their enemyes, the proteſtant cantons ſhall pay dearely for this declaration they haue made in fauor of the league.

IN the Valtelina, and county of Chiauenna, little hath beene done of late; neither indeede doth there remayne any place more to take in, but Riua, and the caſtle of Chiauenna, properly belonging vnto the Griſons. In Riua the Spanyards are ſtrong, and well fortifyed: but as ſoone as the league ſhall be prouided of *barche armate* to maſter the lake, *actum eſt*; for the duke of Feria hath his hands ſo full another way, that he cannot poſſibly relieue them. As for the caſtle of Chiauenna, it is *aux derniers abois*; for the canon hath paſſed the mountayne, and already they do beginne to capitulate, ſo that wee do expect dayly to heare of the ſurrender of that place.

IN Piedmont they haue, by this tyme, paſſed the Rubicone, and perhaps my next will tell you, that *jacta eſt alea*; for the conneſtable departed from Turin vppon the 4th of this month, and he was followed the next day by the duke of Sauoy, who cauſed *la cornetta bianca* to march before him, as a ſignal of warre, and a ſummons for all his vaſſalls and feudataries to attend vppon his perſon, and to range themſelfes vnder that cornet. 27 pieces of canon, and a thowſand carts laden with ammunition,

departed

1624. departed before him vppon the 7th. The general muſter of the whole army was to be made in Aſti, which will be found to be neare vppon the point of 30000 foote, and 3000 horſe. Before his departure he did diſmiſſe Don Carlo Dauez, a Spaniſh ambaſſador, ſent to condole for the death of prince Philibert, and to congratulate the marriage of prince Tomaſo. Theſe were the outward pretents, vppon which that embaſſage was grounded; but it is thought, that the ambaſſador had commiſſion to haue made ouuertures of a higher nature vnto the duke of Sauoy; and that he did ſuppreſſe his principall inſtructions, as not finding the conjuncture to be ſeaſonable. Beſydes compliment, we do not heare, that there did paſſe betwixt the duke and Don Carlo any thing ſerious, but onely one queſtion, which was, that the ambaſſador did deſyre to know the reaſon of this arming ſo ſtrongly: whereunto the duke made anſwer in few words, That no man did know the reaſon thereof better then the catholique king. When the ambaſſador could get no other anſwer, after a long pauſe, he replyed, That he did ſee clearely, that a good peace could not be hoped, vntill a good warre had preceded; and the duke told him, *V. S. l'ha indovinato*, You haue ſouthſayde: and vppon theſe termes they parted. Prince Tomaſo hath beene dangerouſly ſicke of a malignant feauer; but we vnderſtand, that now there is hope of recouery. The prince of Piedmont doth intend to caſt himſelfe into Vercelli, becauſe that place is moſt threatned by the duke of Feria, who hath drawen towards Nouara, and the fort of Sandeual, the greateſt part of his ſtrength. The duke of Mantoua is likely to ſuffer from both ſydes; for vppon his hauing giuen paſſage to Spaniſh trouppes through Montferrat, the duke of Sauoy, and the conneſtable, do demand the like, and do deſyre to be accommodated with victualls, and all prouiſion neceſſary for an army, promiſing to pay for whatſoeuer they ſhall take. Monſieur de Botru (who is now in this towne) hath beene with the duke of Mantoua from the French king, to diſpoſe him to fauor the league, or at the leaſt not to paſſe the bounds of neutrality; but both he, and all the miniſters of France, do find that duke wholy deuoted to Spayn; and therfore they do reſolue to let the duke of Sauoy take by force any reaſonable thing that Mantoua ſhall deny, when he is frendly requeſted and prayed.

VPPON the 4th of this month the prince of Polonia arriued here priuately at two howers of the night, hauing paſſed from Mantoua, through Verona, Vincenza, and Padoua, without making himſelfe knowen vnto the rettori of thoſe cittyes, who had prouided to receaue him with magnificency ſutable to his quality: he diſmounted here at the pallace of Grimani, prouided for him by publique order, and there he is lodged, and defrayed by this ſtate; but as yet he doth keepe on his priuate maſque, and will not haue publique notice taken of him, that he may with more liberty and freedome walke through the ſtreetes. Vppon the 10. of this month he did viſite the doge in his priuate lodgings, not in open college; and that ceremony did paſſe like a caſuall incounter, as if he had met the doge by chance, whilſt he paſſed through the roomes of the pallace, to ſee the buildings and pictures. The day following he went to the arſenall; and vppon the 12. there was a ball made for him, vnto which moſt of the principall ladyes were inuited, to honor the feaſt; the three ambaſſadreſſes did leade the dance. He doth not expreſſe any contentment in any entertaynement prouided for him by this ſtate, and that doth much diſcontent them; becauſe, in truth, they are not wanting to teſtify their affections by any magnificent expreſſions.

THE caſtle of Chiauenna is now taken by compoſition; and the duke of Sauoy and the conneſtable of France are in the field, with 30000 foote, and 3000 horſe; and wee do dayly expect to heare ſome great matter vndertaken by that army. Hauing nothing elſe to trouble your lordſhip withall at this preſent, I, kiſſing the faire hands of your lady, do euer reſt

Venice, 18th March,
1625, ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt faithfull ſeruant, to command,

I. WAKE.

1625.

From my Lord CAREW.

MY laſt vnto your lordſhip bare date vlt. Decemb. ſince which tyme I haue receaved from you one letter, with a double of the ſame, bearing date the $\frac{11}{21}$. of December, and with them a lardge relation of the movings in that empire, dated the 26th of November, for the which I retourne you many thankes. As things ſtood then in England, I made you an accompt; and now beginn vppon a new ſcore, not methodically, but as things doe happen: wherein, before this letter be ended, I ſhall add and detracte, as occaſions do change and alter. In my laſt I ſayd, that the parliament ſhould beginne the 16th of February; but the king, intendinge to prorogue it to a longer day, publiſhed his proclamation to ſtay the aſſembly of parlament men; vppon which 16th of February, the king by his commiſſion did prorogue it to the 15th of March; and vppon a ſeconde commiſſion hath now prorogued it to the 20th of Aprill, which falls out to be the Wedneſday in Eaſter weeke; but whether it ſhall then hould or not, for my particular, I am doubtfull.

THE riche Roberts, of Cornewall, the ſonne of an attourney, is created baron of Truro; and it is rumored, that his ſonne ſhall marry with a kinſwoman of the duke of Buckinghams. The laſt of January, count Mansfelt, with 12900 Engliſh foote, embarqued at Dover, and came to an anchor at the Ramekins neere Middleborough; but theire long lying on ſhippboarde in the Downes, theire ſhipps being over-peſtered with paſſengers, with want of victualls, whereof little care was had; and after that, held aboarde in Zeland, before it was reſolued where they ſhould be landed; ſuch an infection hath happened in the companies, as neere the one halfe of them are deade. At laſt they were diſpoſed of, the one halfe quartered in the Longſtreete neere vnto Hueſden; and the other neere about Gertrudenbergh, where (as in the ſhipps) the mortallity ceaſſeth not. The French (whoe were more then 20 dayes behinde vs in theire preparation) came at laſt vnto him, whereof there is 2000 brave horſe.

THE towne of Breda is yet victualled for divers monethes, and eſteeme not of any forcible attempts that Spinola can make: on the other ſide, though the Spaniſh army be very weake, as well by mortallity as runnawaies, yet theire intrenchments and earthworks are ſo ſtronge, as they deſpiſe any force to be able to raiſe them.

THE prince of Orange, by the two garriſons which haue layen longe at Roſſendale and Wallwicke, in the Longſtreete, hath intercepted many convoyes of victualls, whereby the marqueſſe Spinola hath beene in ſome danger of famiſhinge: nevertheleſſe (being ſtrong in horſe) ſufficient reliefe of victualls hath beene brought to his campe. For this moneth paſt and more, the prince of Orange hath beene ſeriouſly labouringe at a place called the Swallow, which lyes betweene Gertrudenbergh and the Spaniſh campe, to cutt trenches to draw in (at a ſpring tyde) the ſea water, in hope thereby to drowne the enemyes trenches. Some effect it hath wrought, but not ſo ſucceſsfully as was expected; yet ſtill he goeth on to bring his deſſigne to perfection; wherein the towne of Breda ſuffers; for all the ſellers and lowe roomes ſtand full of water, and ſo doth the enemies quarters; whereby a concluſion may be made, that the miſeries both in the towne, and alſo in the campe, are in extremities. More obſtinate beſeedgers, or beſeedged, cannot be parralleld, Oſtend excepted.

TO give a periodd to this long ſeedge, the prince of Orange hath made ſuch greate preparations, as he hopes, by the middeſt of Aprill, to drawe into the feild (iuſt accompting of Mansfelts troopes) aboue 50000 horſe and foote; hymſelfe lame, not able to ride, but in a horſe litter, yet meanes to be in the heade of the army, being maſter of the feild, to force the enemies trenches; to which end, he carries with him 150 peeces of ordenance. On the other ſide, from Germany, Bohemia, and all the power that the Auſtrian familie can make, together with new leavies out of the arch-dutcheſſe provinces, ſupplies are drawinge towards Spinola. If it pleaſe God, that the prince drawe firſt into the feild, before theſe ſupplies come to the enemie, there is greate hope, that the towne will be releived; otherwiſe it muſt abide the hazarde of a battayle, and remayne ſubiect to the conquerour; but in all probabillity it appeares, that the States army will haue the ſtarte of tyme. The prince his body is ſo crazed and ſickly, as there is no opinion of his long ſubſiſtinge; and if his ſucceſſes in this greate action doe proſper, his dayes will be crowned with glory.

1625. ITALIE is all on a fier; the French vnder the leadinge of the conſtable, the duke of Savoy vnder the commaunde of his two ſonnes the prince of Piedmont and Don Tomaſo, and the Venetians, haue greate armyes on foote. The governour of Millan, with aydes of the dukes of Parma and Modena, the pope, and Neapolitan troopes, haue greate forces diſperced into ſundry places, for the guarde of townes in the dutchie of Millan. The conſtable of France is ſayd to be now in the marquiſatt of Montferratt; the Venetians lye vppon the borders of Millan; and the Savoyan forces drawe towards Genoa, with a purpoſe to beſeedge that citty; and from Marſelles, ſhipps are to be ſent to beſeedge it by ſea. On the other ſide, the Genovezes haue raiſed as many ſouldiers, as they poſſibly can diſpoſe of; but in all probabillity, if Genoa be the deſſigne, and beſeedged both by land and ſea, it cannot longe be defended. The Valteline is now wholly poſſeſſed by the French, the antient inhabitants reſtored, the pope and the Spaniſh kings garriſons abſolutely driven out of the country; and the ſeate of the warre of Italie is likely to be in the dutchie of Millan; the opinion whereof moves the governor to fortifie every place, that may be eſteemed importante.

IN the South ſea, Monſ. L'Hermite, the Holland admirall, lately deade, hath wrought wonders, taken aboue 14 ſhipps rich prizes, ſuncke and burnt aboue 16. His fleete dommineers vppon thoſe ſeas, extreame riche, and hath fortified in certaine places vppon the coaſt. To ſupply them, there is greate preparations to be ſent thether from Holland with all expedition. From the bay of Todos los Santos in Brazill, wee haue heard nothing of late: a fleete from Lisbone, to diſplant them, are by this tyme (as may be coniectured) vppon that coaſt; and ſo is there a fleete of Holland for theire ayde ſent vnto them: they departed neere about one tyme; and if it ſhould happen, that the Spaniards ſhould firſt arrive, yet the Hollanders are not like to be diſtreſſed; for they are ſtrongly fortified, and haue meanes ſufficient to ſubſiſt, vntill theire ayds come vnto them. In France wee heare of men and munition drawne and drawinge into Picardie, whether it be to guarde that frontier, or to attempt any thinge vppon Flanders or Artois, noe iudgment can be yet made; but if there be a warre in the dutchie of Millan, there is no doubt but that the French will enter into the archdutcheſſe territories. Monſ. Soubize, vppon diſcontent, (with ſome 8 ſhipps) ſought his adventure vppon the ſeas; piratts flockt vnto him from all partes; his fleete was aboue 40 ſayle; vppon the French he made the warr; the river of Bourdeaux was his rendevous, where he made French, Engliſhe, and all nations, pay him duties: but now he is reconciled to the kinge, and it is thought, that he ſhalbe entertayned in the States pay; and his brother, the duke of Rohan, is to be ſent into Italie, to ſerve vnder the conſtable, with a chardge fitt for his quallitie; and France at this hower is in good peace and tranquillity within itſelfe. As for the movings of the emperour, whoſe face is wholly turned towards Hungary, you knowe more then wee; but from Germany greate events are this yeare expected; for the princes of all ſides raiſe forces, and the drumme is beaten in all Emperiall cittyes: beſides, the kings of Denmarke and Sweden promiſe to doe much; ſo as a tempeſt is like to fall vppon the Auſtrian family. God grant good ſucceſſe; for in the meane tyme the proteſtants endure much perſecution: but the coniecture that may be made of the good or ill ſucceſſe of the German affaires, depends moſt vppon the actions of the Low Countries; in which if the prince of Orange prevaile, there is greate hope of good alterations in thoſe partes. The duke of Buckingham is, within a few dayes, to goe into France. All things for the marriage betweene the kings are concluded, and he is the prince his proxe, to marry the lady with expedition, and, with as much celerity as may be, to bringe her into England. The king and prince haue reſolued to meete her at Dover; to which ende the caſtle is repayred, and richly furniſhed. Since the greate ambaſſadge performed by cardinall Wollſey, there hath not beene any to be parralleld with this of the duke of Buckinghams: the differrence (as I conceave) is only this; the cardinall had more in nomber, but the dukes exceedes that in magnificence and chardge. In my laſt I ſlightly gave you an intimation of an intended ſea voyadge; now I can ſay ſomewhat more, which is, that 12 of the kings ſhipps, 20 of the greateſt marchants, and 50 of Newcaſtle, of the greateſt burthen, well manned and munitioned, are deſſigned for a ſea voyadge. The Newcaſtle bottomes are all fitted as ſhipps of warre ought to be. The victualls for this fleete is allready prepared, the munitions are likewiſe in a readines; and for land ſervice, 10000 foote are preſently to be preſſed; but who ſhall be the admirall of this greate fleete, or the generall for the lande, or whoe are to be the greate commaunders in either, or whoe to be the captaines ether of ſhipps or companies, or what the deſſigne is, are yett vnknowne; and if I did knowe the laſt, I deſire your lordſhip to be excuſed in that particular, allthough I thinke, I am as well acquainted with theſe proceedings as any man. Vnto this fleete the ayde of the Hollanders will not be wantinge; for of themſelues they freely offer 30 or 40 of theire owne men of warre. I was both a counſellor and an actor in the voyadges to Cales and the Iſlands, and in my judgment this preparation exceeds them. Sir George Calvert is removed from his place of ſecretary, but yett without diſgrace; for the king hath created him baron of Baltimore in Ireland, and remaynes a counſellor; and Sir Albert Mourton is ſworne ſecretary in his roome. The lord Chicheſter died at his houſe in Weſtminſter, and his brother Sir Edward Chicheſter is his executor and heire. The lord de la Ware is married to Sir Thomas Edmonds his eldeſt daughter; and the young lord Dormer is likewiſe married to the erle of Montgomery his daughter. The forces deſſigned for Irelande are aſſembled at their ſeverall ports of rendevous, and will ſett ſayle with the firſt puffe of wynde; and with them Sir Thomas Stafford is employed, of whoſe abſence I haue a greate want. The marques Hamilton, lord ſteward of the kings houſehould, died of a burninge feaver; his body is carried into Scotlande to be buried, and no man yet ſpoken of, to be his ſucceſſor. The lady of Purbecke, and Sir Robert Howard, (younger ſonne to the earle of Suffolke) being by common fame accuſed of incontinency, are cited by the high commiſſion, for a ſonne borne, and Sir Robert ſuppoſed to be the father, whereby the earledome of Buckingham cannot want an heyre; which trenches farr into his honors and inheritance, not yet haueinge any ſonne of his owne. Sir Robert (for contempte in refuſinge to be ſworne to the articles wherevppon he is queſtioned) is excommunicated, and the lady a priſoner in alderman Barkhams houſe. What may be the yſſue of the buſines, may be well gueſſed to be ill for them both; ſo, on the other ſide, no man can diſlike the duke for ſiftinge out of the truthe to the vttermoſt; otherwiſe a ſtranger to his blood may inherite his honour and lands. At this preſent his majeſty is att Theobalds, poſſeſſed with a tertian ague; nyne fitts (whereof many of them were very violent) he hath allready endured, and is growen very weake; but I hope in God, that he is not come to the period of his dayes, which God graunt may be lengthened, wherevnto all honeſt men will ſay Amen. And ſo, my noble lord ambaſſador, with the remembrance of my loue and ſervice to your ſelfe and your worthy lady, I committ you both to the protection of the Allmighty, and reſt

1625.

Savoy, this 25th of
March, 1624.

Your Lordſhips affectionatt lovinge frend, to ſerve you,

G. CAREW.

From my Lord Archbiſhop of CANTERBURY.

My very good Lord,

I Thinke I did not write vnto you ſince June laſt; but when the water hath bene longe ſtopped, it breaketh forth in the ende with the more violence. Wee are at this preſent entring vpon great actions: I pray God to ſende the iſſue of them to bee comfortable and proſperous. The parliament, vpon the ſlow coming on of the Frenche mariage, hath bene hitherto deferd; but want of mony will enforce the holding of it, as I thinke, vpon the twentieth of April.

IT is now conceived, that this mariage is concluded; and muche ſuſpicion is, that by the popes meanes the Frenche grate farre vpon point of religion, whiche will not bee pleaſing to the parliament. The articles are not commonly knowne in England; but it is ſaide, that they are printed and vulgarly ſpred in Fraunce. I will hope, that his majeſty and the prince are more cautious then fame doth report.

THE duke of Buckingham goeth ſpeedily into Fraunce, accompanied with the earles of Salisbury, Dorſet, Warwike, and many other noblemen and gentlemen. They go ſo gallantly, that it cannot bee but an exceeding charge vnto the kingdome. The iourney is to conclude all the ceremonies of the mariage, and to bringe home the princeſſe, as it is generally conceived.

THE ſeege of Breda continueth; the marquiſſe Spinola having ſate downe before it ever ſince the beginning of September: but hee hath neither battered it, nor

aſſaulted

1625. aſſaulted it, but hopeth to gaine it by famine. The prince of Orange hath bene muche ſicke this winter at the Hage, but hopeth now to go ſhortly to the feeld; and it is caſt out, that with a great armye hee truſteth to raiſe the ſeege.

COUNT Mansfeld hath an army of Engliſhe, Frenche, and Dutche, now about eighteene thouſand of horſe and foote; but hitherto hee hath ſent nothing with them. Our kinge alloweth him twenty thouſand by the moneth; and my truſt is, that wee ſhall have ſome account for our mony.

THERE is now to bee ſent out (if God bleſſe it) the greateſt fleete that for many yeeres hath gone out of England. Twelve ſhips of the kinges, twenty good ones of the marchants, fifty cole ſhips of Newcaſtle, whereof every one carieth 15 or 16 peeces of ordinance, and eche of them will tranſport an hundred land ſoldiers. Wee have ſigned letters, that the number of land-men is to bee to ten thouſand. With theſe, the Hollanders ſent out 30 or 40 of theirs, whiche, in the whole, will proove a goodly fleete. The time of their going hence is to bee before the ende of May; and the lord admiral is to have the conduct of them. The place where they are to light is kept ſecret, and althoughe I can gueſſe at it, yet I dare not truſt it with this letter.

THE marquiſſe Cuevre, general for the league on Italy ſide, hath freed the Valtaline, having lately recovered Chiavenna; ſo that nothing remaineth but Riva, and another little fort, whiche notwithſtanding they hope to gaine ſhortly. This ſomer is like to produce muche in this Weſterne worlde, howſoever you bee quiet in the Eaſt.

A Scottiſhe gentleman, agent for the kinge our maiſter in Poland, came purpoſely hither before Chriſtmas laſt, and ſeriouſly made two propoſitions: the one, for drawing in Bethlem Gabor into confederation with vs, ſo to buſy the emperour in thoſe parts, that hee may give the leſſe aſſiſtance towards the affaires of the Palatinate; the other, by the meanes of duke Ragevile and his frendes, to hinder the kinge of Pole for ſending any aide by his Coſſackes to the emperour. But theſe things have not bene taſted, I cannot tell out of what reaſon.

SIR Robert Amſtrewther, being with the kinge of Denmarke, and in the Lower Saxony, hath muche advaunced our affaires; and another embaſſadour hath done the ſame with the kinge of Swethen: but what vſe will bee made of them this ſomer, I cannot yet tell.

WHILE they were in Spaine, the duke of Buckingham and my lord of Briſtol fell fowle the one vpon the other, while the duke deſired to breake of the treaty of mariage, as ſuppoſing our kinge to bee abuſed by the Spanyard, never meaning any ſuche matter; and the earle avowed, that the coniuncture had gone on, but that the other did interrupt it. This grewe to that heate, that Briſtol was commaunded to keepe his lodging at St. Giles in the feelds, and to this day was never admitted to come to the court: but while the kinge the laſt ſomer was in progreſſe, leave was given to the earle to go to Sherborne, where hee hath inioyed the liberty of the countrey. Some have bene deſirous to accommodate matters betweene them, but hitherto it hath not ſorted. It hath bene frequently given out, that the earle ſhall bee queſtioned in the next Parliament: but what will bee the reſolution, I cannot tell; onely ſure I am, that there is great exaſperation betweene them, and that my lord of Briſtol carieth himſelfe very confident in outward ſhewe.

MR. ſecretary Calvert hath never looked merily ſince the prince his coming out of Spaine: it was thought, that hee was muche intereſted in the Spaniſhe affaires: a courſe was taken to ridde him of all imployments and negotiations. This made him diſcontented; and, as the ſaying is, *Deſperatio facit monachum*, ſo hee apparently did turne papiſt, whiche hee now profeſſeth, this being the third time that hee hath bene to blame that way. His majeſty, to diſmiſſe him, ſuffered him to reſigne his ſecretaries place to Sir Albertus Moreton, who payed him three thouſand pounds for the ſame; and the kinge hath made him baron of Baltimore in Ireland; ſo hee is withdrawne from vs, and having bought a ſhip of 400 tuns, hee is going to New England, or Newfoundlande, where hee hath a colony.

SIR James Lee that was, now lord Lee, is made lord treaſurer; and Sir Randal Crewe is cheefe juſtice of the kinges benche.

THE kinge of Fraunce remitteth nothing of his vigour againſt Rochel. Hee purſueth the building of the fort againſt it, and bringeth in munition more and more.

In the meane time Monſieur Soubize, brother to the duke of Rohan, is flowen out, and having taken diuerſe of the kinges ſhips, whiche, as it is conceived, were to bee vſed againſt Rochel, lyeth hovering about the ile of Re. This is ſome ſervice to that towne, but the Frenche proteſtants do diſclaime him and his action. Many thought at firſt, that this had bene colourable, and that, by ſome ſecret direction from that kinge, hee did meane to bringe about his fleete to helpe beſeege Genua; but that opinion beginneth to vaniſhe. But it is really beleeved, that many ſhips and galleys from Marſiles are like to bee imployed againſt Genua, as being the treaſure houſe of the Spaniſhe kinge: and the conſtable, as wee heare by very late letters, is gone into thoſe parts of Italy with twenty thouſand men, whiche is ſuppoſed to bee, to beſeege that city with a lande armye. 1625.

Wee are ſending into Ireland 2250 foote, and two or three hundred horſe, if either that people ſhould offer to ſtirre, or the Spanyard put in any forces to cauſe diſturbance there.

I knowe not what to ſaye to the patriarke touching Metrophanes: his rogiſh countreymen did vndoe him; hee had bene fairely caried to Conſtantinople by ſea, and I gave him viaticum to that purpoſe; but hee is gone with pretence to traveile throughe Germany by lande, in whiche courſe I cannot ſee how hee ſhould carye the bookes alonge with him. I do muche feare, that hee hath fared ſo well in theſe parts, that hee will hardly reduce himſelfe to the ſtrict life of the Coloires in the Greeke churche. I truſt to gaine ſo muche time, as to ſende with this a fewe lines to the patriarke.

In February laſt was twelve-moneth, the duke of Richmond dyed; and in Auguſt after, his brother the duke of Lenox departed this life; and now, in the ende of February laſt, God alſo tooke away the marquiſe Hamilton; ſo that the kinge hath loſt three of his neereſt kinſemen. Many other great men have chaunged this life; as the olde earle of Notingham, the younge earle of Dorſet, the earle of Thomond in Ireland, and the lord Chicheſter, all men of highe place, and very ſounde for religion. So it pleaſeth God to take vnto himſelfe men whome hee had fitted for himſelfe, and to leave worſe behinde.

When I had, at ſeveral leyſure times, written thus farre, I had notice, that the kinge our maiſter grewe very ſicke at Tibbols, ſo that I left all other buſineſs, and was enforced to go thither. I ſtayed there till hee dyed, whiche was on the 27. of Marche, *ſtilo vet.* Hee received the communion, and made a moſt chriſtian ende; and the ſame day, being Sunday, wee proclaimed kinge Charles, firſt at Tibbols, and afterward in London, with great acclamations of the people. This will alter many proiects; but the fleete, for ought I can diſcover, goeth on. By this you may iudge wee have all our handes full of worke for ſettling things; ſo that I muſt forbeare to write farther, or to ſende to the patriarke, ſaving my good wiſhes, whiche I double to you both, and remaine

Lambith, March 30.
1625.

Your Lordſhips very loving frende,

G. CANT.

To Sir EDWARD CONWAY.

Right Honorable,

IT is confirmed by diuers wayes from Hungarye, that the treaty of prolongation of the peace betweene the emperor and this ſtate is broken off, and the commiſſioners on eyther part retyred. Wee attend dayly the entrye of the Tranſyluanian ambaſſador, and the returne of the meſſenger ſent from hence, to bee better informed of all circumſtances, and to make judgement of the future reſolutions of Bethlem Gabor. The firſt and great impediment is remooued, and he hath now no excuſe of conforming his will to the proceedings of the grand ſignor; for the concluſion was referred to him, and ſomwhat hath happened to aſſiſt him in the diſſolution. He is now free, and may take armes, and uſe them at his pleaſure; the oportunitye is propitious, if there were ſome beginning, and offer made of eyther part, to draw him into confederacye with the princes of Germanye. How he will vnderſtand the ouertures of the ambaſſadors, beeing not directly made in the names of our maſters, I cannot judge; but I am perſwaded, they may occaſion ſome declaration or motion

1625. on his part, of which, without doubt, my next letters will bring your honor the certeyntye. In the meane tyme, vpon the arriuall of his ambaſſador, there ſhalbe nothing omitted to diſpoſe him the right way; and this I may aſſume to bee one fruict of my ſeruice; for I gaue the treatye the firſt ſtay, and the firſt change.

The old count of Torne, beeing arriued, and taken into the ſeruice of the republique of Venice, it ſeemes, hath ſome intention and hope, by that way, to know agayne his countrye; purpoſing, if he can haue leaſure, to ſpeake, if not to treate, by meſſengers, with Gabor, and to enforme him by all manner of perſwaſions, to reguard his honor, and to make proofe of the ſinceritye of his ancient profeſſions; pretending that that only conſideration, and oportunitye of his reſidence, drew him rather to accept of conditions vnder that ſtate, then in the warrs of the Lower Germanye. And it is not vnlikely, he may prooue a fitt inſtrument to putt the prince of Tranſiluania into new hopes, and Hungarye, Morauia, and Sleſia, into their old troubles. The confidence of the Imperialls, both here and vpon the frontire, doth ſomwhat allay the opinion I would conceiue of this diſſolution of the treatye; for there they make no ſhow of feare of the factions of Gabor, though they dare not leaue it utterly vnguarded, and here the agent makes ſlight of the buſines, as hauing yet a yeare of the old peace to breath in; perhaps uſing the art of ſetting a good face vpon their inward jealouſyes, when they can fynd no ſtronger pillar to leane vpon: *Ubi deſunt vires, diſſimulare inimicitiam.* And that is alſo the caſe of this empire, who will not beginn the quarrell that they moſt affect, while their affayres in Aſya are vnſettled; ſo that ther is neyther danger, nor ſcandall, to vſe the prince of Tranſiluania alone, who, as I haue often urdged, can doe more good for the caſe of others, then for his owne aduancement.

Signior Simon Contarini, the extraordinarye ambaſſador of Venice, hath had his audience with much grace, and hath bought yt deare, by a very great preſent: they haue obteyned leaue in their neceſſitye to leuy men in Albania, Boſna, and thoſe parts of Dalmatia neare their confines, and vnder the grand ſigniors dominion.

I haue uiſited him, and receiued his agayne before the French; which hath troubled ſo much his high ſpiritt, that is euer contending, and ſeldome preuayling, that he hath not as yet complyed in that kynd. Both the ambaſſador and the baylo haue made many demonſtrations of their great reſpect to his majeſtie, and proceed with much good correſpondence with mee, his vnwoorthy miniſter; which I would not omitt to ſignifye to your honor for mutualitye, and that I thincke it wilbe gratefull to his majeſtie.

Vntill the ſpring open the wayes, wee ſhall know little, nor theſe doe little, in Aſya; but the ſummer wilbe full of action, all parts remayning in diſtemper, by the preparations of the Perſian, and the ſuſpition of Abaſſa baſſa. Hauing enforced my matter to fill my paper, rather then to omitt my dutye of writing, I muſt conclud your honors trouble, and remayne, &c.

Conſtantinople, 30. March,
1625. old ſtile.

To Sir Isaac Wake.

My very good Lord,

I Acknowledge to haue receiued the 3 diſpatches mentioned in your lordſhips laſt fauor of the 25. Feb. and by them to bee reſtored againe to the fellowſhipp of men, and to acknowledge, *cum beſtijs agri ſit habitatio mea*, and my exerciſe, *cum bobus herbas guſtare*, to pick ſallads.

It is confirmed by diuers wayes from Hungary, that the treaty of peace betweene the emperour and the commiſſioners of this ſtate, is diſſolued. The demands were high on both ſides, and the difficulties great, eſpecially concerning Vatz, ſtolne away in the tyme of truce. Some other jarrs were interiected, that bredd choler: for other circumſtances, and the reſolution of Gabor, wee attend howrely the entry of his ambaſſador, that comes (as is reported) with newe matter, and fully enſtructed. But thus the firſt and great impediment is remoued, and hee is ſett at full liberty; and his uſuall excuſe of conforming himſelfe to the wayes and mind of this court, is preuented, when neither they haue made peace, nor ratified that by him ſecretly contracted. The way is againe open, to make vſe of his ambition; but they that wilbee ſerued by him, muſt alſo contribute ſomwhat to him. I haue ſeene an apologicall letter of his for the laſt treaty, wherein hee complaynes, not only of failing of promiſes made to him, but of neglect: and this concluſion; *Aliter mecum tractandum eſt; nam ex nihilo nihil ſit.* It is a ſmall deſcent, to lend countenance, and to feed an humour with outward formalityes. If hee were but ſo farr flattered, as to bee thought a man *ſui juris*, and to bee of conſéquence; euen with thoſe cheape bayts hee might bee drawne into action, ſo that hee might alſo bee aſſured and cared for as a confederate, in the end; for hee wants not mony nor meanes for his owne deſſignes, and the nature of the warre that hee can make: where booty is the pay of his horſe, the ſtrength of his army. A diuiſion of the emperors forces is ſubſidy enough; but to think, that a prince will hazard his owne, who hath no other councellor then his intereſt, for good nature, or community of religion, is a paradox in this politicque age. There is another way, of no great priſe, to engage him: By an alliance in marriage with ſome houſe in Germany; for hee affects nothing more then poſterity, and enobling his bloud; and I wonder thoſe princes ſo diſeſteeme him, as not to make him ſome offer. Hee hath thought ſo well of himſelfe, as to dare, vnder the wings of loue, to gaze vpon one of the eagles of Auſtria; and was not ſcratcht, but dallied with, vntill hee became almoſt their prey; and I am perſwaded, the emperour will find a kinſwoman, if none nearer, to bee aſſured thereby to vndoe him, to caſt away. Why ſhould not others find one to make him, and keepe him, a thorne in the ſide of the common enemy? I think it ſticks, who ſhall ſpeake firſt. I confeſſe I vnderſtand not what this ceremony of greatnes is, but as there is neither Eaſt nor Weſt, but in reſpect of ſome ſtation. Hee hath made himſelfe a prince, by what arts, I think fewe originalls will abide the examination; his hopes and practices are greater; and I knowe, in electiue kingdomes, hee hath both fortune, and a ſtrong faction. Your lordſhip will wonder whether I wander. The count of Tour is a very fitt inſtrument to make ſome ouerture; the prince hath declared a good inclynation to the alliance of Brandeburgh; and their territories doe inuite ſome ſtricter obligation. I dare not meddle in this buſineſs; but hauing opportunity of diſcourſe, which is a thing more looſe, and at large, then letters, which remayne, your lordſhip may lett fall ſome paſſages, that may bee apprehended; and I take it vndiſputeable, that the wynning of no prince is of more vſe in the preſent conſtitution of the affaires of Germany, then Gabor. The Imperialls here vſe the art of confidence, when they haue no other pillar to leane vnto, making ſlight of the diſſolution of the treaty, as hauing yet one yeare of the old to breath in; but their hearts tell them, they wiſh it tenne; and that intimats to vs where their fortification is weakeſt.

I SHALL ſoone looſe my ſelfe in this wilderneſs; and therefore I will retyre to mourne for the raſhnes and intempeſtiue braynſick zeale of France, that, while they would ſeeme to fight for religion, ſcandalize and wound it. Theſe, I am ſure, are not the works of our faith, but the corruption of Spaniſh gold; and then it is no more ſhame for our laicks to bee ſubiect to that idoll, then the head of the Roman hereſy; and that is my conſolation.

VNTILL the ſunne open the wayes, wee ſhall know litle, and theſe doe litle of conſequence in Aſia. The ſummer is like to bee full of action, the diſtempers there encreaſing by the preparation of the Perſian, the ſuſpitions of Abaſſa baſſa, and the factions of the emir of Sydon. I wiſh they were doing ſomwhat to miniſter mee matter of relation, that my thoughts might worke vpon ſomwhat not much concerning mee: now I muſt bee either vnciuilly ſilent, or write them, which fewe dare, and wiſe men doe not vtter. I conclude with my beſt wiſhes to your lordſhip, and my ſeruice to your honorable lady, both for my wife and mee, as

Conſtantinople, $\frac{1}{11}$.
April, 1625.

Your Lordſhips, &c.

SIGNIOR Simon Contarini hath had his gracefull audience. Wee haue interuiſited before the French, and haue paſſed mutuall courteſies; at this there are ſome ſtomacks ſwollen: hee that gripes at too much, looſeth his ſtrength.

MY letters, that ſhould haue arriued, are of 5. and 20. Febr. and 12. March.

To the LORDS *of his Majeſties Councell.*

Right Honorable, my very good Lords,

I PRESUME both his majeſtie, and your lordſhips, haue long ſince receiued full information and ſatisfaction in the concluſion of the peace with the cyttyes of Algier and Tunes, by the relation of the conſulls reſident, the letters of the baſſa, and the articles ſigned by the publicque councell, ſent by Jafer aga, an expreſs meſſenger, to his majeſtie, a man deſeruing of us for his readines alway in the ſeruice of our nation. The beſt fruicts wherof, that wee haue yet reaped, are, the liberty of about 800 of his majeſties poore ſubiects, there kept in miſerable captiuitye (oportunely, I hope, to doe their ſoueraigne and countrye ſeruice, beeing all ſeamen, and the ſtrength of the piratts); of which number, in Januarye laſt, the better halfe were already ſett free, and departed, and the reſt attend the oportunitye of good paſſadge, except only ſome few ordayned to bee kept in hoſtage, for the redemption of Turkes, pretended from us; and no way doubting but his majeſtie, in his great and abundant grace towards his ſubiects, hath beene pleaſed to giue like liberty to thoſe Moores lately taken on the coaſt of Ireland and Plimmouth; who will fully, and with ouerplus, counteruayle and fullfill the couenant made on behalfe of the Engliſh; and beeing returned together with Jafer aga, wilbe a great and efficacious meanes, to ſtrengthen and confirme this beginning.

I WILL not trouble your lordſhips with lardger diſcourſes therin; but as my great obligation and duty requireth, render your lordſhips humble thancks, both for the fauorable acceptance of my endeauors, expreſſed in that letter, ſo far aboue my meritt, wherby I am encouraged *et ultra vires velitari*; and that by your lordſhips authoritye and recommendation, I haue obteyned that ſumme of mony required for the mayntenance of the baſſa in his gouerment, which the Leuant company hath intimated to mee, ſhalbe allowed, when the peace hath beene a full yeare obſerued; and without ſuch performance I purpoſe not to caſt away their mony. At this tyme I muſt uſe only my little creditt, to keepe him from a ſodayne fall; for the French ambaſſador hauing, at the ſame tyme, endeauored the like concluſion, but without ſucceſs, and the Duch receiuing ſome new diſcontent, they haue joyned to procure his diſgrace, and to ſend ſome other creature of their owne. Enuy hath ſome part herein; but *unuſquiſq; ſibi proximus.* This baſſa hath ſhowed ſo much honeſtye to mee, and loue (if a Turke haue any) to our nation, allowing our conſull both place and voyce in the councell houſe, that I am enferced to oppoſe them in this particular; and doubt not, if he keepe his woord with mee, to keepe him faſt in his ſeate, vntill the trade and other mutuall offices haue reduced the mynds and habitts on both ſydes, to maynteyne a neceſſarye peace. In the managing wherof I cannot forgett to recommend to your lordſhips the induſtrye and diſcretion of Mr. Frizell, there reſident, who hath deſerued at leaſt this teſtemonye.

THE motion your lordſhips hath pleaſed to make for my longer ſtay in this employment, both in the manner, where you may command, and in the matter, where I receiue ſuch comfort from your lordſhips, I acknowledge, with all humble reſpect and gratitude, as ſufficient to confine mee to a volontarye baniſhment in his majeſties and your lordſhips ſeruice. But ſeeing you giue mee leaue to conſider my ſelfe, I haue liued already eleuen yeares among infidells here, and in both Indyes, and cannot boaſt of the harueſt; ſomething els, I preſume, I am good for: if not, the white hayres, which haue ſoddenly ouerrunne mee, warne me, that it is tyme to retyre. I haue ſettled, for the company, their affayres in full order, augmented their priuiledges, and defended them in all; and finally taken ſuch a particular care of their eſtates, that ther is not a man can complayne of loſſe by debts or bargaynes in my tyme; and the way is ſo direct for any other to follow, that I hope they will not deſire to reward mee with a diſcontented life; ſuch, I profeſs to your lordſhips, I leade here, hauing no comfort in an employment where I muſt lye at continuall guard, to preuent diſgraces; and when they fall, the remedyes to them are baſe, and ſuch as are contrarye to an ingenuous nature; and I am perſwaded, euery day will grow worſe. Juſtice is not to bee found where ther is no law, or no obedience to that little like yt. And this empire is now maynteyned by oppreſion and ſhifts, inſomuch as I deſire not to bee preſent at the fall, which hath twice beene threatned in my reſidence. My tyme and couenant is expired in December next, hauing compleated 4 yeares; yet I am not ſo ſtrict to them whom I haue found juſt and free to mee, as to tye them exactly to a few months: but my generall deſire and ſuit to his majeſtie and your lordſhips is, that I may returne with the beſt conuenience may bee fitted for the Leuant companye; leauing it to your lordſhips fauour, and their good diſcretion, (without beeing tyed) to accommodate their affayres to my libertye, that I may come home with the ſame good will that I vndertooke the ſeruice. Herein, and in all things els, refering my ſelfe to your lordſhips pleaſure and protection, I humbly take my leaue.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{15}{25}$.
April. 1625.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble ſeruant,

THO. ROE.

To Sir EDWARD CONWEY, *with Captain* QUALT'*s Letter incloſed.*

Right Honorable,

THE meſſenger ſent to the prince of Tranſyluania, by generall councell of all the ambaſſadors here reſident, is returned, and hath only brought ſeuerall and formall anſwers; the ſubſtance wherof is, That he apprehends with great contentment the reſolution of the kyngs and princes colleagued, for the recouerye of their eſtates poſſeſſed, and reſtitution of the libertye of Germany, from the houſe of Auſtria. Concerning his owne purpoſes, he hath referred us to the relation of his ambaſſador then on the way; to whom he had giuen order to communicate his whole inſtructions, and *plenam potentiam* to conclude whatſoeuer ſhould bee requiſite. To mee in particular he addeth this clauſe; *Hoc unum de nobis teſtati, nos promptiſſima ſinceri affectus noſtri ſtudia erga ſereniſſimum Magnæ Britanniæ regem, quem propter inſignes et verè regias ejus virtutes, ſapientiſſimiq; animi conſilia ſemper ſuſpeximus, eo animo declaraturos, ut nihil nobis unquam antiquius, quam voluntatis noſtræ erga ſerenitatem ejus declarandæ ſingularem affectum fuiſſe, omnes agnoſcant.* I examined the meſſenger, of all circumſtances, What was the face of the princes court, and what the rumor of the people? who told mee, That he had about him a ſtrong guard of foote; and that there arriued 800 Coſſacks, which he ſaw, and were enterteyned by him; and though all the princes purpoſes were ſecretts to all, and no ſpeech of any warr, yet ther were troopes ordered to bee in readines in many places. This is enterpreted here as a pregnant euidence, that he is enclined to doe ſomewhat; which cannot bee in ayd of the emperor, without the utter loſs of the good opinion and protection of this ſtate.

I ADUISED your honor, in a former, that the prince had written to the vizier, that he had receiued a gentleman, and letters, from the French kyng, which is ſince vereſyed, and he hath returned a reſolute anſwere, and I ſuppoſe ſatisfactorye, which I doubt not wilbe communicated to his majeſtie. The French and Duch ambaſſadors, hauing particular familiaritye with ſome in the princes court, with whom they contracted and continued an intelligence euer ſince the firſt treaty of the Bohemians, Hungarians, and the prouinces dependant, did write ſeuerall priuat letters to thoſe their frends; which beeing ſo encloſed purpoſely, that the prince muſt take notice of them, he did open, and reade them, and gaue order for anſwers; wherin he hath declared himſelfe more freely, then vnder his owne hand; ſo warye he is in all his wayes: and yet he gaue a ſufficient credence to what was written. The coppy of that ſent to the Duch, I haue encloſed; wherby his majeſtie may collect, that he is ready to take armes in his ſeruice, vpon conditions not wholy vnreaſonable. To bee comprehended in treatyes, if he mooue for a generall cauſe, is ſo juſt, that it cannot bee refuſed, though in the manner it may bee reſtrayned and limited. To allow him ſome mony from the league wilbe no difficultye, and great good husbandrye; for he will not aske a great ſumme; and I know, with the chardge of rayſing, arming, and paying 3000 men in our parts, he is able to rayſe and pay 15000. That he requires the ſuccors of an armye to joyne with him, ther is no doubt it wilbe modefyed; in euerye demand, it is to bee concluded, ther wilbe great abatement; and I am perſwaded, ſmall blowing will kyndle fuell ſo apt to burne. What then his profeſſions are, I referr to the letter, which is, though not directed to mee, ſent as an anſwere of myne. The other, to the French

1625. ambaſſador, I haue read, and is to the ſame generall purpoſe; complayning firſt, that he hath beene long deſerted; but concluding, that he will ſerue their majeſties vpon the conditions propoſed, vnto the hazard of all his fortune.

How farr theſe propoſitions wilbe enterteyned or liked, is to mee *aliquid ſupra:* the whole doth concurr with all my continued aduices, that it was very poſſible to withdraw that prince from the emperor; but very vnreaſonable to thincke, he would riſe with wind, and without ſome contribution. I did alone lay the foundation of this change, and haue brought it to an offer on his part; if it bee acceptable to his majeſtie, it may proceed. The doore that was almoſt ſhutt, is agayne opened; and though the Imperialls haue ſo laboured, that the commiſſioners of the treatye are vpon new meeting, which haſt occaſioneth ſome doubt, yet the prince doth vndertake ther ſhalbe no concluſion vntill the returne of his ambaſſador. And I will neuer omitt this repetition; That ther is no diuerſion ſo eaſye for his majeſtie, nor terrible to the enemye, as this of Gabor, eſpecially in this coniuncture, when the emperor hath drawne downe all his forces, to oppoſe his majeſtie, (for that is the principall deſſigne) into the frontyre of the Lower Germanye.

This ambaſſador is now arriued, with a trayne of 200 followers: the next day he ſent his ſecretarye to mee, to excuſe the not deliuerye of the princes letters to myne, which he had order to conſigne *proprijs manibus*; and not daring to looke ouer the water, vntill he had his audience, according to the rule of this court, and knowing that I was deſirous to write ſomwhat to his majeſtie by this ordinarye, he had commanded him in generall to ſay, That he had commiſſion to mooue this ſtate to make no peace with the emperor; wherin he had order to procure our aſſiſtance, and full power from his maſter to conclude with the ambaſſadors; and that, if he ſhould fynd any acceptance of the kyngs, and princes, and republicques colleagued, that the prince would reſolutly engage all his meanes in their ſeruice. But I am ſorrye that here is no authoritye, nor inſtructions, for my part, (not knowing the extent of the truſt repoſed in others) to come to any concluſion with him; but I muſt ſtill enterteyne him with arts and delayes, which I feare he will not depend vpon; yet I will omitt no tryalls, at leaſt to deferr any reſolution of the conſummation of the treatye, vntill he may haue anſwere from the French kyng, which he doth earneſtly expect and couett. Many other ouuertures he ſayth he hath to make vnto vs, with which wee ſhalbe this next weeke, at our meeting, made acquaynted; and I will then both procure a coppy of the letter to the French ambaſſador, and make a full relation of all his negotiation; this beeing the ſubſtance of what is yet done, or I am able to collect. One thing I haue obſerued, that the prince, in theſe laſt letters, hath changed both his aſſumed title and ſeale of elect kyng of Hungarye, and conformed them exactly to the tearmes of the 10th article of his laſt treatye with the emperor, which I ſent your honor. Whence it may bee concluded, that he will, in all other poyncts, conforme his actions thervnto, if this oportunitye bee not taken, to ſeperate him from the Auſtrians, and to embrace and aſſure him, by ſome acceptance to his content.

I saw lately a letter to a Moore-Franche of good qualetye from Spayne, aduiſing him of a freſh ſpeech in that court, of ſending an ambaſſador hither to treate, and offer peace to the grand ſignor, which wee haue all reſolued, *totis viribus*, to oppoſe.

Your honor wilbe pleaſed to acquaynt his majeſtie, the prince, and his grace, with theſe fragments, and to intercede for mee, if I haue erred; and in confidence of that indulgence from a gratious maſter, and fauour from your honor, I humbly take my leaue.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{16}{26}$.
April, 1625.

A LETTER from Capten QUALT, *by Order of the Prince of* Tranſylvania, *written to the* Duch *Ambaſſador ; beeing a direct Anſwere to one of myne written to the Prince, dated* 20. Feb. 1624. *with Order to ſhow it, beeing, it ſeemes, unwilling to make a perſonall Anſwere.* 30 Mar. 1625.

1625.

LITERÆ nobiliſſimæ dominationis veſtræ ad dominum Geſſenium exaratæ, ipſo paſchalis die probè hic allatæ fuere. Cùm autem dominus Geſſenius in aulâ ſereniſſimæ celſitudinis ſuæ præſens non eſſet, ſerenitas ſua tenorem illarum haud dubiè publicum ſtatum concernіturum arbitrata, eas perlegit, probauit, gratoſque ſinceritatis et amoris erga ſe rempublicamque locupletes teſtes habuit. In abſentia vero dicti domini Geſſenii mihi reſponſionis negotium iniunxit. Lætor equidem de exoptatâ mihi porrectâ occaſione, ſeruitia mea generoſæ dominationis veſtræ in memoriam reuocandi ; at quòd impoſito negotio vires meæ impares ſunt, et, uti res ipſa poſtulat quidem, et mihi per gratiam ſereniſſimæ celſitudinis ſuæ nota eſt, mandato ſatiſfacere, tum propter dictam inſufficientiam, tum curſoris feſtinationem, nequeam, ægrè fero. Sanè ita eſt, ita ſe res habet, vti dominatio veſtra nobiliſſima ſcribit ; et ea eſt huius temporis hominumque iniquitas, ut non minus occultis inſidijs ſupplantationibuſque quam apertis odijs armiſque inter principes certetur. Et cui in hiſce dominijs regnatrices et malæ artes ignotæ? Itaque haud minimè nobis dubitandum, quòd ubi leonina pellis non ſufficit et tegit, vulpinam aſſumunt, ſereniſſimam celſitudinem ſuam ut ad portam Ottomanicam traducant, fidem eius in dubium vocent, diffidentias et æmulationes ſeminent, ingenioſam maleuolorum malitiam multa excogitare mendacia; uti ſerenitatem ſuam partibus Cæſarijs ſeſe obligaſſe, de prouincijs quaſdam Hungariæ in præiudicium Ottomani imperij cum Cæſare contraxiſſe ; Moldauiæ et Valachiæ prouincias Tranſiluaniæ coniungere velle; nouas quotidiè conditiones vſque ad mutationem religionis imperatori offerre ; et quæ eius generis de imperatoriæ legationis nuperæ cauſâ plura, ſed nugæ. Conſtanter religionem noſtram ſerenitatem ſuam colere, clarè, apertè, et candidè, in actionibus hiſce commune negotium concernentibus procedere, ego teſtimonium nobiliſſimæ dominationi veſtræ perhibere poſſum luculentiſſimum ; orbi et illud declarauit hactenus vniverſo, et declaraturus eſt in poſterum, ut nulla ſiniſtræ ſuſpitionis, aut traductionis notâ, in dicta factaque eius regia cadere vnquam poterit. Ipſiſſima tractatio Budenſis, quo amore erga res imperatorias feratur, documento eſſe poteſt ; quæ certè, abſque ſerenitatis ſuæ conſilio et directione prudentiſſimâ, non fuiſſet in hunc diem dilata, diu nunc Cæſariani voto compotes fuiſſent. In hoc quàm ſedulò etiam nunc laborat, ut vel omnino illa diſſoluatur, vel ſuſpendatur, dominatio veſtra nobiliſſima, ex legatis ſerenitatis ſuæ ad portam miſſis, intelligere poterit : utque et omnes domini legati in hoc incumbant, auidè deſiderat. Porro ſereniſſimam celſitudinem ſuam nunc reges, principes, reſpublicas de conſtanti ſuo erga communem cauſam affectu, deque reſolutione ſuâ certiores feciſſe, ex ijſdem ſerenitatis ſuæ legatis dominatio veſtra intelliget. Et cum inter Scyllam & Charibdem nauiget, varijſque periculis ſtatum ſuum expoſiturus ſit, aliquot conditionibus, ſeſe fortunæ eorum regum et principum comitem promiſit, ut in ſereniſſimâ vnione recipiatur ; ut nulla pax, ſerenitate ſuâ inſciâ, et in quâ ipſe, et ſtatus ipſius, non comprehendatur, ineatur ; vt exercitus iuſtus in Bohemiâ vel Sileſiâ, duce comite à Thurn, cum quo ſerenitas ſua ſe coniungere poſſit, ducatur ; vt à ſereniſſimâ ligâ nominatâ quadam pecuniâ ſerenitati ſuæ, nunc per tot annos belli neruo exuta, ſubleuiatur. De quibus æquiſſimis conditionibus certior facta, et rebus in portâ diſpoſitis, extremum cum illis periculum ſubire parata eſt. Plura in hac materiâ ſcribere feſtinatione curſoris præpedior. Vale.

Fogaras, 31. Mar. 1625.

MATTHIAS QUALT DE WICWELD, *Signior de Zoppenbrugh, Sereniſſimæ Celſitudinis Capitaneus, et cetera.*

Credence giuen by Gabor in a poſtſcript to the ambaſſador.

NOBILIS Geſſenius nunc præſens non eſt in aulâ noſtrâ : literas tamen ipſi datas aperuimus, et legimus, contenta intelleximus ; ad quas per generoſum capitaneum Qualt dominatio reſponſum habebit.

Fogaras, 30 Mar. 1625.

BENEUOLUS GABRIELL.

To

To Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

[The former Part of this Letter, being included in ſome of the foregoing, is thereſore omitted.]

——YOUR lordſhip intimateth to mee, that you haue collected from my letters, that the *emperor* cannot haue ſo great *truſt in Gabor*, as to *diſfurniſh* that *frontyre* wholy; but they haue euer beene conditionall, that he might haue *ſome contribution*, or bee *comprehended in ſome league*; or els I was neuer of opinion, that he would agayne hazard his owne reſt. It is true, I haue alway perſwaded, that he might *eaſely be drawne to take armes*; and that it were *moſt neceſſarye* to *uſe him for a diuerſion*, but not for woords. I haue kept all my promiſes, and he hath juſtefyed mee by his offers now made; but he *will ſee ſome effects*, and till then, he will *obſerve* all fayre *tearmes with the emperor*. One inſtance I gather out of theſe laſt letters, in which he hath *changed both his aſſumed title and ſeale of elect kyng of Hungarye*, and *conformed* them exactly to the *limitations* of the *tenth article of his laſt* treatye. Whence it may bee argued, that he will to the reſt *conforme his actions*, if this *oportunitye bee not uſed to diuide him from the Auſtrians*, and to *engraft him* into ſome other *confederacye*, *upon whom* he *may depend ſecurely*. In concluſion, he is now wonne, or loſt for euer.

BY the next ordinarye I ſhall diſcouer more certeynly, hauing ſearcht into the ſecrett inſtructions of his ambaſſador, and ſtudied his wayes: if all this prooue prevarication, I am reſolued to vnmaske him here, and to putt him to his ſharp purgation: and according to ſucceſs will aduiſe her majeſtie and your lordſhip.

I ACKNOWLEDGE your lordſhips letters of the 17th Jan. and 17th Feb. both together, and your fauor in them; for which I reſt *ſterilis, ſed libentiſſimus debitor*. And thus I committ your lordſhip to the gratious keeping of our bleſſed God.

Conſtantinople $\frac{16}{26}$.
April, 1625.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

AS ſoone as I haue bene able to recollect my ſelf after our changes at home in the perſons of the princes wee ſerue, and ſome ſtopp hapned thereby, (though I hope no alteration) in my priuate condition, which tended to a revocation, I returne to my wonted duty in advertiſeing your lordſhip what paſſeth in theſe parts, which I am heartily ſorry to beginne, with the ſad newes of the deceaſe of the prince of Orange, who dyed the $\frac{13}{23}$. of this preſent, betwixt five and ſix of the clock in the afternoone. How he hath long languiſhed, your lordſhip will haue vnderſtood by my former, and what ſmall hope was left of his recouery: yet, according to the judgment of his ordinary phyſitians, he might, by the continuance of the regimen they haue uſed to him now a good while, haue continued till the midſt of next month; and had that benefit of time both for himſelf and affaires, had not his end bene haſtened by an emperick doctor, (a Portugeſe Jew of Amſterdam) brought to him by his ſiſter the princeſſe of Portugal; who, with two draughts of *aurum potabile*, mixt with antimony, contrary to the adviſe of the reſt of the doctors, ſhortened his dayes. He had his ſence and vnderſtanding very perfect euen to the laſt, and ſettled all well, both to God and the world; haueing had heretofore Walleus (a divinity-proffeſſor of Leyden) with him; and now towards his end, and euen at his laſt, Bogermanus, preſident of the late ſinode at Dorte; to whom he made confeſſion of his faith, like an intelligent orthodox Chriſtian, with repentance of his ſinns; but deſired not to be troubled with ſubtillity of theologicall points, unfitt for his weakneſs; and (which is remarkable) his laſt words, concerning faith in Chriſt, and ſalvation by his paſſions, were the very ſame, is advertiſed to haue bene his Majeſties of happy memorie: *That is my uttermoſt hope*. Thus, ſoone after the ſetting of our ſunne, is this ſtarre fallen, both which will ſhine to eternitie in the eye of memorie; the one for a pious, prudent, juſt, and peaceable prince; the other for the like virtues, but ſuted, for the laſt of them, more to the diſpoſition of this ſtate; the ſupport wherof I haue heard him often ſay to reſt vpon two things, as vpon two pillars; the one the maintenance of the proffeſſion of the reformed religion, without admittance of popery; the other, the makeing warre with Spaine; and his authority in theſe prouinces, acquired by his long, provident, and prudent gouerment, hath bene ſuch, that he hath withſtood all propoſitions and ouuertures for introducing a change in eyther; though many (ſince my ſeruice in this ſtate) haue bene made for both, and had vndoubtedly taken place, or at leaſt bred diſtraction in theſe provinces, but for his conſtant care and induſtry, tending to thoſe two ends. Whether any alteration will follow in the courſe of affaires, (by reaſon of a different diſpoſition ſuſpected long in the prince his brother, who now ſucceeds him) time will diſcouer; but the beſt is hoped of his walking in his predeceſſors ſtepps, by his entering into them without ſcruple, of late dayes; as his marrying his wiſe in a church erected by the ſuppreſſors of the Arminians, which heretofore he could neuer come into with patience; and his warmth to goe into the field to drawe his army together, when he had a cold fitt of a feauer on his back, at his laſt parting from hence. Some feare here was of tumult vpon this accident, but no greate danger, for ought I could euer perceaue; only here was ſome diſcontentment in this towne, when a companie of ſoldiars was brought in, (as there was lately, and ſtill remaines in the princes courte) in place of a companie of burghers, drawne out ſome few dayes before, (as out of other townes) to doe duty in the frontiers, which theſe inhabitants tooke as a touch to their fidelity. The army, by this means of drawing the wonted garriſons out of the frontiers, which are ſupplyed with burghers, was neuer ſo greate; with which this new prince of Orange beginns his generallate, in which he ſucceeds his brother; and there neuer was a fairer occaſion to win honour. Within theſe two dayes, the wholle army being drawne together in Langſtrate, and the villages adjoining towards the Buſſe, will beginne to march. 1625.

COUNT Mansfelt lyes ſtill at Sprang, with faire troopes of French horſe, 1600 maiſtres at leaſt, good High Dutch, both horſe and foote; and a handfull of poore Engliſh ſnakes, not exceeding 1500 able to bear armes, or rather to ſtand on their leggs; but they account treble the nomber of ſick. Neuer was there ſuch a preſſe, or rather ſkimming of men, to ſend abroad to the warres, for the ſhame of our nation: a recrue is required: God ſend better choice. But that army is fallen into ſo much diſreputation, that no honeſt man will come willingly to it. By commandement out of England, I am dealeing with the States to get credit for a lone of money to ſupply it till our next parliament; and though it be ſtrikeing fyer out of a flint, I am in a faire way to ſpeed for a round ſumm of 400000 guilders, haueing helped them with 200000 allready. Wee are in the entrance of greate actions, which will miniſter vnto me often ſubject to ſalute your lordſhip.

AT the cloſing hereof, I receaue your lordſhips of the 20th of February, and therwith a large packet to the queen. I haue not leyſure to decyfer your letters, and therfore muſt remit all to the next, which requires anſweare: meane while, I kiſſe your ladies hands, and committ your lordſhip to Gods protection.

Hagh, this $\frac{16}{26}$. of
April, 1625.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

MY packet remaines open, till I may aduertiſe your lordſhip (as I am required by the queen) of the receit of your beſars; for which you muſt exſpect thancks from her owne hand by the next.

My Lord,

A New delay of ſealing and ſending giues me libertie to adde a few lines, which ſhall lett your lordſhip know, I haue gott count Mansfelt 400000 guilders, which will giue him wings to flie owt of his durtie quarter at Sprang, where otherwiſe he muſt have ſtuck. Within theſe two dayes the whole two armies will march: meane while our negotiations goe well forward, the States hauing diſpatched Sir William St. Leger (of whoſe cumming hether your lordſhip

1625. will haue heard) with a goode anſweare; hauing conſented to the joyning of 20 men of warre to our fleete, and to the ayding of the king of Denmarks armie with ten pieces of artillerie, and other helps both by ſea and land. We are here vppon the point of a treatie to ſett the two kings, Denmark and Swede, both on foote at once, with ſeveral armies.

In your lordſhips former you complained of the ill dealing of the States conſul at Algier, who hath bin ſufficiently puniſhed there, for a piece of villanie he hath bin ketcht with; but would be worſe handled here, yf we could come by him, as all indeauour is vſed, and another to be ſent in his place. He is a knowne knaue, and his doings diſauowed by this ſtate. Till the next, the very next poſt, adieu once more.

This $\frac{18}{28}$ of
Apr. 1625.

Your Lordſhips ſeruant,

D. C.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My very good Lord,

I Knowe that fame will outrunne my letters, and I am not much ſorry for looſing *gratiam novitatis*, becauſe I knowe, that although *fama non ſemper errat, aliquando eligit*, yet *le boiteux* is the currier moſt welcome. The activity of the two armyes in the Valtelina and Liguria, and the conſequences of their bold entrepriſes, doth ſilence all other diſcourſe in theſe parts, and make all men caſt their eyes towards thoſe ſcenes of action; ſo that, although I write from Venice, yet you muſt expect nothing in my letters, but the ecchoes of what is thundered vnto vs hither from thoſe two campes.

Vppon the 23th of March, *ſtilo novo*, a Spaniſh currier, paſſing by a quarter where the French were lodged, were intercepted and brought to the conneſtable. The currier did cary a letter from Don Geronimo Pimentelli, generall of the caualerie in the ſtate of Milan, unto captaine Mario Albertine. The conneſtable, hauing ſeene and copyed the letter, did diſmiſſe the currier, and giue him a conuoy to purſue his voiage; but withall he did immediately diſpatch a poſt to the marquis d'Vſel, who was lodged in Noui, with order to take 150 light horſe, and to cut of the paſſage of thoſe Spaniſh trouppes, at the place and tyme named in Piemontellies letter. The marquis d'Vſel was not wanting punctually to execute his commiſſion, and vppon Munday the 24th of March, not without danger both of the water, which was very high, and of the canon, which did play upon him from the caſtle of Seraualle, he waded ouer the riuer Seriuia, and did meete with the Napolitans two miles beyond the riuer; whom he did aſſayle with ſuch fury, that he killed 200 vppon the place, and routed the reſt, and tooke ſome priſoners.

Vppon the 25th the conneſtable went in perſon to viewe the caſtle of Gaui, and meeting with many trouppes of the Genoeſi vppon the mountaynes, he did ſkirmiſh with them ſome tyme, and with the loſſe of onely one man, did drive them all into the caſtle. They did braue him with a meſſage, That the emperour Frederic Barbaroſſa could neuer take that place; and he ſent them this merry anſwer, That what Barbaroſſa could not do, Barbagriſa would now do. Vppon the 27th of March the duke of Sauoy did take Roſſiglione, with the loſſe of one man, and two hurte; where he did find good ſtore of ammunition, ſome pieces of canon, and a conſiderable ſumme of monny. Vppon the 29th of March, *ſtilo novo*, the conneſtable did inueſt and take in St. Chriſtophilo, an imperial feude, belonging vnto the conte Gio. Ambroſio Doria; and vppon the 30th, being Eaſter-day, he ſent 300 muſquetiers to diſlodge the Genoeſi, who were quartered in a ruinous caſtle, two myles diſtant from him, and to take that place to aſſure himſelſe on all ſides. Vppon the 31. of March the two regiments of Blacombe and la Grange were ſent to inueſt Gauio, accompanied with 3 pieces of canon, the reſt of the artillerye being left behind at Capriate, by the riuer Orba, by reaſon of the ill wayes. If they can once get their canon to Gauio, they will make quick worke; for then all deepe wayes are paſſed, and they cannot incounter with any difficulty. In Gauio there is Benedetto Spinola, a fantaſtique, but valiant man; and Georgio Mario Arca, a ſober commander; ſo that it is like to proue an 1625. entrepriſe of ſome difficulty. The duke of Sauoy would willingly paſſe in, and goe directly to Genoa; but the conneſtable will not haue at his back any place that may offend him; and he doth always looke as much behind as before. Hitherto nothing is ſayd of the duke of Sauoy, but onely of his taking of Roſſiglione, which indeed was a maſter-piece; but now wee vnderſtand, that monſieur Cauoret, with his regiment, hath ſeaſed himſelfe of Saſſell, vppon the 30th of March, *ſtilo novo*, a fort of the Genoeſi, of important conſequence in regard of the paſſage, diſtant 8 myles from Sauona; where he found fiue pieces of cannon, and good ſtore of prouiſions; and that the Loraines of St. Reiran are entred into Maron, another caſtle of the Genoeſi, 3 myles diſtant from Campo, a ſtrong place, and an imperial feude, of which the duke of Sauoy is poſſeſſed, belonging vnto Benedetto Spinola, gouernot of Gauio. San Reiran and Cauoret are of the dukes army; ſo that it doth appeare, that the duke and the conneſtable do ſtriue who ſhall do moſt, and get moſt ground vppon the enemy. This was the ſtate of that army vppon the 5th of Aprill, *ſtilo novo*, for ſo much as doth concerne the offenſiue part. The Genoeſi ſay, That they haue receaued ſecours from Milan, able to defend them; and perhaps the duke of Feria may haue ſent ſome trouppes that way: but if it be ſo, it will proue a dangerous buſineſſe; for the duke of Sauoy and the conneſtable did very much formalize vppon the letter of Piementelli, interpreting it a rupture begunne by the Spanyards; ſo that if they do meete with Spaniſh trouppes, in fauor of the Genoeſi, they do intend to turne their faces, and looke towards the ſtate of Milan.

NOW to come back to the Valtelina: Vppon the firſt of April, *ſtilo novo*, the marquis di Coeuure did ſurpriſe the caſtle of Codera with a petarde: his purpoſe was to haue aſſalted it on two ſides; but one petarde did the deede, and the other, which did come late, was not vſed. There was in the caſtle a good company of infanterie of Don Franceſco Teruis, a Sicilian, commanded by his lieutenant, who did behaue himſelfe brauely, and receaue the French with a conſtant countenance and reſolution, hurting the petardier in an arme, and a thigh: yet did he not faint; but hanging on his petarde, and giuing fire therevnto, after he had beene hurt, the gate did flye open, and the antient of monſieur Vobecourt was the firſt that entred. The Spaniſh lieutenant defended himſelfe brauely; but granadoes being throwen in, which did much hurt among them, they were forced to retyre, and all the French entred furiouſly. The ladders with which captaine Marot had order to haue giuen an eſcalade, did not take effect, prouing too ſhort; yet did the ſaid captaine goe on nobly, and plant his ladders, although he could not vſe them. On the ſide of the league, Vilar, lieutenant of Vaudenbourgh, and ſix ſoldiers, are ſaid to be hurt; on the other ſide, 25 were taken priſoners, and all the reſt killed. This entrepriſe being donne at noone day, in ſight of the enemy, who is ſayd to be 3 thouſand ſtrong in thoſe parts, and within muſquet-ſhot of Riua, hath added a great deale of reputation vnto the marquis di Coeuures, and made the world thinke, that the contrary party is not very ſtrong.

I MUST here make bold to make a little gloſſe vppon this text, becauſe in the manner of the taking of this towne there was a miſtery, which doth not ſhew itſelfe at the firſt ſight; and I muſt goe as farre as Rome to fetch my commentary: Monſieur de Bethunes, about a fortnight ſince, did propoſe vnto the pope, That if he could procure the Spanyards to ſurrender Riua without further contention, that being the laſt place vnto which the Griſons can pretend, the French king would content himſelfe with hauing reſtored vnto the Griſons all that had beene taken from them, and withdraw his armes out of Italy. This ouuerture, being caryed by the pope vnto the Spaniſh ambaſſador, and cardenal Borgia, was rejected by them, alledging, That the French King had heretofore promiſed the pope not to enter vppon the Valtelina, and deceaued him; and that this was an artifice to take in Riua, and ſo to make a way into the ſtate of Milan. Vppon this refuſall of theirs, that negotiation was broken of; and orders were giuen by Monſieur de Bethunes vnto the marquis di Coeuures, to purſue his point. The Spanyards did ſoone after repent themſelues of not hauing accepted that offer, and did deſyre the pope to renew it with the French ambaſſador, offering to repay vnto the pope 180 crownes, which he had ſpent in the Valtelina, in caſe he could make his agreement: but now it was too late; for the French ambaſſador excuſed himſelfe by ſaying, That he had returned the negatiue,

1625. and could not treat further without newe commiſſion. The Spaniſh miniſters, finding that they could not long hold what did remayne vnto them in the Valtelina, and deſirous to come of with honor, did take the aduantage of this broken treaty, and giue order to thoſe in Codera to giue vp that place in the name of the pope, after they ſhould, for reputation ſake, haue endured two ſhot of canon. This artifice being diſcouered, the marquis di Coeuures would not let his canon ſhoote, although it was planted ouer the caſtle; but did chuſe to take it by petarde, that the Spanyards might not pretend to haue yeelded it in virtue of the propoſition made in Rome.

THE irons do heate apace in theſe parts, and perhaps faſter, and to better purpoſe, then it was conceaued afarre of that they could have donne; and it hath proued well, that the entrepriſe of Genoa was neglected and contemned abroade, as an impoſſible project; for if it had beene thought feaſable, it is likely that it might haue beene preuented, either by the mediation of ſuch as are neutrall, or by a timely and potent aſſiſtance of Spayne. Now, thoſe who did account thereof as of a dreame at the beginning, do beginne to wake out of their lethargie, and to ſee that it is the moſt important entrepriſe that hath beene vndertaken a long tyme; and the dexterous cariage of that buſineſſe hath procured ſuch reputation vnto the duke of Sauoy, and to the conneſtable, that their wiſdome and valor is vniverſally admired and applauded in all theſe parts. It is certaine, that the Spanyards are in a very great labyrynth, and their weakeneſſe doth now euidently appeare vnto all men. They muſt defend Genoa, or elſe their honor, and all they haue in Italye, will lie buried in the ruines of that city; and when that ſource of their monny ſhall be dryed vpp, and the paſſage cut of for their tranſporting of Spanyards, Napolitans, and Sicilians, their armyes in Germany will not be able to ſubſiſt long: but it is a queſtion, whether they can be able at one tyme to ſuccor Genoa, and to maintaine Riua; for as things do ſtand at this preſent, either of thoſe places will take vp all the ſtrength that they haue; and if they do things by the halfes, as hitherto they haue donne, they will queſtionleſſe looſe all in an inſtant. I will marke ſome few chaces, before I tell how the game is played; becauſe although curriers do run away with all that is donne *de facto*, yet commonly they do out-runne and paſſe ouer the circumſtances, the knowledge whereof is many times as important as the ſubſtance.

IT was long ere the Genoeſi would come to expreſſe any feare; for they did deſpiſe the duke of Sauoy, thinking that of himſelfe he was not able to do much, and not beleeuing that any man would joyne with him in ſo bolde an entrepriſe: they did glorify themſelfes in their monny, which is the onely God they do adore; and forget what they haue learned in the grammer, *Malo virum pecuniâ, quàm pecuniam viro indigentem.* From this roote of preſumption hath ſprung that bitter fruite, which they are now inforced to eate, there being nothing more dangerous, then for a man to ouerualew himſelfe, and underualuew his enemy. When they did beginne to feare a little, they did ſend to the duke of Feria, to deſire him to ſend vnto them Tomaſo Caracciolo, a man of good renowne, to command their trouppes, and to be their generall. This requeſt was not granted them at the firſt asking, the duke of Feria wiſely intending, out of their feare, to draw ſome aduantage for the ſeruice of his maſter; ſo that they were faine to importune him often, and to ſend two hundred thouſand crownes to Milan, before they could receaue any comfortable anſwer. After this monny was payed, their danger viſibly increaſing, ſomething muſt be donne by the Spanyards in their fauor; but the manner could not eaſily be agreed vppon: for the duke of Feria would haue ſent three terzi, which indeede would haue beene a potent ſecourſe, and might well haue kept the enemy from paſſing the hills: but the Genoeſi did not like to take ſo many, for feare leaſt they ſhould make themſelfes maſters of the citty; ſo that, to pleaſe them, there was ſent onely a terzo of Napolitans, and ſome fewe caualerie; and theſe were broken and decimated by the conneſtable neare Sarauallé, vppon the 24th of March, *ſtilo novo*, as hath beene formerly aduertiſed. Here was another fault; for this ſecours was too weake, and being routed by the way, did proue of no vſe. When the duke of Sauoy had paſſed the hills, taken Saſſel, Maron, and all the paſſages towards the ſea, then was the alarme taken in good earneſt, both in Genoa and Milan; and all punctillious ceremonies being layed aſide, Caracciolo was ſent away to be generall of the army, and gouernor of Genoa; and the terzi of Parma, Modena, and of Ludouico Guaſco, were ſent thither in all haſt: but this was a little too late; for if they had arriued before the duke had paſſed the hills, they might eaſily haue ſtopped his paſſage, and put him to much troubles; but he hauing got ouer, thoſe trouppes did come too ſoone for themſelſes, as now I ſhall relate:

CARACCIUOLO being arriued at Genoa, and hauing taken poſſeſſion of the gouernement of the towne, and of the command of the whole armye, did, like a wiſe captaine, reſolue to keepe the enemy from the citty *regnante*, as farre as poſſibly he could do; and, to this purpoſe, taking with him the three terzi ſent from Milan, of Parma, Modena, and Guaſco, and a regiment of the Genoeſi, commanded by Fra. Camillo Cataneo, *maeſtro di campo*, he tranſported himſelſe to Ottagio, a village fiue myles diſtant from Genoa, famous for the frequencye of paſſage, but of no ſtrength, except what it hath by the ſituation, being incloſed with two hills. There did he purpoſe to fortify himſelfe, and to diſpute that paſſage with all his ſtrength: but the duke of Sauoy who is *non pareille* in vigilancye, was too quicke for him; for Caracciuolo arriuing onely vppon the 8th of April, *ſtilo novo*, at night, with all his army, the duke was with him vppon the 9th by breake of day, and did giue the Spanyards and Genoeſi ſuch a brekefaſt as they little expected. The battaile did beginne an hower after ſun-riſing, and laſt vntill almoſt ſun-ſet; at which tyme the Genoeſi and Spanyards hauing loſt 500 men killed vppon the place, and being like ſheepe in a pen, caſt into ſuch ſtraights, that they could not helpe themſelſes, an vniverſall route inſued; and there were taken priſoners, of common ſouldiers, one thouſand, the generall Caracciuolo, all the *maeſtri di campo*, and moſt of the captaines, as may appeare by a paper here incloſed, which I receaued from the prince of Piedmont.

THE conneſtable hath ſet vp his reſt vppon Gauio, and will not be perſwaded to paſſe further, vntill he ſhall take in that place, which is indeede the keye of the citty and ſtate: he doth beate it with twelfe pieces of battery; and as the defeate of the enemy at Ottagio may much inuigorate his army, and diſcourage the defendants, ſo the prince of Piedmont, to ſecure him from all danger, hath commanded all the infanterie and caualerie, which was lodged vppon the Vercelleſe and Bielleſe, neare the confine of Milan, to paſſe towards Aſti; that in caſe the Spanyards, who do make a groſſe at Tortona, ſhould attempt the ſecours of Gaui, theſe trouppes (which are numerous both of foote and horſe) may make head againſt them; and becauſe he will, *in omnem eventum*, haue an army on the confine of Milan, towards the Val di Seſia, he hath ſent for 12 thouſand foote, and 600 horſe more, out of Dolfine, Valſain, and Swiſſerland, with intention to lodge them vppon the Bielleſe and Vercelleſe, from which quarter he hath nowe retyred theſe trouppes.

THE marquis di Coeuures doth looſe no tyme nor ground in the Valtelina; and truely, conſidering the oppoſition of the enemy, it may be ſayd, that *non regredi eſt progredi*. For the duke of Feria, hauing receaued expreſſe order out of Spayne to maintayne Riua, *couſte che couſte*, hath ſent to Riua, Grauedona, Fort de Fuentes, and places adjoyning, ſuch forces as do make alltogether 8000 men, rather more then leſſe; and now they do ſpeake in good and open language, that the Valtelina muſt be reſtored againe to the pope, in ſuch ſtate as it was when the French did enter, or elſe no peace may be expected. The generoſity of this reſolution doth deſerue much commendation, conſidering how manny irons the Spanyards haue in the fire at this preſent; but it is obſerued by wiſe men, and the euent hath ſhewed it, that this noble and heroical reſolution of Spayne did not arriue in theſe parts in an opportune conjuncture.

FOR, to returne to my gloſſes againe vppon the text, theſe inconueniences haue inſued the execution of that braue order out of Spayne; firſt, That whereas the duke of Feria had intended to ſend a regiment of 2000 Almans to Ottagio with Caracciolo, he changed that purpoſe, and ſent them to Riua, which is an euident cauſe of the ruine of Caracciolo, and of his army. Secondly, Whereas the ſtate of Venice was growen colde, as not willing to appeare in the buſineſſe of Genoa, vppon notice of this magnanimous reſolution of the Spanyards to recouer the Valtelina, they haue ſent the marquis di Coeuures a newe ſecours of other

1625. 2000 foot and 200 horſe, from Breſcia and Bergamo; which was a point that the French ambaſſador hath preſſed here this month, with importunate inſtances; but could neuer receaue ſatisfaction, vntill this ſtate did ſee the duke of Feria bend towards the Valtelina. Now will the marquis di Coeuures be more ſtrong then they; for, hauing this ſupplye of 2000 from hence, and 2000 French more, of the regiment of Normandye, being already, vppon the 12. of April, arriued at Coir, he will holde them at a baye, and keepe all thoſe Spaniſh forces from ſeruing more profitably in ſome other place. Either Riua or Genoa will run danger of falling; for the Spanyards cannot maintayne both, and this diuiding of their forces doth exceedingly diſconciate their affairs.

THE duke of Sauoy hath loſt his admiral gallye, which, by the ill conduct of his generall, did fall into the hands of the Genoeſi; and the prince of Piedmont hath, by proclamation, confiſcated all the goods of Genoeſi within the dominions of the duke of Sauoy.

PART of this diſpatch is but a duplicate of ſome papers ſent to your lordſhip in my former of the 8th of this preſent; whereunto I haue now added this ſuppliment, that you may know all wee do here. I ſend you likewiſe a cifer, whereof uſe may be made, when occaſion ſhall preſent it ſelfe. The newes of the Lowe Countryes your lordſhip will ſee in Sir D. Carletons letter, and I will trouble you no further at this preſent; but crauing leaue to kiſſe the faire hands of your noble lady, will euer reſt

Venice, 19th Aprill,
1625.

Your Lordſhips faithfull ſeruant to diſpoſe of,

I. WAKE.

To the Duke of BUCKINGHAM.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

BY conference with Mr. Petty, ſent hither by my lord of Arundell, I haue ſomewhat bettered my ſckill, in ſuch figures as your grace hath commanded mee to ſeeke; at leaſt, he hath made mee more aſſured, to venture vpon ſome things, which I ſhould of my ſelfe haue little eſteemed, for the defacings, eyther by age, or accident: if I committ any great error, I muſt excuſe my ſelfe vpon him, on whoſe judgement I relye; yet I will, as neare as I can, reguard the bewtye, which takes the eye, and that the principall parts bee not too much diſgraced.

WEE haue ſearched all this cyttye, and found nothing but vpon one gate, called antiently Porta Aurea, built by Conſtantine, bewtifyed with two mighty pillars, and vpon the ſides and ouer yt, twelue tables of fine marble, cutt into hiſtoryes, ſome of a very great releuo, ſett into the wall, with ſmall pillars, as ſupporters. Moſt of the figures are equall, ſome aboue the life, ſome leſs. They are, in my eye, extreamly decayed; but Mr. Petty doth ſo prayſe them, as that he hath not ſeene much better in the great and coſtly collections of Italye. Your grace, for better enformation, may view his letters to the earle of Arundell, how he hath allowed them. There are of them but ſixe that are woorth the taking downe, the other beeing flatt Gothiſh bodyes, lame, and of later tymes ſett vp only to fill place of the other ſixe. Two, in my opinion, (though Mr. Petty like them) want much of excellence, great, but brute; and, as I coniecture, are ſome ſtorye of Hercules, not mentioned in his labors. The fower, to which I haue moſt affection, are fuller of woorke: the one is (as wee comment) an Endimion careleſly ſleeping by his ſheepe; Luna deſcending from the ſckye with a torch in her hand, repreſenting night; and a Cupid houering in the ayre, to ſignifye her loue. This laſt gentleman is much miſuſed, and wee can only know him; the other two want ſome parts, and the faces battered; but the generall proportions are both braue and ſweete. The next is an hiſtorye I vnderſtand not, eyther of ſome race, or game; in the middeſt is a horſe, a young man naked running by yt, and reaching to pull another off. Some other figures ther are, which I remember not; but it hath beene a peice of great bewtye and art; the releuo ſo high, that they are almoſt ſtatues, and doe but ſeeme to ſticke to the ground: ſome leggs, and other parts, ſtanding holow off, are broken and loſt; yet, in the whole, it hath a ſhow of rare antiquitye. The third is a Pegaſus, with the Nimphs or Muſes; one repreſenting the founteyne Pirenne powring out water. Theſe figures are many, but leſs then halfe the life, as I judge them, not ſo much defaced, ſtanding high, and to a vulgar eye, like myne, of moſt grace and pleaſure. The laſt is a Satyre, ſckipping betweene an Hercules, or a wild man, and a woman, which ſhe ſeemes to auoyd: the one hath a whip in his hand, the other a pott of water held behind her, and may ſignifye a reſcue from rauiſhment: theſe are aboue the life, and rather great and ſtately, then delightfull; but generally they haue all ſuffered much uiolence, both by weather and ſpight: yet they are ſo well eſteemed by this gentleman, that I will endeauor to gett them. Promiſe to obteyne them I cannot, becauſe they ſtand vpon the ancient gate, the moſt conſpicuous of the cyttye, though now mured up, beeing the entrance by the caſtell called the Seauen Towers, and neuer opened ſince the Greeke emperors loſt yt: to offer to ſteale them, no man dares to deface the cheefe ſeate of the grand ſignor: to procure them by fauour, is more impoſſible, ſuch enuy they beare vnto us. There is only then one way left; by corruption of ſome churchman, to diſlike them, as agaynſt their law; and vnder that pretence, to take them downe to bee brought into ſome priuat place; from whence, after the matter is cold and unſuſpected, they may bee conueyed. I haue practiſed this for the foure, and am offered to haue it done for 600 crownes. To ſend them home cheſted, and freight, with ſome other bribes att the water ſyde, may coſt 100 more. This is a great price, and yet I rather deſpayre of obteyning them.

1625.

I HAUE ſent to Angory in Galatia, the ſeate of Midas; and Mr. Petty is going to ſearch ſome other parts of Aſya, with commands; he may diſcouer and chooſe, but can hardly bring any thing away: that I muſt doe by tyme. On the other ſyde, without his directions, I may committ great errors. Therfore, that wee may not preuent one the other, I haue mooued him, and he is well content, yf your grace and the earle marſhall approoue yt, to joyne, and whatſoeuer both can recouer, to putt into one ſtocke; and ſo to diuide them, when they come into England, by lotts, or any other way that ſhall ſeeme beſt to your grace: our meaning is, ſuch things as both ſhalbe intereſſed in, he by diſcouerye, I by procuring: in this poynt I humbly deſire an anſwere. The blacke ſtatue from Alexandria, and ſome other that I hope to prouide alone, your grace will accept from your ſeruant.

I HAUE written this week uery lardgly to Sir Ed. Conwey, all in cyphar: your grace wilbe pleaſed to ſend for the coppy, where I hope you will fynd ſome fruict of my ſeruice to his majeſtie; which beeing by your grace preſented to him, I will not deſpayre of a gratious acceptance.

IN December laſt, I was an humble ſutor to your grace, to fauour my returne: therin I tooke the boldnes to open the true eſtate of this employment, in the behalfe of the merchants; confident that your grace would pardon mee, and take the protection of a companye that caſt themſelues into your armes. They haue importuned mee to ſtay ſome tyme; but it is ſo much agaynſt my inclination, that I yeild unwillinglye, and know no meanes to procure my libertye, with their good will, but to begg of your grace this fauour, to grant them a ſucceſſor, that may build vpon my foundations, and bee agreeable to them. I will not importune this ſuite beyond manners; but I haue written lardgely my deſires, to bee preſented to your grace by my lord Grandeſon, and haue preſumed to propound a man without exception. I am a poore man, that haue fruictleſſly endeauoured: vouchſafe to conſider my life paſt; and I hope to deſerue ſome fauour from you, becauſe no man ſhall euer loue, honor, and ſerue your grace more zealouſlye, nor more faythfully, then, &c.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{1}{11}$.
May, 1625.

To Sir DUDLEY CARLETON, *and Sir* ISAAC WAKE: Mutatis mutandis.

My very good Lord,

I LEFT your lordſhip in expectation of the effects of the Tranſyluanian ambaſſadge: The next day after his audience, he uiſited all the reſidents on this ſyde. His diſcourſe and propoſitions, being conferred among our ſelues, were all ſo uniforme, that they ſeemed rather a repeated leſſon, then negotiation, hauing nothing to replye to any thing. The ſubſtance was the ſame generall offers mentioned in

1625. my laſt: That his maſter was willing and readye; but that ſomwhat muſt bee done here, to diſchardge him of his laſt obligation to the emperor, by procuring a command to diſſolue the preſent treaty neare Strigonium renewed; and licence to make new with other princes; and this burthen thruſt upon us: but, if obteyned or not, not one woord can bee drawen from him, what the conditions of his maſter, to bee propounded, are; which hee pretends to haue chardge not to reueale, untill the other two are procured. Being preſed to deale more freely, to encourage us, he alſo requires us to ſhew *plenam potentiam* to treat and conclud upon them; which his maſter knowes wee cannot haue, and hee profeſſeth that was the hope of his negotiation, and that to that purpoſe he hath ample autoritye on behalfe of the prince: and this ſtops our mouthes. He uſeth greate familiaritye with the emperors agent, who ſeemes as confident as wee, that hee is of that ſyde; and hee excuſeth it to us, that he hath ſuch order to enterteyne him, while he layes his foundation ſure. He hath confeſſed, that his inſtructions, and the princes letter, doe not att all urdge any thing toward theſe two poynts; but that, beeing by us mooued, he hath commiſſion, by way of councell, to aduiſe this ſtate thereunto, as the moſt honorable and ſafe courſe, as the affayres of Chriſtendome are mingled. In the whole of his proceedings, he giueth me much cauſe of jelouſy: firſt, that he walketh more warelye and cunningly then his prediceſſors, who were referred to direction here; but this man ſpeakes the uery actions of his maſter. That which hee hath required of us, (if cordially he intend yt) he is better able to effect then wee; for our councells will bee ſuſpected for intereſt, but his accepted for faythfull aduice; and he hath arts to deceiue theiſe to his owne ends at pleaſure; and it is much too nice to demand leaue to enter under the protection of the grand ſignors frends, when he uſed no ſuch caution to make a peace lately with his enemyes, without the conſulting or aduiſing the port: and theſe I haue made him underſtand that I ſee, to engage him, or, at leaſt, to diſcouer him. But wee muſt take other mens offers theire owne way, and what wee cannot guide, wee muſt hope the beſt therin. This neceſſitye, and the confidence of my fellowes, of the ſinceritye of theſe proceedings, made us all reſolue to performe the offices required, that hee might not caſt his owne declinations upon us; though in uayne wee blow the fire, if hee carry water in the other hand: and wee haue accordingly performed them. The anſwers wee haue receiued, are likewiſe of the ſame tenor; promiſes to grant both, and ſeeming to approoue of the councells, and that they doe intend to giue preſent order to draw a camp together on their frontyre, that the emperor may not thincke they haue treated for want or feare; but, for an abſolute reſolution herein, they haue referred yt to a conſultation within, with the grand ſignor, who alſo, as yet a childe, can giue no opinion but ſuch as they infuſe into him. And in expectation of this anſwer, and order to write theſe letters and commands, wee haue attended twelue dayes. Ther is much to induce mee to beleeue, though they proceed ſlowly, yet that the end will conforme with our deſires; and the proteſtations of the ambaſſador are uehement: but that the treaty is agayne renewed, hath ſome ſuſpition; to allay which, hee undertaketh, that nothing ſhalbe concluded untill his returne: and two dayes ſince he aduiſed, and ſuch rumor is ſpread, that it is agayne broken up, the Imperialls hauing no other commiſſion, but to renew the laſt of Zitwa, which the Turkes tooke as a mocke. If that newes bee true, the goale is ours: but I confeſs, the more I ſtuddy theſe men, and theire wayes, like an aſtrologer, iudging things too far aboue mee, the leſs, I feare, I know of them, and of theire influences. But this I conclude; Seeing the prince hath ſent his conditions to the French kyng, and auoweth that the meſſage ſent him was in the name of the league, I muſt not doubt ther is ſomwhat more then I apprehend; and that his negotiation here is not in expectation of any greate matter or helpe from us, but to gett tyme, and to enterteyne this ſtate by our meanes; while, on the one ſyde, he expects and depends upon an anſwer from France; and on the other, hauing the ſame day of his diſpatch hither, ſent another meſſenger to keepe his creditt with the emperor, to take his beſt aduantage upon both, when hee ſhall ſee the propoſitions and reſolutions of both, and that he may take his choyce, which ſhall bee *il migliore partito:* though I am conſtant of opinion, if hee fynd any good acceptance and conditions from the league, that hee hath more naturall inclination to them; becauſe, hauing a peace with the houſe of Auſtria, and being encloſed betweene this ſtate and theire dominions, there wilbe no matter left for his ambition to bee uented upon, which cannot bee quenched, but any way comforted agaynſt them. His thoughts will neuer bee diuerted from Hungarye, or at leaſt from the dukedomes of Opolia and Ratibor, in Sileſia; which being fallen to him by the death of the archduke Charls, are newly giuen from him to Erneſtus, ſonne of the emperor. 1625.

IN this court are no alterations nor uarieties. This day ſignor Contarini takes his leaue of the grand ſignor: and thus I conclude your lordſhips trouble, commending you and your noble lady to the gratious keeping of our bleſſed God.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{3}{13}$. May, 1625. *Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate frend and ſeruant.*

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My very good Lord,

AS ſoone as cannon could be brought and planted in battery before Gauio, which was vppon the 15th of April, *ſtilo novo*, the defendants, ſurpriſed with a panique terror, did at the beginning of the euening abandone the towne, and withdraw themſelfes towards the caſtle; but the gouernor did not onely refuſe them entery, but diſcharge many muſquets againſt them, hoping by that meanes to inforce them to defend the towne. In this perplexety did thoſe poore men liue all the night betwixt the towne and caſtle, and in the morning ſome of them attempted to ſaue themſelfes by flight; but finding all the wayes ſtopped, they thought it beſt to returne to the towne, from whence they did ſend the father guardian of the Carmelitans, with power to capitulate with the duke of Sauoye; and the compoſition hee made was this: That they ſhould not beare armes in fauor of Genoa, againſt the French king, or duke of Sauoye; and that they ſhould immediately depart out of the towne with their armes and baggage, their enſignes folded vp, their drumme at their backe, &c. And ſo vppon the 17. of April they departed, in number almoſt 2000, all well armed, moſt of them Milaneſi, the reſt Corſes and Swiſſes; and ſix companies of French, and four of Sauoyards, did immediately enter, and take poſſeſſion. Succeſſe and euent hath verifyed vnto the French an olde prouerbe of theirs, *Gaignee la ville, la cittadelle perdüe:* for ſoone after they were maſters of the towne, they found meanes to make themſelfes maſters of the caſtle. Three batteryes were preſently planted by the duke of Sauoye, the prince of Piedmont, and the mareſchal de Crequy; which prouing more terrible then the defendants expected, they ſent out a trumpet to deſyre truce; and that they might haue leaue to ſend one of their owne body vnto their maſters, to repreſent vnto them the danger in which they were. This being granted, they did employ in that meſſage a man of an actiue ſpirit, who did faithfully relate at Genoa the hard condition in which the caſtle was; but withall did promiſe, that if they would giue him 400 choice men, he would vndertake to conduct them thither, and to make good the place ſome tyme longer. This was granted him; but the duke of Sauoye, who doth neuer ſleepe, ſuſpecting ſome ſuch matter, did cut of this ſecours, and kill the commander employed in the meſſage, and in the conduct: whereuppon the batteryes making breach, and the prince of Piedmont hauing gayned the top of a mountayne perpendicular ouer the caſtle, they did yeeld vppon the ſame conditions that the towne had ſurrendred before; and being 1500 in number, they departed ſhamefully, leauing behind them 14 pieces of canon, and great ſtore of ammunition. It is obſerued, that the Genoeſi did preſume too much vppon the ſtrength of that place, which they did conceaue to be impregnable, becauſe of the eleuation of the caſtle, which did euer remayne a virgine vntill nowe: but the conneſtable doth write vnto mee, that he is ſorry he hath to do with ſuch cowardly people, that no honor can be got in conquering of them.

THE terror of theſe victories hath ſo affrighted the Genoeſi, that they deputed ſigniore Stefano Spinola, brother-in-law vnto the French ambaſſador, to offer in the name of their ſtate, that they ſhould make a perpetuall league with France, and renounce the frendſhip of Spayne, and pay the whole expences of the army; which conditions the conneſtable hath ſent to Paris to the French king, and diſcounſelled the accepting of them; alleging that a confederation doth preſuppoſe equality, and that the Genoeſi, being by right ſubiects of France, muſt firſt be ſubjugated, before they can be treated withall.

1625. BETWIXT the duke of Sauoy and the conſtable, a little miſunderſtanding did beginne to ariſe, vppon the dukes giuing the gouernement of the caſtle vnto monſieur di Parella, a gentleman of Piedmont; but it was ſoone accommodated, and the conſtable had liberty to diſpoſe thereof as he would himſelfe, which he hath ſince donne vnto a captaine of his owne guardes. Now it is certaine, that Genoa is *aux derniers abois*; for all the paſſages are taken, and nothing can hinder the victorious army from marching directly vnto the walles of the towne, wherein there are ſuch diuiſions and diſtractions, that it is to be feared, *domus diviſa non ſtabit*.

VPPON the 20. of April, *ſtilo novo*, the priſoners taken at Ottagio were brought into Turin in a very triumphant manner, being incountred and guarded by the militia of the towne, and accompanied with 17 enſignes taken from the enemy; which being caryed by ſo many gentlemen of the duke of Sauoys chamber, were by them preſented, togither with the priſoners, vnto madame; who, lodging the priſoners in the caſtle, ſent the enſignes to the cathedral church.

SINCE my laſt to your lordſhip of the 19th of April, *ſtilo novo*, I haue been fauored with one from you, dated the 23th of March; for which I do returne you many thancks. The incloſed will, I ſuppoſe, informe your lordſhip of the greate alterations in England; and therfore I will here take leaue to kiſſe the faire hands of your noble lady, and euer reſt

Venice, 3 Maye,
1625, ſtil. nou.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate frend, and ſeruant to command,

I. WAKE.

I HAUE ſent away your lordſhips laſt unto my lord Conway, baron of Raglaye; who doth yet retayne the place of ſecretary, with Sir Albertus Morton.

To Sir EDWARD CONWAY.

Right Honorable,

I HAUE now attended to the laſt hower of the diſpatch of the poſt, expecting to ſend your honor ſome certeyntye of the reſolutions taken in this court, in the buſines diſcuſſed in my other papers; but the delayes are ſo many and ordinary, that there is nothing done: but my opinion is, that all things will ſucceed to our hopes, though I aſſure my ſelfe, [a] 130 doth only enterteyne tyme here, depending upon an anſwer from [b] 90.

BY the next I ſhall bee reſolued of the proceedings, and ſhall know the conditions to bee propoſed; in the meane tyme, the [c] 210 doth aſſure [d] 214, that the [e] 59 is agayne broken up: but that aduiſe is not ſeconded. The cauſe he attributes to the induſtrye of his maſter, as an euidence of his ſinceritye, which, if the newſe be true, is infalible.

I HAUE then no matter to trouble your honor withall in this, but to excuſe the length of the papers ſent in cyfer; being requeſted by [f] 210, not to write otherwiſe, for the reſpects of [g] 127: to which I haue added my letter written to him, for my diſchardge before 21, rather ſubmitting my ſelfe to his grace, then to conceale the truth of what I haue done, and to bee cenſured for want of iudgment, then honeſtye.

IF there bee no cauſe to iuſtifye me, you may pleaſe to burne yt, and to ſhow only my relations to his majeſtie, and his highnes the duke, to whom I owe a particular account; but haue no other way to conuey yt, then by your honors mediation.

IN this ſtate ther is no motion nor change; only about Smirna ther is a new rebell, and the ſacke of the citty is feared, and the warr againſt Perſia proceeds ſlowly. And thus, retyring to your honors continuall protection, I commit you to the holy keeping of our moſt gratious God.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{5}{15}$.
May, 1625.

Your Honors moſt affectionate humble ſeruant.

AT this inſtant, aduice is ſent mee from [h] 210, that the [i] grand ſignor hath granted all the requeſts of his maſter, and referred both the breach or renewing of the treatye to him: but as yet nothing is paſt vnder writing, and that I ſee the whole is driuen to that poynt, to referr all to [k] Bethlem Gabor, and not abſolutly to diſſolue yt, it confirmes mee in my former opinion, that he ſeeketh tyme here, and dependeth vpon reſolution from the [l] French kyng, and his laſt ambaſſadge to [m] the emperor, to take his choyce of conditions.

[a] *Prince of Tranſilvania.*
[b] *France.*
[c] *Tranſilvanian ambaſſador.*
[d] *Ambaſſadors reſident.*
[e] *Treaty.*
[f] *Tranſilvanian ambaſſador.*
[g] *Bethlem Gabor.*
[h] *Tranſilvanian Amaſſador.*
[i] 154.
[k] 127.
[l] 91.
[m] 101.

Conſtantinople, May 5. 1625.

VPON the 18th day of Aprill, beeing the next morning after audience giuen by the grand ſignor to the ambaſſador of Bethlem Gabor, hee came to viſitt mee, and deliuered mee a letter of credence. The preface of his diſcourſe was, That the prince of Tranſiluania, and king of Hungary, (to obſerue his owne methode) had commanded him to declare vnto mee the great affection his maſter had allwayes borne to the ſeruice of his majeſtie: and for the better manifeſtation thereof, that hee had ordered him not only to communicate with mee the effect and ſubſtance of his ambaſſage, but to offer himſelfe, vpon conditions ſafe, and becomming the wiſedome of the prince, (who was now at reſt, and ſecure) to take armes in the common cauſe of the liberty of Germany, and the recouery of the Palatinate, wherein his majeſtie was moſt principally intereſſed; and that, to this only end, he was nowe ymployed in this legation, both to prepare and facilitate his meanes by the countenance of this ſtate, vpon which hee did depend; and to treate with the ambaſſadors reſident vpon ſuch conditions as hee ſhould propoſe, and wherein hee had full authority to conclude and binde his maſter: That it was true, the prince had made a peace with the emperour; to which hee was conſtreyned by beeing left alone, without any apparence of ſuccour from his allyes in Chriſtendome, hauing long expected the duke of Brunſwick, or ſome forces promiſed, to eaſe him: but that the confirmation of this treaty did depend wholy vpon the pleaſure of the grand ſignor, not yet declared; and therefore, ſeeing the great chaunges in other parts, and that hee had receiued ſome intimation from the ſeuerall princes colleagued and vnited, or their miniſters, hee was once againe reſolued to giue teſtimony of his conſtancy and affection to their ſeruice, prouided hee might finde ſuch correſpondence, as ſhould agree with the ſafety of his eſtate.

To this generall diſcourſe I replyed, That his majeſtie could not but accept gratefully the good affection of that prince, expreſſed to his ſeruice, and the common cauſe now vndertaken for the publique peace, which was no way to bee hoped for, but by a iuſt precedent warre; and that I would not faile to make it knowne to his majeſtie in the beſt manner to mee poſſible: That hee ſhould call to mind the beginnings of theſe troubles; howe his majeſtie had not only giuen no countenance to the firſt vndertaking of the prince elector, for the inuading of Bohemia; butt vſed all meanes to procure him to giue ouer that enterprize, and to withdrawe the army of the count Mansfield out of Germany, vpon the many promiſſes both of the emperour, and the king of Spaine, to correſpond in the like courſe in their vſurpation and poſſeſſion of the Palatinate: and hauing with exceeding chriſtian patience forborne 4 yeares, ſpent infinite ſommes of mony in treatyes, and expoſed his only ſonne, his highnes the prince of Wales, to a dangerous voiage, only in hope by the wayes of juſtice, and to auoyd the effuſion of bloud, to obteyne a deſired peace; it could not bee ſtrange, that the prince had receiued no comfort from his majeſtie during theſe mediations: But now his majeſtie finding himſelfe requited with deluſion, as the moſt chriſtian king had done in his treaty for the liberty of the Valtoline, and no other meanes left vntryed, to procure the reſtitution of both; they had together reſolued to vſe the juſtice of their armes, as it was publiquely knowne to all the world: That therefore there was no doubt, if the prince had any purpoſe to offer himſelfe to their majeſties, vpon ſuch conditions as were honorable and conuenient, that hee ſhould receiue from them an anſwere becomming their wiſedome and greatneſs.

THE ambaſſador roundly replyed, That then his maſter had giuen him order to require of mee, if I had full power from his majeſtie to treate vpon conditions, and to conclude them, as hee had, and would ſhowe mee by his commiſſion. I anſwered, That this demand ſeemed ſtraunge, eſpecially hauing by my laſt letters ſo farre expreſſed myſelfe, only as an inſtrument, by way of aduice and counſell, to prepare the buſineſs, referring his highnes to ſeeke a better foundation, either by his letters or ambaſſadors to the founteyne; where hee might receiue more grounded reſolution, then from diſcourſes. Yet, becauſe hee ſhould not think this was a delay or diuerſion, I gave him 3 reaſons, that it neither could bee conuenient, nor expected, to treat and conclude in this place.

FIRST, Hauing receiued intimation, that the prince deſired to bee comprehended in the vnion, hee muſt conſider, that it conſiſted of diuers princes, who had their intereſts and conſents inuolued therein: and that therefore an ambaſſador of England or France alone could not take vpon them, nor bee inſtructed in a buſines of ſo high conſequence for all. Secondly, Hee muſt make a difference in treating with the two moſt potent kings of Chriſtendome, from deputies of Morauia and Sileſia, and ſuch like; and not expect, that their protection ſhould goe a begging, like the bulls of Rome, expoſed to all commers; but hee muſt ſeeke it in a manner becomming his quality. Laſtly, That this was no proper ſceane for ſuch a treaty, where the grand ſignor would expect to bee admitted; and that it would bee enterpreted, in reguard of the place, as ſcandalous; and rumourd by malitious men, as a league made with the Turks, and his dependents, againſt the peace of Chriſtendome: That therefore the prince, if hee eſteemed himſelfe *ſui juris*, and a prince of the empire, it ſhould bee more honorable for him, to proceed in a faire and direct way, and make his demands knowne vnto them in place fitt to weygh and conſider them, and who had power to graunt them: but that, if hee would propoſe and diſcouer the ſenſe of his maſter, I had ſufficient authority to heare and to aduiſe him; and, if I found his demaunds vaſt, and without hope of acceptance, to counſell him to reforme and proportion them to a poſſibility; and therefore deſired him to enlarge himſelfe, and to communicate with mee his inſtructions, according to the letters and credence of the prince; and that I would receiue them, and ſend them to his majeſtie, and procure a reſolution vpon them, though I doubted not there was a nearer way.

HEE anſwered mee, That wee were not yett come ſo farre; there was ſomwhat firſt to bee prepared, before it was neceſſary to open himſelfe: That I muſt know, his maſter had newly made a peace with the emperour (though conditionall); and that hee could neither with ſafety, nor honor, beginne a newe treaty, vntill hee were free of the obligation of the old: That therefore the prince had ordered him two things; to procure, by the help of the ambaſſadors reſident, a command from the grand ſignor to diſſolue, or at leaſt to ſuſpend, the preſent treaty of Buda, that hee might not bee included on the one part therein, nor excluded, on the other, from neceſſary ayds from the port; and a letter to the prince, to giue him leaue to enter into league with other princes of Chriſtendome, that would receiue him: for, without theſe twoe, hee ſhould both offend the emperour, and this ſtate, by diſcouery of himſelfe, and doe no ſeruice to thoſe for whom hee laboured; but theſe beeing graunted, hee would declare his commiſſion, and followe aduiſe, either to proceed here, or to perſwade his maſter to ſend expreſly to his majeſtie.

I REPLYED, That to putt theſe two offices vpon vs, ſeemed alſo to mee ſuſpitious; and though I would not call in queſtion the ſyncerity, yett hee ſhould giue mee leaue to propoſe my doubts: Firſt, It was prepoſterous for vs to performe that ſeruice for him, before wee knewe the conſequence, what ſhould ſucceed, and what conditions ſhould bee propoſed. Secondly, Seeing it was reported that the treaty of Buda was agayne renewing, while wee here ſhould ſhewe ourſelues in vayne againſt the concluſion, the peace might bee reſolued vpon; or if hee did not, himſelfe, really and cordially labour the diſſolution, it might bee denyed vs, and the prince artificially ſhelter himſelfe, and refuge to a generall defence, that wee haue failed on our parts, while the fault reſted in his owne integrity. To the other point: That it ſeemed vnneceſſary to mee, to procure for him the liberty of taking protection of the grand ſignors frends; when hee knewe hee might doe it more ſecretly, and more ſafely, then to treate and make peace with the emperour, without the leaue, or once conſulting the miniſters of the port, as hee had lately done: That therefore, though I were ready to doe all my endeauour, yet I deſired to bee cleared in theſe points, before I declared myſelfe to no purpoſe.

TO theſe hee anſwered, Firſt, That hee had order not to make any ouerture or declaration, vntill theſe were obteyned; becauſe, if the prince had once tranſgreſſed by neceſſity, it was no conſequence to erre the ſame way nowe, when hee was not enforced. Secondly, That the eyes of the emperors agent were ſharp vpon him: That hee ſayled betweene two rocks, and muſt bee ſure of an harbour: That hee could not ſafely giue the emperour cauſe of opprobation; and that therefore it was neceſſary, that the order of this breach ſhould come from hence: But if wee could with him procure theſe commands and letters, that hee was free; and that then hee had *plenam potentiam* both to diſcouer his maſters purpoſes, and to conclude, if there were occaſion: That the treaty of peace was renewing, hee did not deny; but that his maſter had taken ſuch order, that wee ſhould not doubt of any concluſion, before ſome anſwere were returned from his negotiation; hauing ſuch direction from the port, that the commiſſioners ſhould not proceed without the conſent of the princes aſſiſtants. 1625.

FOR the ſyncerity of his maſter, hee made proteſtation, That hee had inſtructions by way of counſell, fortified with many reaſons, to diſwade the conſummation of the treaty; and that hee would by all meanes endeauour it; and doubted not, vnder our countenance, to obteyne it; which beeing effected, that the prince really and reſolutly was determined, vpon iuſt and equall conditions, to bee propoſed either here, or in a fitter place, to reſume armes, and to followe the directions of their majeſties colleagued, vnto the hazard of all his fortune: That hee could not herein diſſemble, hauing receiued by a gentleman expreſly ſent from the French king, and in the name of the league, letters and ouertures, which hee had effectually anſwered, and from which hee could not in honor depart, and to which his preſent inſtructions were vniforme. And therefore hee deſired mee inſtantly to ioyne with the other ambaſſadors and him, for the obteyning of theſe demands, as the foundation of all.

HAUING retorned many obiections, I was content to receiue this for current payment; and replyed, That I vnderſtood well of the meſſage of the French king, which I doubted not was ſent with the conſent of all others intereſſed; and therefore it appeared to mee leſſe neceſſary to meddle in matters begunne betweene princes ymmediatly. Yett, that the failing ſhould in no ſort reſt vpon mee, I promiſed him to vſe my beſt creditt and endeauour with all the miniſters of this empire, to procure this command for the ceſſation of the treaty, as moſt neceſſary for the facilitation of the generall ends of the publique peace, and reſtitution of the dominions vniuſtly poſſeſſed by the houſe of Auſtria; as alſo for the encreaſe, at leaſt ſafety, of the eſtates of the prince, vnder theſe two limitations; not to moue the grand ſignor to a warre, and actuall breach with the emperour, which would bee both ſcandalous, and beyond my commiſſion; but only to make a way to the prince to vſe his owne armes. Secondly, To moue a generall liberty to enter into the protection of the kings vnited, I thought it might giue as much ſuſpition to this ſtate, not knowing howe farr it might extend, as any confederacy with the emperour. Neither did I knowe what the concluſion might bee, and how farr his propoſitions might bee approued; and that therefore it would ſeeme a kind of engagement ſought on our parts. But I would reſtreyne that demand to a liberty to maynteyne the old leagues made formerly with the kinge of Bohemia, and his frends; which beeing allready once allowed, would bee free from ſuſpition, and could not bee refuſed; which would proue as effectuall to all his maſters purpoſes, becauſe it was the ſame quarrell, for the ſame prince; only the cauſe a little altered, and more iuſt, for the recouery of his antient patrimony.

BEEING thus farre agreed, I concluded with him, That both I and hee muſt then thinke the buſineſs effected, and that herein could bee no further diſguiſing; for as I would vſe my induſtry, ſo I would expect his endeauour, which would bee much more preualent.

WHAT ſhould proceed from mee, and the other ambaſſadors, might bee vnderſtood to reflect from our owne intereſts: but if the prince by letters, and by his miniſtery, did really counſell and perſwade, I was aſſured hee ſhould obteyne his deſires; becauſe what proceeded from them, would bee enterpreted as ſound aduiſe for the ſeruice of the grand ſignor. That I knew the credit hee had; and that, in ſubſtance, all was allready granted, beeing, in the laſt command procured and ſent by vs, the concluſion of the peace was wholy referred to the prince: therefore there was nowe no cauſe of change, and I could no way doubt of an eaſy ſucceſſe; and muſt impute the contrary to ſome failing, which I would not willingly ſuſpect. This I added, to engage the ambaſſador deeply, that hee might not hope to deceiue mee, and caſt his owne declynations vpon want of leaue from the grand ſignor.

THUS concluding our diſcourſe, and promiſe on both ſides to vſe our beſt endeauors to procure a ſuſpenſion only of the treaty, and a letter to the prince to authorize him to maynteyne his autient leagues with the frends of the grand ſignor, which was as much as was requiſite to the ends deſſigned; and fully ſatisfyed the ambaſſador; hee promiſed the next weeke to retorne, and to make thoſe further propoſi-

1625. tions, that hee had in commiſſion from his maſter to moue vnto vs; deſiring vs, that wee would haſten the diſpatch of the command, becauſe the imperialls did labour by all meanes to precipitate the buſineſs, and to procure the concluſion.

THE next day the French and Dutch ambaſſadors mett at my houſe, to compare together the diſcourſes and proceeding of the Tranſiluanian, who had viſited both them and the Venetian; which beeing ſeuerally deliuered, I obſerued no materiall difference, but in one point: When hee preſſed mee to vndertake the procurement of the command for diſſoluing of the treaty; and that I asked, If it could not bee obteyned, what then wee might expect of the prince? hee anſwered, That beeing dependant vpon the grand ſignor, and hauing newly contracted peace with the emperour, hee ſhould neither haue couler nor meanes, without the port, (vpon whom hee deſired to caſt the breach) to take armes; and that it was likely hee ſhould bee included in ſome article of the treaty, and his hands thereby bound. But to the other ambaſſadors hee profeſſed, That though ſuch command could not bee gotten, yett, if the letter of leaue to enter into league might bee obteyned, and that the prince might receiue comfort in the conditions, hee would eaſily find an occaſion of quarrell, without offence or ayd of the port. But ſince that tyme, hauing vnderſtood that I tooke notice thereof, as a contradiction, hee ſent his ſecretary to excuſe it as an omiſſion; juſtifyeing the offer, that his maſter commanded him to aſſure vs, that if only leaue procured, and his eſtates aſſured, that hee would ioyne himſelfe with the princes of the vnion, though this alſo will depend vpon his owne will; for if hee hinder the one, which is doubtfull, hee can as eaſily hinder the other. Vpon theſe diſcourſes, wee aduiſed together what to propound to the viziers, that our demands might bee vniforme. I muſt confeſſe, that I was very ſuſpitious of all the proceeding, and ſo declared my ſelfe to the ambaſſadors, finding the Tranſiluanian ouercautelous, and earneſt to engage vs in a matter that hee knewe only his owne maſter had power to gouerne; and that whatſoeuer wee ſhould doe, if any vnderhand practice of the prince, would proue vayne and vneffectuall. But, ouercome with their confidence of ſyncerity, and the opinion of ſome treaty begunne with the French king, with whom it was not like the prince would trifle, I was content to hope the beſt; and to reſolue with them to goe to the mufty and viziers, to propound the demands, according to the limittations agreed vpon.

HAUING effectually within two dayes performed that office, and fully enformed the miniſters of this ſtate of the aduantages to both, in graunting the deſire of the prince; I receiued anſwere, That they had not yet gotten the letters of Bethlem Gabor tranſlated, but only vnderſtood in the generall, from his ambaſſador, the propoſitions; but that their opinions did concurre with the councell, and that they would acquaint the grand ſignor, and procure a warrant to giue ſatisfaction in both. And to that end, for the better ſecurity of their frontire, and the princes, that they had allready reſolued to giue order to the baſſas of Boſna and Agria, to riſe with their garriſons, and vnite with the baſſa of Buda, to make a campe; and to the prince of Tranſiluania, to drawe his forces into the confines of Hungary, to amuſe the emperour, and to lett him ſee, that they had not begunne the treaty for any feare. That vpon the aduiſe of the ſeperation of the commiſſioners, they had written to the baſſa of Buda, that ſeeing the Imperialls had broken off the treaty vpon no occaſion, or vpon vniuſt ſuſpitions, that the miniſters of the grand ſignor ſhould retyre, and vpon no conditions retorne to the place of conuention: butt if the deputies of the emperor ſhould againe vrdge the meeting, that they ſhould anſwere, they had yet two yeares of peace, and had no occaſion of difference. If therefore the others had any thing to demand, they ſhould come to Buda: and if in caſe they ſhould alſo yield to that, they ſhould then heare them, and their propoſitions, and forme them into articles; but ſhould conclude nothing, vntill approbation ſhould retorne from the port. So that for the preſent there was no feare; and that now they would procure the deſired commands for the full ſuſpention of the treaty.

THE ambaſſadors, hauing communicated by their ſecretaryes the ſumme of the ſeuerall anſwers, found them all in ſubſtance vniforme; ſome addition only of more force to the Venetian, as hauing made the lateſt viſitt, and after the letters of Gabor enterpreted and conſidered: wherein wee receiued ſome ſatisfaction, that the prince had concurred really in the counſell, which hee preſſed vs to giue in his behalfe. So that there may bee expected ſome ſucceſs of this negotiation.

BUT till this day, the 27th, neither the Tranſiluanian ambaſſador, nor wee, can procure any direct anſwere, what reſolution the grand ſignor, and his counſell together, will take: neither is any thing done, beeing referred yet to conſultation. In the meane tyme, the emperors agent vſeth his purſe liberally, to counterpoiſe our reaſons, which is a very ſubſtantiall argument. 1625.

THE 26th arriued a poſt from Buda, bringing certeyne aduiſe, that the commiſſioners on both parts were againe aſſembled at another village: the principal whereof, on the behalfe of the port, newly choſen, is a Jewe turned Turke, late ambaſſador to the emperor, a corrupt fellowe, purpoſely procured by the Imperialls to finiſh the treaty: reporting, that the miniſters of Gabor were left at Buda; who hauing withheld that baſſa from reſoluing to proceed, and beeing able to doe no more, refuſed to ioyne with them.

THIS newes beeing contrary to the word of the vizier, of a prohibition ſent not to meete againe, hath no other anſwere, but that the letters were not arriued; and the Tranſiluanian ambaſſador ſent inſtantly to all the reſidents, to preſſe the diſpatch; but withall, warranting no concluſion vntill newe order from the port.

DURING this treaty with the viziers, the ambaſſadors haue ſought to vnderſtand the ſecond part of his commiſſion, what termes and conditions the prince doth propoſe to himſelfe; and to this end haue made ſome motions: whereupon the Tranſiluanian deſired a publique meeting. But that beeing refuſed, for many reaſons, as ſcandalous; and that buſineſs of this nature ought to bee carried, euen in outward things, with dexterity; wee haue found, that therein hee ſought delay; and at laſt haue drawne a playne negatiue, that hee hath expreſs command to make no ouerture vntill reſolution giuen on the firſt demands.

BEEING preſt vpon this declaration, that in caſe of refuſall, yet the prince was reſolued vpon equall conditions to ſerue the vnion, hee hath anſwered, It is true: butt before hee can open them, hee muſt firſt bee cleared in the former points, becauſe his inſtructions vary according to the anſwere; which as ſoone as hee ſhall receiue, hee will enlarge himſelfe. In concluſion, hee is very Hungarianly dry; and the more I ſeeke to diſcouer him, the further off I am from any well grounded reſolution.

THEREFORE, for myne owne part, I haue anſwered, That I deſire to know no more, then his maſter hath commanded him to vtter: That wee did not ſeeke him *precario*; it hath bene the benefit of the prince that hath bene ſought in this buſineſs: yett whenſoeuer hee ſhall deſire to haue conference with mee, I will readily heare him, and doe all thoſe good offices ſhall be requiſite. And thus wee reſt in expectation.

NOTWITHSTANDING all theſe promiſes, there is much to bee ſuſpected and diſputed on both parts. All that I can collect is, that the prince doth protract and gett tyme to take *ſuo megliore partito*; and that hee doth not expect any great matter or help from vs, but by our meanes to enterteyne the port; while, on the one ſide, hee depends vpon anſwere from France, whether hee hath ſent his propoſitions; and on the other, the ſame day of the diſpatch to this court, hee ymployed another meſſenger to negotiate his affaires, and to keepe his creditt with the emperour; either to mend and aſſure his conditions there, or to take thoſe of moſt aduantage, when hee ſhall ſee the offers of both; not doubting, but if hee find acceptance of the princes of the vnion, hee hath that way more naturall inclynation. For, hauing peace with the houſe of Auſtria, and beeing encloſed betweene this ſtate, and their dominions, there is no matter left for his ambition to worke vpon, which cannot bee quenched; but any way fomented or countenanced from the league, hee will neuer digeſt his loſt title of Hungary, and the dukedoms of Opolia and Ratibor in Sileſia; which, beeing fallen to him by agreement vpon the death of the archduke Charles, are newly conferred vpon Erneſtus the ſonne of the emperour.

1625.

To BETHLEM GABOR, *Prince of* Tranſylvania.

Sereniſſimo Prencipe,

YOUR highnes firſt letters, by the retorne of our meſſenger, referred mee to the relations of your ambaſſador then on the way, who gaue mee another of credence; both which I haue peruſed with due reſpect. Whatſoeuer hath bene requiſite for your highnes ſeruice, hee hath communicated with mee, eſpecially concerning the ſuſpention of the treaty on the frontire, and obteyning letters of authority, that your highnes may freely maynteyne your antient leagues, or contract others with the frends of this port: wherein, though I cannot attribute much to my owne creditt, yett I haue performed whatſoeuer hath bene to mee poſſible; and the good ſucceſſe of all our endeauors I referre to the writings themſelues, and to the more large relation of your highnes owne miniſter; who in all things hath declared himſelfe induſtrious, expedite, and worthy of the truſt impoſed vppon him; whoſe ſodayne departure hath preuented mee many wayes of ſhowing that reſpect I beare to your highnes, and all your miniſters, and of viſiting him at his diſpatch. When theſe ſeruices were performed, and your highnes deſires obteyned, I expected ſome larger intimation of your highnes reſolutions: but your ambaſſador requiring firſt of mee, if I had full commiſſion to treate and conclude vppon conditions, this propoſition made vs both more ſilent; and to mee it ſeemed ſtrange, hauing explayned myſelfe allway, only as an inſtrument to do good offices, and to prepare the way, of which I had laid former grounds: and your highnes in your wiſedome knowes, that this is no fitt ſcene for ſuch a treaty, in reſpect of ſcandall; and that in the vnion of Germany the intereſts and conſents of many princes are involved; ſo that it could not bee expected, that any one ambaſſador here bee fully enſtructed and authorized. But, it ſeemes, God hath diſpoſed this affaire in a more right way: hauing vnderſtood, that your highnes hath receiued ſome intimation from the French king, to which you haue giuen ſpeedy anſwere; and not doubting, but the whole is both communicated and proceeded in with the approbation of his ſacred majeſtie, my maſter; I am moſt content, that the buſineſs is directed to the founteyne, where both their majeſties, and your highnes, may haue more foundation and aſſurance in all your reſolutions. Only, as one that would haue nothing omitted, that might any way conduce to the perfection of this negotiation, your highnes will give mee leaue, by way of counſell, to wiſh, that your highnes alſo, directly from your ſelfe, made his majeſtie acquainted with your affection to the generall welfare of Germany, and reſolution vpon iuſt conditions to partake in the care thereof; which I make no queſtion wilbee very well accepted, and that your highnes ſhall receiue an anſwere conformable to his majeſties greatneſs and wiſedome, and your owne better aſſurance.

IN the meane tyme there is no other office left for mee to performe, but to prepare his majeſtie by a true and feruent relation of your highnes ſincerity, expreſſed fully in this your laſt ambaſſage to the grand ſignior; and howe therein you haue obteyned whatſoeuer is requiſite from hence, to enable your highnes to putt in execution what ſhalbee concluded in other parts. In which, and in all other circumſtances thereon depending, I will not faile in my duty to his majeſtie; to which I will add all my creditt and induſtry in this port, to attend all occaſions, that may aſſure your highnes of my earneſt deſire to doe you ſeruice.

THE generalityes of your highnes propoſitions hauing alſo vnderſtood, I will advertiſe, with ſuch judgment vpon them as is neceſſary; deſiring your highnes to conſider, that the benefitt will equally redound, or rather more, to your highnes, then to any other, by newe requeſts; and to others, there is nothing hoped nor aymed at, but the recouery of their antient poſſeſſions. That therefore your highnes proportion your demands to equality and poſſibility; becauſe it is a rule, that hee which requires conditions aboue reaſon, doth mannerly and artificially declare beforehand, that hee is not deſirous to obteyne them. But I referre the moderation of them to your wiſedome and good affection formerly expreſſed to the liberty of Germany, and our religion there oppreſſed; for which there are many crownes prepared in heauen. And ſo I committ your highnes to the protection of the moſt omnipotent God.

Halahis's, $\frac{14}{24}$.
May, 1625.

From the Queen of BOHEMIA.

My Lord,

I HAUE had of late two ſuch great loſſes, as hath made me vnfitt to write to you, or anie elſe; for the kings death, and the prince of Oranges, did follow ſo neere one another, as it gaue me double ſorrow for the loſſe of ſuch a father, and ſuch a frend, whome I loued as a father. All this hath much afflicted me; and ſhoulde haue bene ſadder, but the comforte of my deare brothers loue doth reuiue me. He hath ſent to me Sir Henry Vane, his coferer, to aſſure me, that he will be both father and brother to the king of Bohemia and me. Now you may be ſure, all will goe well in Englande; for your new maſter will leaue nothing vndone for our good. The great fleet is almoſt readie to goe out. If Bethelem Gabor be an honeſt man, I hope he ſhall haue ſhortlie no excuſe not to be ſeconded by diuerſion. My vncle, the king of Dennemarck, doth beginne to declare himſelf for vs, and ſo doth Sweden. I heere a diſcourſe of what you haue ſo often wiſhed, of a marriage for Gabor. The electour of Brandebourg hath a ſiſter, and he is our brother-in-law: I hope you vnderſtand me, that it is ſhe I meane; but I pray keepe this to your ſelf, till you heere it from others. I feare the toune of Breda will be loſt, which comes in an euill time, though it importes not the ſtate in anie thing but honnour, which is the cheefe at this time. Prince Henry, now prince of Orenge, is in no fault for the loſs of the toune: the States ſhoulde haue giuen better order of vitualles for it, when they might haue done it; for they had time enough. Charles Morgan is within it, whome, you may be ſure, will ſweare ſoundly, to be forced to goe out, as I ame afrayed he will. I ame ſure you heere alreadie of this prince of Orenges mariage with one of my woemen; ſhe is a counteſſe of Solmes, daughter to count Solmes, that ſerued the king of Bohemia at Heidleberg. I dout not but you remember him by his red face, and her mother by her fatneſs: ſhe you neuer ſaw, but two of her ſiſters; ſhe is verie handſome and good. I haue receaued the beaſer ſtones from your wife: I will not thank you for them, but her, which I doe in this incloſed: but I muſt thank you for thoſe Sir Thomas Smith hath ſent by Sir Henry Vane: they are the faireſt that euer I ſaw, and I giue you manie thankes for them. I haue heard that you are to be recalled: lett me know if it be ſoe: if it be true, I hope it ſhall be for a good preferrment, which, I aſſure you, none wiſhes you more than I doe: if you be not recalled, I ſhall, and the king, more freelie imploye you then euer; becauſe I know you will haue more libertie to doe vs good, then euer; for I haue the beſt brother in the worlde: he is now a maried man; for his mariage was performed at Paris the firſt of this month, oulde ſtile, by the duc of Cheuuereux, otherwiſe prince Genuille, as repreſenting my brother: ſhe is now one her way for England. If I can at anie time doe you anie good to my brother, I aſſure you I will, if I doe but know in what; for I will neuer be vnthankfull to you, for the manie teſtimonies you haue giuen me of your good affection. Therefore, honeſt Thom, be aſſured that I will neuer change being conſtantlie,

The Hagh this
26. July

Your moſt aſſured louing frend,

ELIZABETH.

I THANK you for the verſes you ſent me, vppon the death of worthie Southampton, whoſe loſſe I am ſtill ſadd for. I almoſt forgot to tell you of an enterpriſe was made on the ennemies quarter at Terhaide: if it had gone well, Breda had bene ſafe; but it was vnpoſſible, the ennemie being ſo well fortified. Our nation had the vantgard, and gott much honour: general Vere, and my lord of Oxenford, commanded them; who did carie themſelfs ſo well, as all admire their courage. Poore fatt Sir Thomas Winne, and captaine Tuffe, were killed there; and on captaine Dacres, a proper honeſt yong gentleman, who had but newlie maried Sir Duddley Carletons neece, was alſo killed.

Superſcribed,

To Sir THOMAS ROE, *Ambaſſadour to the King of* Great Britaine, *at* Conſtantinople.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

Right Honorable, my very good Lord,

SINCE my laſt to your lordſhip of the 19th of April, *ſtilo novo*, nothing hath beene done in the Valtelina worthy the aduertiſing; onely ſome ſea fightes haue paſſed vppon the lake, betwixt Spaniſh boates laden with victualls and ammunition to refreſh Riua, and the *barche armate*, which the league haue made to hinder their paſſage; and by land the cauallerye and infanterie of both ſides haue skirmiſhed often, but to no great purpoſe. Now wee do expect dailye to heare of ſome important action; for the marquis di Coeuures hath, in a generall counſell of warre, reſolued to ſet vppon the enemye with the beſt of his forces; and becauſe he is ambitious, that the French ſhould haue the honor of the good ſucceſſe, which he doth promiſe vnto himſelfe, he hath lodged thoſe of the regiment of Normandye, which came lately to him, in the lower trenches neareſt vnto the enemye, and retyred from thence, into a higher quarter, the colonel Milander, who was hitherto quartered belowe with the Venetian auxiliaries.

THE Genoeſi, hauing beene renforced from Naples with men and gallyes, haue rauaged ſome part of the duke of Sauoyes dominions, which was expoſed to the Liguſticke ſea; and taken Oneglia, a good towne, but open, and without defence. On the other ſide, the duke of Sauoye hath taken Sauione, a ſtrong caſtle belonging to the Genoeſi, lying in the valley of Seriuia; ſo that he hath a playne way open on that ſide, to fall downe vppon the towne. It was doubted at firſt, that Sauione would haue held out, vntill the canon might haue beene brought before it; but it did yeelde as ſoone as it was inueſted, and hath receiued the companye of monſieur de San Reiran, put in by the duke of Sauoy. The conſtable was ſtill in his quarter about Gaui, vppon the 6th of this month, *ſtilo novo*; and did attend to purge the wayes of ſuch *aſſaſſini* as did cut of his *diuandieri*. Some of them he hath puniſhed ſeuerely at a place called Catellazzo, in the ſtate of Milan; but I do not beleeue, that he did ſacke the place (as is reported). Howſoeuer, it doth appeare, that the Spanyards doe vnderſtand theſe incurſions vppon the place campaigne of the ſtate of Milan, to be acts of hoſtility: for whereas prince Tomaſo had commanded his companie of cuiraſſes to paſſe towards Allexandria, in chace of ſome who did infeſt that quarter, at their returne they were followed afarre of by ſome troupps of Spaniſh horſe; and when they were come to their quarter at the Croce Bianca, within a myle of Aſti, they were ſet vppon, and defeated by the Spanyards; which being an act of open hoſtility on the ſide of the Spanyards, may perhaps cauſe an open rupture to inſue immediately: for prince Tomaſo will haue his reuenge, and then it will be too late for the ligate ſent into France to treate a ſuſpenſion of armes.

VPPON the 6th of May, *ſtilo novo*, the prince of Piedmont did march with an army *volante* towards Oneglia, to regayne the poſſeſſion of the towne; but wee do not heare yet how he hath ſped.

ONE doctor Prato, natiue of Turin, hauing inſinuated himſelfe into the howſe of the conſtable d'Eſdigueres, did diſcouer vnto the Genoeſi all that he could learne of the intentions of the ſayd conſtable, and of the duke of Sauoye; and after the taking of Gaui, he did write to Genoa, that betwixt the duke and the conneſtable there did paſſe great miſunderſtanding. Theſe letters being intercepted, Prato was apprehended and tormented, and is now in priſon at Turin; where it is like to goe hard with him.

I HAUE this day receaued a letter from your lordſhip, dated the $\frac{1}{11}$. of April; for which I do returne you many thancks, and muſt craue pardon for my haſty ſcribling at this time, becauſe I have been aſſaſſinated all this weeke with ceremonious offices of condoleance, and am at this preſent vppon the point of rediſpatching an extraordinary currier into England, who did come to mee from thence three dayes ſince. Theſe ſeigniori did ſend a *ſauio grande*, and a *ſauio di terra ferma*, to condole with mee at my howſe; and the ſame day that I did appeare in the college in black, (which was vppon the 15th) they did chuſe the procurator Erizzo, and caualier Correro, extraordinary ambaſſadors for England. I haue ſent this day your lordſhips letter to the count de la Tour, and here incloſed you ſhall find ſuch as are come to my hands for you. If you ſend my letters without any couer, I ſhall receaue them ſooner by two dayes, then vnder the couer of any merchant. So in great haſte I leaue your lordſhip, and your noble lady, to the protection of the Almighty, and reſt

Venice, 17 Maye, 1625.
ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhip's moſt affectionate, to do you ſervice,

I. WAKE.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

THE prince of Orange, in his camp at Dungen, finding all vnacceſſible on that ſide of Breda, where the enimy had drawne their cheiſe ſtrength to oppoſe him, marched about by Oſterhout to Getruydenberg, on Tueſday night laſt, with 6000 men, where the next day he lay cloaſe; and the night following (being that of the 14th of this preſent) attempted the releiſe of the towne, by beating vp the enimy's quarter at Terheyden, vpon the riuer of Merk: in which, about Seuenberghen, there haue layne boates of this ſtate, laden with victualls, long in readines.

THE Engliſh had the vangarde, commanded in cheiſe by my lord generall Vere, and my lord of Oxford, next him, chiefly in charge. They had a long narrow dike to paſſe vpon, with water on each ſide, vpon which were two forts, beſides certaine trauerſes, and a half-moone, before they could come to the enimyes maine worke. The forts and trauerſes the Engliſh abſolutely gained; and were, in effect, maſters of the half-moone: out of which (both their munition, and their ſeconds fayling them) they were forced to retire with loſſe of about 80 of their beſt men; the cheiſe of which were, Sir Thomas Winne, captain Dacres, and my lord of Oxfords kinſman (his enſigne) Mr. Stanhope: his lieutenant, Bell, came off ſhott through the body; as did captain John Cromwell, and captain Tubb, both dangerouſly hurt, and ſince ſayd to be dead. Captain Tirret was ſhott likewiſe, but with good hope of recouery. In all there, 20 of our Engliſh officers ſlayne and hurt; amongſt which, my lord of Oxford himſelf receaued a fauorable ſhott on his right arme, but without loſſe of blood; and he wonne that day, (for it was broad day before the fight ended) as did the reſt of our countrymen, much reputation. And among ſoldiers, where honour is wonne, nothing is loſt.

WEE haue had another miſchance of a man of warre of the States, lying at anchor before Callais, drawne by a ſtratagem of a counterfet fight of fower Dunkerkers (whereof two putt vp Hollands flaggs) into the midſt of them; and after three or fower howers fight, in which the captain was ſlayne, and, of 80 men, twelue only left aliue or vnhurt, rendred by capitulation, made by a French gentleman, who was on borde for his paſſage hither into Holland; and thereby thoſe which were left aliue, excuſe their not fireing the ſhipp, to which they are bound in ſuch caſes by oath and contract: and ſome haue bene in that ſorte burnt, when they were ouermatched by the Dunkerkers before the truce. But this is the firſt man of warre the Dunkerkers euer tooke from this ſtate, and carryed into their towne; at which they make no ſmall triumphe. I hope the vſe we ſhall here make of that loſſe, will be a better guarde of thoſe ports of Flandres, which haue of late dayes bene ſhamefully neglected.

IT is long ſince I haue had the happines to heare from your lordſhip. My next, I doubt, will aduertiſe the loſſe of Breda. For the preſent, I reſt in as much haſt as euer,

Hagh, this 29th of
May, 1625.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

To

To Sir EDWARD CONWAY.

Right Honorable,

THE ambaſſador of Bethlem Gabor had his diſpatch the 20th of May, and the next day departed. The manner of his negotiation here did continue in mee the jealouſy, that he did only enterteyne vs, and that his reſolutions depended vpon ſome other place: which, though in my curioſity I deſired to diſcouer, yett in my judgment I miſliked not: for from thence both expedition and certenty in the concluſion wilbee ſooneſt deriued. Notwithſtanding, for more perſpicuity in whatſoeuer ſhalbee propounded in Chriſtendome, the narration of the wayes and proceedings here may bee of ſuch vſe to his majeſtie, as ſmall lights are in the brighteſt day to ſearch in dark corners. To which purpoſe, I muſt looke back where my laſt diſcourſe ended, that wee wayted a reſolute and grounded anſwere to the demands of Gabor, and vpon them ſome farther declaration of his ambaſſador, according to the intimations giuen at his firſt conference, and many promiſſes after it. And alſo adde what I haue ſince learned of his commiſſion, to procure of the grand ſignor, which conſiſted on fower requeſts:

TO obteyne licence to treate and take protection of the princes colleagued, frends of the port; eſpecially with his antient allyes and confederats of Germany.

THAT the preſent treaty of renouation of the peace of Zitwa might bee diſſolued; and the terme runne out without any alteration.

THAT the beghs vpon the confines of Hungary ſhould riſe with their forces, and vnite at Peſt, there to attend the orders of the prince, and the baſſa of Buda.

LASTLY, In conſideration of the great expence, in theſe laſt warrs, in the ſeruice of the grand ſignor, that hee would bee pleaſed to remitt the tribute for this yeare: and in theſe points, to procure a reſolution in writing, ſigned, for his maſters full diſcharge and warrant in all euents.

THESE two laſt articles were not communicated to mee, nor any other of the reſidents, vntill anſwere of the firſt: which, when it was obteyned, was alſo concealed; and wee heard no more of the ambaſſador, but a meſſage in generall termes, that hee had gotten a fauorable and proſperous diſpatch; and that beeing indiſpoſed in health, hee was ſory he could not come ouer the water to acquaint vs with particulars, nor the neceſſity of his expedition giue him leaue to make longer ſtay. Therefore hee deſired vs to ſend our letters to the prince, and to aduiſe vnto our maſters the good ſucceſs of this ambaſſage; and to doe good offices, by giuing teſtimony of the readineſs and reſolution of Gabor to ſerue them, vpon iuſt and conuenient conditions. And ſo hee tooke his leaue.

THIS retyrednes ſeemed to mee not to proceed from the naturall bluntneſs of the ambaſſador, butt that either hee was aſhamed of his anſwere, or that it was ſuch, as differed from our expectations and endeauour. And therefore I ſent my ſecretary to him, inſtructed in writing, to putt him in mind of his promiſe: That after anſwere procured, hee would not only communicate ſyncerely, but acquaint vs with the further purpoſes of the prince, and the conditions propoſed to himſelfe: That generalityes were no grounds for mee to aſſure his majeſtie of any thing: That hauing required my aſſiſtance, which I had ymployed, and perhapps aduanced his buſineſs more then any other, I tooke myſelfe intereſſed in the anſwere: and that if hee gaue mee no other ſatisfaction, I ſhould enterpret his firſt intimations to bee feyned; and his proceeding correſpondent, only to enterteyne vs, and the port, with coulers.

THAT I could write nothing to his majeſtie, but the barrenneſs of his proceeding: which would rather offend, then engage his majeſtie to any credit; eſpecially ſeeing I muſt declare as much as I knewe, that there hath bene no impediment here, either in the fauour of the grand ſignor, nor the induſtry of others, to ſett his maſter at liberty to maynteyne his antient profeſſions; but that the whole failing did and muſt reſt vpon the prince, and his miniſters.

NEITHER knewe I what anſwere to giue the prince, but that I had heard his ambaſſador, and performed whatſoeuer was required of mee in his ſeruice, vpon aſſurance, by his letters of credence, that there was ſomwhat more to bee ſayd: wherein finding myſelfe deceiued, I ſhould rather complayne, then ſatisfy his expectation.

THEREFORE, if hee purpoſed to doe his maſter ſeruice, and that I might bee grounded in what I ſhould aduiſe his majeſtie, I required him to ſhowe mee the copy of the command concerning the treaty, and of the letter to the prince, in anſwere of the other demand: which if hee refuſed, hee muſt giue mee leaue to make my owne judgment *ſupra totam materiam*, that there was yet more queſtion *de fide*, then *de operibus*. 1625.

THE ambaſſador, moued with this roundneſs, replyed, with an ingenuous confeſſion, That it was true, hee had made vs a promiſe to enlarge himſelfe; and that his ouertures (to haue bene made) were ſyncere: but that hee had rather breake with vs, and craue pardon, then with his maſter; who had commanded him to proceed no further, if wee had not a plenary power to conclude in his propoſitions: yet acknowledging the good offices I had done him, and deſirous to giue mee ſatisfaction by way of truſt and narration, hee proteſted to deliuer the truth with all integrity.

FIRST, That hee had inſtruction to procure from the grand ſignor the 4 abouementioned articles, and to deſire our aſſiſtance in two of them.

SECONDLY, To demand of vs, if wee had commiſſion to treat with him; and therein beeing aſſured, to propound to vs 4 other, beeing the ſame ſent to the French king:

THAT hee might bee admitted into the vnion, with condition that no peace ſhould bee concluded without his knowledge and comprehenſion.

THAT the princes colleagued ſhould maynteyne an armye of 20000 men, vnder the conduct of the count of Torne, in Bohemia or Sileſia.

THAT, in reſpect of his great charge, hee might bee ſupplyed with 500000 crownes.

THAT the ambaſſadors reſident here ſhould haue order to bee aſſiſtant to him in all his occaſions.

CONCERNING the anſwere to the firſt demands, of licence to make confederacy with the princes of Chriſtendome, That the chimacham had held a counſell, and found the ſenſe of the viziers contrary thereunto, leaſt it ſhould make the prince too proud, and endanger his faith by change of his dependency: yet, at the deliuery of his letters, hee had order by word of mouth, (pretending it vnfitt to confirme it by writing againſt the generall opinion) to tell his maſter, That it was the grand ſignors pleaſure, hee ſhould maynteyne his antient leagues and confederacyes with thoſe princes of Germany that are frends with the port, and hold a good correſpondence with them, and help and aſſiſt them in all their occaſions againſt their common enemy, according to the contract made 5 yeares paſt with approbation of this ſtate: and that this warrant was ſufficient to his maſters purpoſes.

To the ſecond, That the chimacham had aſſured him, that a command was written to ſuſpend the treaty abſolutly; butt hee had not ſeene it, nor could procure the copy.

To the third, for raiſing the forces on the frontire, That in the ſame command, order was expreſsly giuen to the baſſas, to drawe to Peſt, and there to encamp; and to the baſſa of Buda, to conſult with the prince, and to doe nothing without his conſent and direction. And in caſe the Imperialls ſhould queſtion theſe motions, they ſhould anſwere, The grand ſignor had no purpoſe to offend the emperour; but ſeeing all Germany armed, it was conuenient to take the example. And that in the letter from the chimacham to the prince, hee had order to march with his forces into the frontire, and to giue countenance and help to his frends.

To the fourth, That hee had obteyned the graunt of the remiſſion of the tribute: and this was the true ſubſtance of his negotiation, and the ſucceſs thereof, as much as hee did knowe.

VPON retorne of this anſwere, receiuing ſome ſatisfaction, I wrote my letter to the prince, in conformity, with ſuch additions as I conceiued neceſſary to the content of the ambaſſador, and tooke my leaue of him by my ſecretary.

IN all theſe points, deſirous to enforme myſelfe with the greateſt certenty I could, I conferred them with the chimacham, who made almoſt the ſame relation; only ſetting a better gloſſe to encourage mee, as if they had graunted more then either the ambaſſador had deliuered, or the truth itſelfe.

THE Tranſiluanian ambaſſador, beeing by ſome occaſion of a poſt from Buda, ſtaid a fewe dayes, who aduiſed that the treaty was diſſolued of ytſelfe, (the truth

1625. whereof is ſuſpitious) I inuited him to dinner, and vſed all meanes to penetrate his ſecretts, if hee had any more. Butt I found him conſtant and vniforme in all his diſcourſe.

DURING the delay of this diſpatch, Iſuph aga, a Turke, of greate ſeruice and confidence with Bethlem Gabor, faithfull to him, a wiſe and ſober man, and, if it bee lawfull to abuſe the word, as honeſt as any of his faith, came to mee the day before the departure of the ambaſſador, I hauing alſo practized with him, vpon confidence of his frendſhipp, to knowe the truth of the reſolution of the grand ſignor. Hee told mee, That the Tranſiluanian had his full diſpatch, which conſiſted in a letter from the grand ſignor, only mentioning the diſpenſation of the tribute, and comforting him with promiſe of all fauour and protection, not once touching vpon any other matter. In the reſt, that they had not obteyned their deſires ſo fully as they expected, nor according to the inſtructions of the prince; hauing only receiued, by word of mouth, the licence to continue the correſpondence and alliance with the princes of Germany in amity with the grand ſignor, and to aſſiſt them, according to the league made with their ambaſſadors here. Touching the treaty, That there was a command ſent, but neither deliuered, nor ſeene by the Tranſiluanian, but conſigned to the chiaus baſſa, as agent of the baſſa of Buda, conteyning an expreſſe order, That if the Imperialls did inſiſt vpon the peace of Zitwa, there was no neede to confirme it, beeing two yeares before the expiration; at which tyme they would hearken to fitt conditions: but if they deſired to beginne, *ex re integrâ*, a newe treaty, that might ſettle and compoſe all differences, that then the baſſa ſhould enterteyne it, vntill further order from the port: in the meane tyme, to raiſe the ſoldioury, and to drawe them to Peſt, to countenance their actions with the ſight of an army, and to hold good correſpondence with Bethlem Gabor. Laſtly, That there was a letter from the chimacham to the prince, of encouragement and fauour, in generall termes: and that this was the truth of what was obteyned, or reſolued on, in this negociation.

THAT it was true, vpon the firſt information and offices done here by the reſidents, the chimacham had once reſolued to graunt all the demands effectually; and had drawne the letters to that purpoſe, in euery point correſpondent to the motions of the prince; but was changed by the treachery of Sigiſmundus Miches, the old agent, nowe diſcharged, who made meanes to ſpeake with the chimacham priuatly, and told him, If the ambaſſador were a true ſeruant to the grand ſignor, and his maſter, ſo was hee; and that hee knewe both the mind of the nobility and people of Tranſiluania, as well as hee, and what conduced to the common benefitt: That therefore hee thought it his duty to ſignify, that the ſtate did not think it fitt for the prince to bee engaged in any warre for the intereſt of the princes of Chriſtendome, againſt the houſe of Auſtria: That in theſe laſt broyles, the cuntry had ſuffered much oppreſſion and dammage, without any gayne or proffitt, but only to feede ambition: That hereby the grand ſignor had loſt his tribute, conſumed vpon pretences, which the people deſired to pay, ſo they might liue in peace, and follow their plough. This yeare they beganne to hold vpp their heads, and to enioy the fruict of their labours; in which beeing againe diſturbed, it was dangerous to putt them into deſperation to ſeeke their quiett vnder a newe maſter: therefore, that it was more expedient for the benefitt of the grand ſignor, and the good of the cuntry, that the prince were commanded to attend the good gouerment of his people, and not to ſuffer him to bee blowne vpp with newe and vncerteyne hopes.

THIS croſs aduice, from another miniſter of the ſame prince, did much amuſe the vizier, and cauſed him to call the mentioned counſell; where a moderation was reſolued on, at leaſt not to giue that liberty which hee affected, in writing, for his owne reſpects. And that hereupon the mufti told the newe agent, That his prince ſhould hereafter pay the tribute, and engage himſelfe in no more ſhadowes of ſeruice without proffitt: for by their lawe, protection was due vnto him only for that reſpect; which beeing withheld, it might giue iuſt occaſion to the grand ſignor to retyre his fauour, and to take away the liberty of the people.

NOTWITHSTANDING all theſe temporiſings on both parts, hee did vndertake (as knowing the inward mind of the prince) to deliuer in his name, That this ambaſſage was ſent in good obſeruance, and for forme; but that Gabor was reſolued, whatſoeuer the anſwere were, to take armes, to vnite with the vnion, and to vſe the aduantage of occaſion: and to that purpoſe, vpon the retorne of the ambaſſador, that hee would preuaile, vpon the generall order to the baſſa of Buda, to follow his directions, at leaſt to take his owne liberty; not doubting, but the proſperity of his actions ſhould not only bee ſufficient excuſe, but redound to his praiſe and honor with the grand ſignor, as they had done in former tymes vpon the like occaſions, when they ſhould bee aſhamed either of their feare or corruption.

VPON this aſſurance, to which I gaue ſome creditt, in reſpect of the author, and vpon the receipt of diuers particular relations of the proſperity of the armyes in Italy, in the Valtoline, andthe ſtate of Genoua, of the rout of Ottaggio, and ſeedge of Gauio, and ſome other aduices of the reſolution of the kings of Denmarke and Sweuia, and a copy of the proteſt of his majeſtye to the princes of the empire; I tooke occaſion ſodainly, *en paſſant*, to viſitt the ambaſſador, the better to confirme him and his maſter in the pretended reſolutions: and I gaue him a full information of all the affaires of Chriſtendome, to retorne, as the beſt fruict of his voiadge; and receiued a ſollemne proteſted confirmation of the concluſion of the diſcourſe of Iſuph aga; and that though hee vnderſtood the anſwere to all his maſters demands to bee ſatisfactory, yett, if it had bene more cold, that the prince was reſolued to vſe his owne freedome; and if hee might receiue any encouragement from Chriſtendome, to embrace the generall quarrell to the hazard of all his eſtates.

HEREVPON I thought it pertinent by way of diſcourſe, as hee had acquainted mee with the 4 articles of the prince propounded into France, to aduiſe him to perſwade his maſter, if hee really intended that his offers ſhould bee acceptable, that hee would conforme them to reaſon and probability, and to the ſquare and proportion of treatyes in the like nature: for hee that demanded conditions beyond their meritt, did manerly teach, that hee deſired to bee denyed. To bee comprehended in any peace, as one of thoſe that had aduentured his owne fortunes for the liberty of Germany, was, in my opinion, reaſonable; but 500000 crownes was a ſumme able to raiſe a force of more vſe then his could bee; and that wee well knewe the condition of his pay, and the dependencyes of his ſubiects: therefore, that hee ſhould moderate it to ſome conueniency, and then he might expect reaſonable contribution in that kinde. To require an army of 20000 men, was too extrauagant; hee ſhould conſider, that the meanes of ſuch a diuerſion was ſufficient without him: That hee muſt putt his owne deſſignes into the accompt, who aymed at newe acqueſts; but the other princes had no end, either of titles or conqueſts, but the recouery of their antient liberty and patrimony; and that, in treatyes of vnion, euery prince was bound for his proportion, and not all to ouercharge themſelues for the benefitt of one. Therefore he muſt proceed according to rule and precedent in ſuch caſes.

FOR the aſſiſtance of the reſidents, their actions had preuented the requeſt; and therefore therein would bee no great difficulty. This I deliuered as diſcourſe, and my opinion, without authority, or any engagement, and ſo to bee vnderſtood by him.

TO theſe hee replyed ſomwhat of his maſters wants, and greate expence; and, to the point of the army, that hee would not inſiſt vpon the number, whereof much would bee abated; only that hee had neede of ſome groſſe of foote, wherein hee was defectiue; and that there ſhould bee no doubt of conformity, when the particulars ſhould come to bee diſcuſſed by them who had power to conclude. Laſtly, hee enformed mee, That the chimacham had that day ſent for him, and commanded him to aduiſe his maſter to giue ouer the ſtrict intelligence lately begunne betwixt the emperour and him, which gaue cauſe of ſcandall and ſuſpition in the port; and that he ſhould hold no further correſpondence with the enemyes of the grand ſignor. And thus wee parted, in hope that neither of vs was deceiued.

HITHERTO I haue related what hath bene done; and notwithſtanding it bee more difficult to preiudge what will ſucceed, yett it is not vnproffitable to make ſome comments, and, by miſſing neare, to giue better ayme to the marke. The warineſs of the proceedings of this ſtate is the firſt conſideration; which though it might arriſe out of the treacherous diſcourſe of the agent, yet, that hee had any creditt againſt his maſters letters, and newe inſtructions, is full of ſuſpition. For who may not miſtruſt, that knowes the price of a head, that this boldnes had ſome ſupport? Who durſt, in a court where nothing is a ſecrett, by the ſame interpreter vſed by the ambaſſador, expoſe his life to a certeyne daunger, and to oppoſe his maſter diametrally? The ambaſſador had often pronounced him a traitor: Why did hee not make him ſafe? Or why did hee vſe him in all his affaires? Or did hee

1625. keep him to make the balance euen; and finding, contrary to his opinion, that his requeſts were graunted too faſt, which might bee made to enterteyne our maſters, the port, and vs, it was neceſſary to haue a counterpoiſe, to pleaſe and ſatisfy the emperors agent, who had alſo a watch vpon him, and with whom hee held a like correſpondency? Or, if the ambaſſador were innocent and deceiued, might not the agent haue an vnderhand commiſſion, to keepe the reſolution in that æquilibrity from any neceſſity of the princes inclynation, vntill hee had anſwere of both his treatyes, with the emperour and the French king, to take at laſt his election of the beſt game? If it bee not ſoe, this felowe was more prodigall then the diuell, who pronounced *pellem pro pelle, et quicquid eſt viro, daturus eſt pro ſeipſo.* The ſecond conſideration reſulteth from the retyrednes of the ambaſſador, and his lothnes to communicate the ſucceſſe of his negotiation, as if hee feared that ſomwhat would bee diſcouered of remiſſnes or preuarication in him. But I am perſwaded, it was pure ſhame, that hee had promiſed and vndertaken ſo much, and had liberty in nothing; or, beeing not truſted himſelfe with the full anſwers, hee deſired to diſſemble his ignorance.

THERE are ſo many oppoſitions of equall waight, that I am enforced to fly to a chriſtian faith, and the proteſtations of the ambaſſadors doe appeaſe all my iealouſyes. When I conſider, that Gabor can haue no end but reſt, by a peace with the houſe of Auſtria, which is not his end; for hee cannot allay his ambitions, nor ſuffer them to bee encloſed betweene two walls; and that hee is gone very farre, to ſtretch the creditt hee hath with the emperour, after a peace freſhly made, by ſhowe of an army to force newe conditions; and, laſtly, that hee is more miſtruſted at Vienna, then truſted by vs; I muſt conclude, that hee doth enclyne to a breach with him, warily, and as ſafely as hee may; and that therefore hee attends a reſolution from Chriſtendome, which will ſway him to a declaration; and all expectation from him, or vs here, is vayne and loſſe of tyme; and that he is gouerned by no other councell then intereſt; *quicquid utile, honeſtum.*

SINCE the departure of the Tranſiluanian ambaſſador, here is arriued a poſt from Bethlem Gabor, who hath brought aduiſe, that the commiſſioners of the treaty, beeing mett neare Strigonium, haue proceeded ſo farre as to drawe articles; and that the command for the ceſſation was not arriued, kept back or delayed, as it is ſuſpected, by the chiaus baſſa, an imperiall pentioner, in hope to conclude it before any prohibition. But by virtue of the firſt order, to tranſact nothing without the approbation of Gabor, the baſſa of Buda hauing ſent the articles to him, hee refuſed to accept of them, and wrote to the commiſſioners not to proceed, and diſpatcht the copy to the port; which here haue giuen very great diſtaſt, beeing rather complaynts, and demands of ſatiſfaction and reſtitution, in power of the treaty of Zitwa, then conditions of a newe peace, ſo much in preiudice and diſhonor of the grand ſignor, that there is no apparance they wilbee accepted; but rather moue diſdeyne, and occaſion an open breach. Vpon theſe demands Bethlem Gabor hath ſent a comment, in anſwere of them, to perſwade their refuſall, and to prouoke this ſtate to giue him leaue to take the opportunity of the diſarming the imperiall frontire. It is an vnſeaſonable and vnexpected brauery of the emperour, in this coniuncture, to diſſemble nothing. Whether hee truſt vpon his intelligences here, or vpon the diſtractions of their preſent affaires, is aboue my judgment: ſo there is another judgment aboue all their councells; *Deprehendit ſuperbos in aſtutiâ ipſorum, adeo ut conſilium reluctantium præcipitetur.* The copies both of the articles, and of the inſtructions of Gabor to his ambaſſador to oppoſe them, I haue receiued this day; but they are long, and the haſt of the Venetian ambaſſador will not affoord mee tyme to tranſcribe them in ciphar, which I will ſupply by the next. But the concluſion that I drawe from them is, that though there appeare ſome doubt in the prince of Tranſiluania, that the commiſſioners will not obey him, to ſuſpend the treaty wholly, but proceed vpon former inſtructions; and that it is likely the Imperialls will abate much, rather then hazard all; yett hee hath declared himſelfe ſo oppoſite in this action, that I am fully ſatiſfied in his reſolution to breake with the emperor, either by ayd of the grand ſignor, or without it, if hee can receiue any comfort from Chriſtendome, from whence only his confirmation depends; and that, if hee receiue it as tymely as hee expects it, hauing ſent to the French king, the fame of his actions will preuent and outfly the rumour of his treaty: for hee is allready drawing together his forces; and that diuerſion is of moſt ſeruice, that is made neareſt to the enemyes dore, to inuert the prouerb, *paries cum proprius ardet*. I muſt alſo referre the relation of ſome little conſiderations of this ſtate, as leſſe neceſſary; deſiring your honor to preſent theſe to his majeſtie, and to his highnes, in whoſe ſeruice *errare poſſim, ſed non peccare*. And thus I committ your honor to the holy keeping of our gratious God.

Conſt. 28. May, 1625.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

SINCE the fayling of the attempt vpon Terheyden, of which I advertiſed your lordſhip by my laſt, this army hath bene buſied wholy in preparing to ryſe from thoſe entrenchments they had made at Dunghen, neare the ennemyes workes; which is accordingly effected, it being now come to the old quarter at Walwick; from whence count Mansfelts army is vpon marching vpwards towards the Rhyne, and ſome troopes are ſent to Berghen op Zoom and Seuenberghen; ſo as it appeares, the deſſigne of this ſyde, for this ſummer, is onely to ſtand vpon the defenſive, and to provide againſt ſuch attempts, as, in all apparence, the ennemy will make, when he is maſter of Breda; from whence wee heare nothing, all paſſages being ſhutt vp: but the common (and I believe the trueſt) conjecture is, that it muſt needs be, at this tyme, vpon termes of capitulation. This I would not fayle to acquaint your lordſhip withall, knowing that greater matters wilbe expected from hence, then are yet done, or likely to be effected. I ſend your lordſhip herewith the delineation of the workes of the ennemyes, which our countreymen attempted to wynne (who are commended, notwithſtanding theyr ill ſucceſſe, as well by theyr ennemyes as theyr frends, for the valour and courage they ſhewed in that ſervice); by which, and the ſignification of them, your lordſhip will eaſily perceave the manner of the fight, and every other circumſtance or particularity of that action. Sir William St. Leger is returned out of England hether agayne, about the ſame ſervice he was at firſt employed, concerning the fleete now going out of England; which wilbe ſeconded from hence in as large a proportion, as the neceſſityes of this ſtate can permitt. Sir Henry Vane, who was ſent hether by his majeſty with a brotherly meſſage to his ſiſter, is now vpon his returne. My lord generall Cecyl, with two coronells, Horwood and Burrowes, and other officers and captaynes, are ſent for over to be employed in the fleete. My lord of Oxford, comming hether ten dayes ſince, to goe over for the ſame purpoſe, ſickned of the camp feaver the very night of his arrivall, and is in great danger of death.

I SEND your lordſhip, and your noble lady, (whoſe hands I kiſſe) letters from the queen of Bohemia.

EXCUSE, I beſeech your lordſhip, this ſhort letter, which my attendance on this dying lord will not ſuffer me to inlarge; in whom, with the late earle of Southampton, I doubt I ſhall, by my next, aduertiſe your lordſhip we haue loſt the flower of our martial nobilitie. So, in much haſt, I reſt

Hagh, this 2^d of June,
1625. ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My very good Lord,

THE activity of our neighbours round about vs doth, by way of anteperiſtaſis, dead this lake, naturally calme; ſo that here they are onely ſpectators and diſcourſers of their noble warriers in Liguria and the Valtelina.

THE taking of Pieue, by the prince of Piedmont, was an action of ſo great importance, that, like a violent torrent, it hath carried with it the ſurrender of all the riuer of Genoa, Sauona onely excepted. By the incloſed liſt your lordſhip will ſee, how manny places haue in an inſtant yeelded vnto that victorious prince; who, vppon the 17th of Maye, by this ſtyle, did make a triumphant entry into Porto Mauritio, vnder a ritch canopye, accompanied with all warlique ſplendor, many volyes of canons, and lowde acclamations of *Viva Savoya!* The ſpoyles and

1625. compoſitions of thoſe places will defray his armye a whole yeare; and it is no ſmall aduantage, to be furniſhed with canon, and munition of warre, at ſo eaſy a rate, that inſteede of conducting artillery at his owne coſt, he may ſaue that labour, and ſpare that expence, and beat his enemy with his owne weapons. One priſoner onely of thoſe many taken at la Pieue, namely Don Pietro Maria Gentile, who was commiſſary generall of the Genoeſi, is valued at 400000 crowns; and it is ſuppoſed, that the general Gio. Geirolamo Doria, who was taken there likewiſe, will not be ranſomed at an eaſyer rate. They haue quite abandoned the defence of all the open country, and left it to the diſcretion of the conquerors; onely the caſtle of Vintimiglia did hold for them, but ſo faintly, that by this tyme it is giuen for loſt, they hauing begunne to capitulate vppon the 20th of Maye; at which tyme the point of ſurrender was accommodated, and onely the manner thereof diſputed. When they ſhall haue nothing left, but the two cittyes of Genoa and Sauona, it will be hard for them to keepe a factious and ill affected people in obedience; and their proceeding with ſo much rigor to the execution of ſome principall gentlemen of their body, ſuſpected to wiſh well to the French partye, hath increaſed ſuch ill humors as were before in the towne, and inflamed the bloud of the French to reuenge the death of their martyres. Seuen millions of ducats are ſayd to be arriued at Genoa, ſent out of Spayne; but they haue more neede of men then of monny, and the fame of ſuch a treaſure will whet the appetite of the French, and keepe them from disbanding, in hope of a greater bootye.

The duke of Sauoy and the conſtable are at a little pawſe, and do make their approaches ſlowly, expecting the arriuall of their fleete, whereof ſome part is already come to Villa Franca, and hath, in ſcowring that ſea, taken three fregates, and two new brigantines of 12 oares on a ſyde, togither with ſome conſiderable bootyes from the enemye. Vppon theſe ſhips and gallyes which are already arriued, the duke of Sauoy is preparing to imbarque ſome of his armye; and it is thought he will beginne with Sauona, the conſtable being vnwilling to inueſt Genoua, vntill it may be blocked vp by ſea, for feare leaſt, by their tranſporting of their monny and wealth, he ſhould take the neſt, and find thoſe golden birds fled, which he doth principally looke after. It is ſayd here, that prince Tomaſo, iſſuing out of Aſti with 1500 horſe, and 500 muſquetiers, hath defeated 1000 of the Spaniſh caualerie which were goeing from Aleſſandria to Nizza della Paglia, with ten pieces of ordinance; and that he hath ſpiked their canon, and brought away their oxen: but becauſe I haue it not confirmed from Turin, I will *attendre le boiteux*, before I paſſe my word for the truth thereof. If the duke of Mantoua do entertayne the Spanyards in Nizza della Paglia, or any other places of Montferrat, the duke of Sauoye (who doth but watch for an occaſion) will ſhortly after viſite him; and then will that marquiſat be vtterly ruined.

The duke of Alcala is arriued at Genoua, with commiſſion to render obedience to the pope, in the quality of an extraordinary ambaſſador; and it is ſayd, that he hath likewiſe *dictatoriam poteſtatem*, to command all the miniſters and creatures of the king of Spayne in Italye, whatſoeuer he ſhall judge to conduce to the ſeruice of that crowne, without ſending into Spayne for any newe directions or inſtructions. Since his arriuall the Spanyards and Genoeſi haue made a great noyſe, as if he were able to giue the lawe vnto all Italye. And at Milan they do brage, that he hath giuen them leaue to driue the duke of Sauoye out of Piedmont, and not to ſpare him for being the kings kinſman: but there is a prouerbe of their owne, which doth ſay, that *tra dicho & heeho es muy gran trecho*; and I do not find, that the duke of Sauoye is much afrighted with theſe rodomontados; for he doth goe on couragiouſly; and hauing the laſt weeke loſt his principal ſecretary, ſigniore Crotti, who was killed with the ſhot of a muſquet at Stelliano, hard by his maſter, the duke did reuenge his death with cutting in pieces all the Spanyards that he found there, without taking any to mercye.

The Venetians are a little troubled with the daily menaces of the emperor, who doth theaten to ſend Maradas with an army into Friuli. Wherevppon they haue deputed a principall ſenator to reſide in the quality of proueditor at Monfalcon, and they are dayly ſending trouppes of Albaneſi towards that confine, to preuent a ſurpriſe, and prouiding likewiſe to arme ſtrongly by ſea. Since the arriual of the ordinary of Lyons, they haue beene much comforted; for by his being commanded to paſſe by the Valtelina, and not to touch any part of the king of Spayns dominions, and his bringing hither a proclamation, wherein all future commerce betwixt France and Spayne is forbidden, and the goods of Spanyards and Genoeſi ſequeſtred through all that kingdome, they do ſuppoſe, that an open rupture will inſue ere long; and that then the Spanyards and Auſtriaci will haue ſo much to do in other places, that they will let theſe ſeigniori reſt in peace. Beſyds, the comming of the king of Denmarke into Germany doth put life into them, and they are not out of hope, that Gabor will take his aduantage of this fauorable conjuncture; but they do enquire after our fleete with ſuch paſſionate deuotion, as if therein did conſiſt their *unica ſalus*.

HERE is arriued into this towne Don Chriſtophero Beneuido di Beneuento, to reſide in the quality of an ordinary ambaſſador for the king of Spayne. When he hath audience, your lordſhip ſhall know what face he doth put on, and how he is entertayned.

THE laſt that I had from your lordſhip, were dated the $\frac{1}{11}$. of Aprill, and my laſt unto you were of the 17th of Maye, *ſtilo novo*. Our mariage with France was perfected uppon the 11th of May, at Paris. Our newe queene is now in England, and I ſuppoſe, that ſhee was crowned with our king, uppon the 29th of Maye, *ſtilo novo*. Here incloſed your lordſhip ſhall receaue relations of what hath paſſed in Liguria ſince the writing of my laſt, and a pacquet from the count de la Tour. A little helpe from Gabor would do much good, and I hope, that ſhortly wee heare ſome newes of his ſtirring. God Almighty bleſſe and proſper your lordſhip in all your proceedings; as euer prayeth, in your behalfe,

Venice, 3. June, 1625.
ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt faithfull poore frend to command,

I. WAKE.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

THOUGH ill newes flye faſt enough, yet your lordſhip ſhall haue them from me, as well as good.

BREDA was rendred on Thurſday laſt, vpon as honorable termes as could be demanded; the marquis Spinola having graunted the governour and garriſon thereof the fruition of as ample conditions, as ever were given by any accord heretofore made for the rendring of any towne or fortreſſe: and it may eaſily appeare, by one article of the capitulation, they had what could be deſired, being permitted to carrye out with them 4 demy-canons, and 2 morters, with cariages, munition, and all things elſe therto belonging.

THE ſame day the towne was rendered, the ſecond perſon who had the conduct of the attempt was lately made for the ſaving of that place, (the earle of Oxford) ended his lyfe in this towne, after a fortnights ſicknes of a feaver he brought from the camp; and is very much lamented, as well by ſtrangers, as his owne countreymen, not onely for the courage he ſhewed vpon all occaſions, but eſpecially in this late exploict; becauſe it was all hath bene done here, in a manner, ſince the expiration of the truce; and therfore, in a tyme of ſo much ydlenes, the more remarquable.

COUNT Mansfelt paſt the Maze with his army at Graue on Thurſday laſt, and intends to croſſe the Rhyne at Skinck-ſconce: meane while his army ſuffers very much betwixt thoſe two rivers, for want of victualls, money, or other neceſſaryes; but his hope is, that when he is on the other ſide of the Rhyne, he will meete with better treatment, and have commodity to relieue his neceſſityes.

THE marquis Spinola, having reſolved of ſending Don Gonzales de Cordoua with 6000 foote, and 2000 horſe, into Italy, and the like number, under the conduct of count Henry Vandenbergh, after Mansfelt, is now buſied in ſlighting his workes about Breda; which are of ſuch an extent and circuit, that a long tyme muſt be had to effect that worke; and when it is ended, the remainder of his army will not be able to vndertake any thing of moment.

THE prince of Orange remaynes ſtill at Walwick with his troopes, wayting vpon ſuch occaſions as may be preſented, to recover the reputation, which the taking

1625. of Breda drawes with it. And as any thing ſhall ſucceede worthy your lordſhips knowledge, I will advertiſe it with the ſooneſt.

MEANE while reſt, as euer,

Hagh, the 9th of June,
1625. ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionatly, to doe you ſeruice,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

To the Archbiſhop of CANTERBURY.

[The former Part of this Letter, the Subſtance whereof is contained in the next, is therefore omitted.]

——YOUR graces abundant letter hath made mee rich in the knowledge of many affayres: yett in one particular it hath troubled mee, doubting howe my operations with Bethlem Gabor may bee enterpreted; when, it ſeemes, a faire ouerture, to the ſame effect, hath bene reiected. *Jactæ ſunt aleæ.* I vnderſtand my ſelfe to haue good warrant; and I am perſwaded, before much noyſe thereof, (if at leaſt there bee any faith in him) hee will haue paſſed the Rubicon; and then, howeuer the councells wilbee approued, I knowe the iſſue and fruict wilbee found neceſſary and proffitable. Your grace vouchſafe mee the patience to diſpute the queſtion: That his majeſtie made ſcruple to maynteyne any oppoſition, by the houſe of Ragouill, did agree with the piety and wiſedome of ſo good a king, not to nouriſh any diſtemper by a ſubiect, againſt his owne prince: but why Gabor ſhould bee refuſed, is beyond my capacity, either in rule or example; ſeeing, that hee is the moſt able and moſt neceſſary inſtrument of diuerſion, is without all contradiction. Gabor is a free prince to us, in our conſideration of him, and in his owne eſtimation of himſelfe; and though hee pay tribute to the grand ſignor, hee is not therefore a ſubiect; and hee vſeth formality to this ſtate, not as a marke of ſeruitude, but for his aduantage. The emperour in that quality treates, makes peace, and would make league with him, *tanquam ſui juris*, without any ſcruple of diſparagement, *dum ſit utile.* I knowe the houſe of Auſtria courts him more then any elector of Germany, perhaps to vndoe him; and that is a confeſſion where their wall is weakeſt. But if the ſcandall of the Turks breed this tenderneſs, I haue often made it manifeſt, hee hath no will to giue them one foote of ground, nor to vſe their ayds, but as a countenance and retraict, in the various euents of warre. And if nothing can bee tranſacted in this world without ſome truſt, is it not more congruous to truſt a prince ſo conſtantly profeſſing our religion? The nature of his warre is not dangerous, to conquer and hold any thing; but rather of incurſions, that will enforce the duke of Bauare to looke back to ſaue his corne and houſes from fire; and the frontire townes of Hungary are all ſtrong, meate for the cannon. Gabor will not looſe his tyme vpon any that will not open to him; butt his marches are ſwift, and hee wilbee before the gates of Vienna or Prague, ſooner then count Mansfield can moue into the Palatinate. There is another conſideration of thrift, that hee can raiſe, pay, or content, 20000 horſe with the charge of 3000, raiſed and armed according to our diſcipline. And, laſtly, if nothing can preuaile to make him bee thought worthy the name of a confederate, (though he aſpire no other honor thereby, then what is common and conſequent to euery one that is comprehended in the proteſtant vnion) yett hee may bee accepted to ſerue for pay. If wee looke into hiſtory, great and wiſe ſtates, ſuch as wee feare to ſcandalize, haue, in their neceſſityes, ſought the Turks directly: as Francis the firſt, of France; the houſe of Aragon, in Naples; yea, his holyneſs of Rome, ſometyme; and the ſtate of Venice, at this preſent. It is aſwell an honeſt rule in warre, as a politicque, *Cuius finis eſt bonus, ipſum quoque bonum et iuſtum eſt; & iniquitas partis adverſæ* makes many things iuſt in their oppoſition, that are not ſo in themſelues; and therefore it is concluded, *Arma tenenti omnia dat, qui iuſta negat.* And my refuge is, the French king hath thought it no ſcorne, to ſend a gentleman to Gabor, to ſeeke that which was offered vs; and I doubt not but there a treaty will proceed, that may ſerue the generall ends. This buſines hath bene much canuaſſed here, and the emperour hath vſed all arts to wynne or to ſeperate the prince of Tranſiluania, and to renewe his peace with this ſtate, which hath bene ſtrongly oppoſed by all the reſident ambaſſadors. And notwithſtanding Gabor hath made cleare demonſtration of the vnſeaſonableneſs thereof, and that the houſe of Auſtria is buſied in many places, ſo that it were more wiſedome to attend the euent of theſe troubles, then to giue them any encouragement and breath, by aſſurance of quiett on this ſide; yett ſo litle expectation and ſatisfaction they haue conceiued by his motions the laſt yeares, when hee was left alone in the quarrell, and the emperours gold hath wrought ſo cordially with corrupt miniſters, to whom the treaty was referred, that the commiſſioners haue agreed, contrary to all expectation; the Imperialls yielding, and giuing ouer all pretences and claymes. The ſumme is, *Chi tien, tiene.* For the reſt, all things are remitted to former treatyes; only one article is inſerted newe, That preſently two greate ambaſſadors ſhalbee mutually diſpatcht to ratify this peace, which was procured by the Imperialls for oſtentation, to publiſh, and therby to threaten his other oppoſites, that hee hath made all ſafe at the back dore: and this is an vſuall pollicy, which, at this tyme, will too much aduantage them. And though the vizier ſeeme to diſapproue this concluſion, which muſt take life from a confirmation here, blaming the baſſa of Buda for miſvnderſtanding his orders, and profeſſing to diſauow the treaty; yet I beleeue him not, the buſineſs beeing ſo farre aduanced, and the councell concurring with the generall ſenſe of the miniſters of this port; conformable to an old axiom of this empire, That whenſoeuer they had warrs with the Perſian, they were content to make vpp all breaches in Chriſtendome, becauſe they can open them againe at their pleaſure. I am perſwaded, the treaty will take effect. In fewe dayes wee ſhall knowe the certeynty, and bee freed out of this labyrinth of contradictions; for there was neuer any buſineſs handled more falſly, nor like themſelues. In Gabor yett remaynes ſome hope, and if hee bee ſyncere, of which hee makes in this court all demonſtration, (and his diſſimulations are deeper then the ſea, if hee deceiue vs) this peace will not ſo much aduantage the emperour, as hee expects, and perhaps turne Gabor to better account: for it will take from him that ſcandall, that hee makes the warre as a vaſſall to the grand ſignor; and his miniſters here make ſhowe to labour, that hee may not bee tyed by the treaty, but left at liberty to his owne quarrells, as prince of Tranſiluania; hauing made a proteſt to the vizier, that their maſter hath performed his duty, and ſhowed his faith to the grand ſignor, by his councell, and asking leaue, before hee vndertooke any action, that might bee contrary to the purpoſes of this ſtate; but if they would neither accept it, nor creditt him, but bee willfully blynd in ſo cleare an opportunity, that hee was reſolued not to looſe it, but to ioyne with ſuch frends, as might ſecure him, and his eſtates. And if there bee no great change in his thoughts, which yet are not diſcouered here, hee hath great hope, by meanes of the French king, to bee taken into better conſideration in Chriſtendome; and perhapps the Turks wilbee content, that while they reſt vnder the ſhadowe of a peace, that Gabor may vexe, and keepe the emperour poore: but if now againe he bee ſlighted, and not countenanced and encouraged by ſome league, or ſome allowance, the authors of that councell will enforce him againſt his naturall inclynation, who would not bee ſhutt vpp betweene two walls, to become wholy imperiall; and make him, of a neceſſary frend, *per ſdegno*, a daungerous enemy: and by that meanes, the emperour wilbee wholly ſett at liberty, to follow his deſſignes in the Lower Germany. If your grace deſire to vnderſtand the whole proceſs of this negotiation, you may bee pleaſed to procure from my lord Conwey, my 3 laſt diſpatches, from the 5th of May to this date, written, for more ſecurity, in cyphar; which conteyne the proceeding of the ambaſſador of Gabor in this port: and I doubt not, your grace will conclude, that it had bene moſt neceſſary to haue embraced the occaſion; and if it bee offered againe, that you will countenance the councell, by your graue authority. If any reſolution ſhould bee taken, to ratify or diſapproue theſe articles, and newe treaty, before the diſpatch of this ordinary, your grace ſhall likewiſe find it in my letters to the ſecretary; which, I make no queſtion, you may command. 1625.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{9}{19}$.
June, 1625.

Relations of TURKISH *Aſſayres.*

THIS climate affoords us yet litle matter of relation, much of coniecture: the Perſian prepares to continue the inuaſion, and the vizier to oppoſe him. All the ſouldioury are departed toward the camp, but I think they will nott meete, but warre by diuerſion. Abaſſa hath gotten ſome creditt in this court, and they eaſily apprehend all occaſion to beleeue his reconciliation. One of the chiefe commanders in the Perſian army ſent to Abaſſa, to perſwade him to deliuer Arzrum, his gouernment, to the ſha; which hee ſeemingly accepted, and traynd him on, with 8000 men, to take the poſſeſſion; when in the meane tyme he drewe together his troopes, and ſodaynly ſent them, under the conduct of a prince of *Circaſſia, and ſett vpon them, that ſuſpected no treaſon, routed them, and ſlewe 1000, whoſe heads hee diuided for preſents hither, and to the campe; and now hee is proclaymed the beſt ſubiect to the grand ſignor, and named to bee vizier. But this is not ſo greate an aſſurance of him, howſoeuer they glory in it, as that it wilbee ſafe to truſt him; for hee went not in perſon, nor would come out of his ſtrength, though commanded to drawe into the field, to aſſiſt in the generall ſeruice, excuſing himſelfe upon the neceſſity of defending the frontire. Neither could hee refuſe to ſend ſome of his followers to this exployt, beeing urged therunto by his capteynes, without diſcouering himſelfe too ſoone; his reſolution undoubtedly beeing, that while theſe two greate oppoſites ſtriue for the whole, hee will keepe a part of Aſya, and his owne head; knowing hee can make his peace, with the ſurrender to the conquerour, at pleaſure.

*Georgia

BUT from thoſe parts are not the greateſt, nor the neareſt feares: the prince of Tartars, hauing made peace with the Poles, and taken the Coſſacks into his fellowſhipp, makes ſhowe of ſome deſſigne agaynſt this ſtate; and the people are uery indifferent, many enclyned to him. The Coſſacks, with 300 frigats, haue croſſed the Black-ſea, ſackt and burnt the ſuburbs of Trapiſond, and all the adioyning coaſts; and are retired, and receiued into the port of Ghioſleue, belonging to the Tartars; which augmenteth the iealoſy, that they will unite.

A GALLY hath bene ſent out toward Caffa, to diſcouer the countenance of the Tartars; but the baſſa aduiſed the capteyne, not to aduenture himſelfe on land, and hee is returned with much uncerteynty. Since, there is come a report, that the Tartars and Coſſacks haue ſome deſſigne upon Caffa, the chiefe ſeate and port of the Euxine. Wherupon the capteyns baſſa, hauing drawne all the gallyes of the Archipelago hither, who may number 60 of all ſorts, is ſodaynly commanded into that ſea, with all the force that this citty can make; and the expectation of his deſigne is uarious, and the ſucceſs therof doubtfull: for it is ſuſpitious, the Tartar will proue an open enemy, and reported, That if the winter had not bene ſo mild, and the Danuby therby open, ſo that hee could not paſs his horſe, it had not bene now in ſuſpence; his brother being come downe with a greate army, which if hee paſs upon the yce, being theire tyme to make the warre, and the ſeaſon wherin theſe people will not bee drawne into the field, ther is nothing to ſtopp them from the ports of this citty. Hereby the Mediterran is expoſed, and left without any guard, unleſs they truſt to the forces of Tunes and Algier, and to the gallyes of Biſerte; whome, out of queſtion, they nouriſh purpoſly for their defence, though, in reſpect of trade, to their greate loſſe: or els they are confident, that the armados of Spaine, Naples, and Sicily, that only can offend them, are buſied in preſeruing the idoll gold of Genoua, which hath drawne the French cannon to ſacrifice before it.

THERE hath lately a litle rebell appeared in Natolia, one Janet Ogli, a ſimple Spahee, not aboue 24 yeares of age, dwelling in the playnes of Tirria; who, under the couler of reformation, or *il bien public*, came downe to Smirna with 10000 followers. The citty, amazed, ſent hither for ſuccours; but receiued an anſwere, as cold as their meanes to helpe them. The Chriſtians fledd to their ſhipps by chance in the port, the gouernour to the caſtle; but, it ſeemes, hee had priuate quarrells with ſome great men in the towne, whoſe faction ſent out 4000 ſhott, to keepe a paſſage; who being beaten, hee came before the citty, and executed his will, beheaded two caddees, puniſhed diuers inſolent ſouldiours, placed and diſplaced the officers; and proclayming peace in the grand ſignor's name, offending no priuate man, nor doing any ſpoyle, but giuing a particular protection to the conſulls, and promiſing them, in their quarrell, if they were oppreſſed, to retorne with his rodd of correction, he departed to his owne home without any further trouble. The opperation of his medicine hath proued wholſome, though it appeared dangerous. Hee pretended to haue order from the ſtate, a diſorderly way; but I cannot diſcouer ſo much here, but that they rather conniue, then approue this rude execution of juſtice; *illi meruere; ſed quis te judicem conſtituit?* fearing by any rough way, to thruſt him into open rebellion.

YOUR lordſhip hath the platforme of more newes; which, as it growes, I will not faile to ſend you. And ſo, refuging to your lordſhips fauor and protection, I reſt, &c.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{12}{22}$.
June, 1625.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My very good Lord,

CONCERNING the publique, I haue little to tell your lordſhip, beſides that I writ vnto you in my laſt of the 3. of June; onely, here incloſed, I ſend you another relation, to be added to that of the prince of Piedmonts progreſſe: his next entrepriſe will be Sauona, which place he doth intend now to inueſt both by land and ſea, being prouided of ſhips and gallyes ſufficient for that entrepriſe. The duke of Sauoye and the conſtable haue reſolued to giue ouer the entrepriſe of Genoua for a tyme; and hauing retyred their ſupernumerary canon and ammunition into Gauye, and well preſidiated all the paſſages, their purpoſe was to retyre towards Aſti. The reaſons of this reſolution are theſe:

FIRST, The duke of Sauoye was aduertiſed, that the duke of Feria had a purpoſe to make a ſtrong incurſion vppon the plat campaigne of Piedmont; and that he had made prouiſion of ſithes and cicles, to cut downe all the graſſe and corne before harueſt; that ſo he might famiſh the armye of Sauoye in the mountaynes of Genoua, where there is no prouiſion, but what doth come from Piedmont. To preuent this inconueniency, and to ſaue his country from vtter deſolation, he hath thought it fit to draw vp towards Aſti, with his army, and to obſerue a little the proceedings of the duke of Feria.

SECONDLY, It is certainely knowen, that the duke of Feria hath expreſſe order out of Spayne, not to hazard a battaile vppon any tearmes; but to aſſiſt the Genoeſi as farre as he can, without aduenturing vppon any perilous incounter. This being knowen vnto the duke of Sauoye and the conſtable, they haue thought it fit to take their aduantage; and do ſuppoſe, that they may haue a good bargaine in aſſayling a generall, who hath commiſſion not to fight; and therevppon they haue reſolued to ſet vppon the ſtate of Milan, where they ſhall haue ſome aduantages of conſideration.

THIRDLY and laſtly, One of the principall motiues of this reſolution is a deſyre they haue to draw in the Venetians into the dance: for whereas hitherto this ſtate hath kept itſelfe from hauing part in any entrepriſe againſt the Genoeſi, now, as ſoone as the French and Sauoyard armyes do enter vppon any part of the ſtate of Milan, they muſt, by expreſſe capitulation, enter likewiſe vppon that part of the ſtate of Milan, which doth confine with their dominions. Wee ſhall ſee uery ſhortly, which way the ſtorme will fall; and if theſe ſeigniori be put to it, I am perſwaded, they will really performe what they haue promiſed: for they are ſtrong enough to make ſuch a diuerſion, and they do prouide to arme potently by ſea, that in caſe the Spanyards or Imperialiſts ſhall attempt any thing againſt them *in terra ferma*, they may haue their reuenge vppon Apulia and Calabria, which, being open to their ſea, and vnfortifyed, will eaſily be expoſed to any ſudaine inuaſion.

THE Valtelina doth afford no good newſe; for the marquis di Coeuures, who hath beene at a pauſe a long tyme, hauing lately aduentured to ſet vppon Noua, (which is in the ſtate of Milan) hath beene repulſed with the loſſe of fifty men at the leaſt, and 200 hurt. The fault is layde vppon emulation betwixt monſieur de Vaubecourt, and thoſe of the regiment of Normandye; but the marquis doth ſuffer a little in his reputation, although it is thought he will ſhortly regayne it.

2625. THE Spaniſh ambaſſador, who arriued here the laſt weeke, hath not yet made his entry, nor taken any howſe; and therfore nothing can be ſayde of him, vntill he haue his audience.

I DO againe returne unto your lordſhip harty thancks for your laſt of the $\frac{16}{26}$. of Aprill; and as you haue begunne there with the ambaſſador of Tranſiluania, ſo wee are prouiding here to ſecond you; and I am drawing ſome inſtructions for one who is to goe to him from the count de la Tour.

I HAUE nothing elſe to adde unto my laſt of the 3. of June; and therfore here I will make bold to kiſſe the hands of your fayre lady, and euer reſt

Venice, 10 June, 1625.
ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate, to do you ſeruice,

I. WAKE.

To Sir EDWARD CONWAY.

Right Honorable,

BY the laſt ordinary, I receiued newes ſadd enough to ſilence mee for a fewe dayes: *ingentes ſtupent.* My teares and ſorro wes will come too late, and perhapps vnſeaſonably, when his ſonne, our Northerne ſunne, by whoſe glorious riſing *nox nulla ſequuta eſt,* wilbee ſo high in our horiſon, that the beames of his majeſtie will haue dryed vpp the vniuerſall dewe fallen vpon his kingdomes. Yet, ſeeing there is a ſeaſon allowed to euery mans griefe, and that wee liue in ſo happy dayes, where it is lawfull for honeſt men, for ſo good a king, *ut cuique libitum, flere*; and that they are not the worſt ſeruants to a newe maſter, that loued faithfully the old; I alſo ſhall haue leaue, *non ignavo queſtu defunctum proſequi.* I purpoſe not to make his funerall oration, but to tell your lordſhip, what impreſſion the aduiſe of the death of ſo great a prince, to whom Europe did owe the bleſſing of her peace, did worke in this vtmoſt corner thereof. *Nemo adulatur mortuos:* but this relation is due to his honor, and cannot bee buried with him without robbery. When I acquainted the ambaſſadors reſident with that which had before filled their hearts with ſorrowe, they brake out into ſo abundant weeping, eſpecially the French, and to ſo vehement expreſſions of griefe, and celebration of his glorious vertues, as if euery one had loſt a prince, a father, or whatſoeuer could bee deareſt. When this newes came lower, among the chriſtian nations liuing here, *idem omnium gemitus, neque diſcerneres Anglos, alienos, ſubditorum, extraneorumve planctus.* Only herein was the difference from that vniuerſall mourning in Rome: there was no deſperation, no crye, *Concidiſſe rempublicam, nihil ſpei reliquum.* All men alike applyed to themſelues the conſolation, that hee had left vs a king, ſo enſtructed and ſeaſoned in his ſchoole of virtues and wiſedome, that though a phœnix was dead, the race was immortall; and that Eliahs ſpiritt would bee doubled vpon Eliſha. And thus our ſorrowes were conuerted into prayers, for the long, proſperous and happy raigne of his majeſtie.

WHEN I ſawe this inclynation, I could not omitt to doe ſomwhat extraordinary, at leaſt here, to the honor of my maſter: I ſent all the ambaſſadors blacks, our owne nation willingly taking the habitt of mourning; and though a charge aboue my ability, I will ſpare nothing that may expreſſe my laſt duty to his bleſſed memory.

THE vizier, in the name of the grand ſignor, and all the miniſters of this ſtate, (a ciuility and honor neuer formerly vſed to any chriſtian prince) ſent an aga, to condole the generall loſſe, and to congratulate the aſcention of his majeſtie, which wilbee expreſſed by the grand ſignors letters, with offer of the antient amity, by the firſt occaſion; and was deliuered in as honorable and reſpectfull termes, as if it had come from the greateſt maſter of art of ceremonyes.

TO leaue a ſadd theame, and to returne to buſineſs: Since the diſpatch of my laſt here incloſed, which brings the demands of the imperiall commiſſioners, wherein is to be obſerued an inſinuation of a longer peace, and a kind of begging thereof, and the aduiſe of Gabor vpon them, which wee thought had vtterly quenched the affections of the baſſa of Buda, to renewe the terme, and to tye the hands of the prince of Tranſiluania; it hath fallen out, that corruption of gold hath wrought more effectually with him, then all other conſiderations; and hee hath ſent his kinſman with the aduiſe of concluſion of peace, made or prolonged, wherein the Imperialls haue yielded, and renounced all pretences. The ſumme is, 1625. *Chi tien, tiene:* for the reſt, all things are referred to former treatyes, only one article added newe, That preſently two great ambaſſadors ſhould bee mutually diſpatched, to ratify this treaty, which was procured by the commiſſioners of the emperour for oſtentation, and to publiſh, and thereby to threaten his other oppoſites, that hee hath made all ſafe at this back dore: butt withall, it confeſſeth both their weakeneſs, and the old opinion, that the houſe of Auſtria is more ambitious to oppreſſe their chriſtian neighbours, then to oppoſe the common enemy. Gabor hath made cleare demonſtrations of his auerſion to this concluſion, and his diſſimulations are deeper then the ſea, if hee deceiue vs; for his miniſters doe labour that it may not bee confirmed, or at leaſt that hee may bee left free to his owne quarrells, as prince of Tranſiluania. And they haue made a proteſt, that hee hath done his duty, by faithfull councell; but if hee neither haue creditt, nor the viziers will ſee the opportunity, that hee was reſolued not to looſe it, but to ioyne with his frends againſt them, in whoſe peace hee had no ſecurity: and if there bee no great change in his thoughts, which wee cannott here diſcouer, whatſoeuer the councell of this ſtate ſhalbee, hee may paſſe the Rubicon, before hee receiue any countermand. And there doth not appeare to mee any great doubt, that hee ſhalbee reſtreyned; for the vizier hath vtterly refuſed the ratification, both to the ambaſſadors, and to the emperours agent, to his extreame confuſion, which only can giue life to the treaty, which elſe is a ſimple communication; blaming the baſſa of Buda for miſvnderſtanding his orders, and profeſſing, that they hauing peace with the emperour, the grand ſignor will maynteyne it to the expiration of the tyme, which yet dureth 18 moneths: then if the emperour deſire peace, they will hearken vnto him, vpon ſuch conditions as ſhall conforme with the eſtate of their affaires; but before, they would make no agreement, as beeing ſuperfluous. This is the anſwere giuen, both to the baſſa of Buda, and to the miniſters of Gabor; to which the vizier hath added, that the baſſas upon the frontire ſhall drawe their forces to Peſt, according to the firſt order, to ſhowe their confines armed; and that Gabor ſhall renownce all intelligence with the emperour, and vſe euery occaſion for the help of his frends, and the generall good. The agents of the prince haue vrged to haue this commiſſion in writing, which is promiſed; but ſhall bee giuen warily, to auoyd a preſent breach begunne on their parts, for which they are not ready.

WHAT I can collect out of theſe darke and myſteriall proceedings, is, that the vizier is perplexed betweene two affections, loath to giue occaſion to the emperour, and as loath that Gabor ſhould looſe it: and ſeeing a treaty is ſo farre aduanced, and that the deſire of peace concurrs with the generall ſenſe of many great miniſters of this ſtate, conformable to an old rule of this empire, That whenſoeuer they haue warre with the Perſian, they are content to make vpp all other breaches, hee will not aduenture himſelfe to bee the author of any warre; but conſidering that there is no great feare, while the emperour is ſo buſied in other parts, of any offence from that ſide, hee is content, by an vnderhand way, that this ſtate may at pleaſure diſauowe and excuſe, that Gabor ſhall take his tyme, to vexe and keepe the Imperialls lowe, and perhapps to ſnatch ſomwhat from them, working vpon the aduantage of the occaſions, and deferring any concluſion of newe peace, to take or leaue it, as the ſucceſſe of the other warrs in Germany ſhall councell them: in the meane tyme to diſſemble with all, leauing the lions ſkynne to march in the foxes.

THIS beeing the ſubſtance of what is done, I will preſume to deliuer ſome opinion. I am perſwaded, that the vizier really will not ratify the peace, but lett Gabor looſe to take any aduantage; and am confident, hee wilbee in armes, and that ſyncerely he doth offer himſelfe to partake in the generall quarrell, wherein hee is not without aymes and ambitions of his owne; and that this retyring of the grand ſignor from any declaration, will turne him better to account diuers wayes; for it will take off the ſcandall, that he makes the warre as a vaſſall of the grand ſignor, and the proffitt of it will redound wholly to himſelfe, where the Turks can pretend no ſhare in that, in which they aſſiſted not; and that hee ſeekes the continuance of his protection, as cunningly as they giue it, and with diuers ends; theirs, in hope to aduance by him; his, only to haue a ſafe retraict in the various euents of warre. *Proin agendum audendumque eſt*, obſeruing the rule, *opportunos magnis conatibus tranſitus rerum:* for if now againe Gabor bee ſlighted, and not encouraged by ſome countenance,

1625. the authors of the councell (*ſaluo megliore giuditio*) will enforce him to become wholly imperiall, and make him, *per ſdegno*, of a neceſſary frend, a dangerous enemy. Theſe lucubrations beeing the fruict of my zeale to his majeſties ſeruice, your honor wilbee pleaſed to preſent vnder your protection: in which, and his gracious interpretation, I will reſt ſafe and ſecure.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{13}{23}$.
June, 1625.

Your Honors humble ſeruant.

To my Lord Archbiſhop of CANTERBURY.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

IN the affaires of this empire there is no change ſo greate, nor matter of addition, that may excuſe mee for bringing your grace newe trouble, only the encreaſe of the wrath of God againſt this citty, by the ſickneſs which beginns to rage, and hath driuen mee into ſanctuary to a monaſtery, lent mee by the patriarch, by a retyred life to auoyd the contagion. I expect him here within fewe dayes, to deliuer your graces remembrance of him. And finding, in the concluſion of your graces letter, a purpoſe to write to him, I will preſume to become a ſuitor, that you will bee pleaſed to doe it; and therein, if you haue receiued his letters ſent by my conueyance, to take knowledge of them, and of his many fauours and courteſyes to mee. Your grace ſhall doe mee ſome aduantage, and enable mee therby to doe more in my purpoſe of collecting Greeke authors, that are loſt to vs, and not in print; of which the patriarch is able richly to ſtore England, and hath thereunto a good inclynation. I haue an old manuſcript of the ſeauen firſt councells in my poſſeſſion, but not yett myne owne, lent mee by him, to compare with the edition of Bynius, who pretends to haue taken his from that very copy in the Arabicque tongue, the booke hauing antiently belonged to the patriarchs of Alexandria, and from thence brought, as a great jewell, by Cyrillus. All I can yett find is, that Bynny hath left out 4 canons; what hee hath altered, is more ſuſpitious, the whole number beeing 84, with the ſubſcription of the biſhopps in their owne order, confuſed by Bynny. I haue begunne to deale playnly with the patriarch, who hath made a great collection, that his old books rott and ruſt by him, among ignorant Greeks, that neuer will vnderſtand, nor make vſe of them; that in right they belong to the church of God, that will publiſh them; that they are weapons fitt for champions, and not for colloyres. I find hee ſcarſe knowes the names of many, I am ſure, not their contents, nor the reputation of their authors; many hiſtories, eccleſiaſticall and ciuill, that may bee great lights vnto vs of the darker tymes; and haue motioned to make an exchange, and to furniſh him with a compleate library of all claſſique authors, and bodyes of learning, which the Greek church haue not, which wilbee of vſe to him, and his ſucceſſors, to leaue to his ſea, from whence thoſe learnings may bee drawne, of which they are nowe wholly ignorant, in exchange of ſuch of his which doe no good, beeing buried in obſcurity. Hee hath promiſed to hearken vnto mee, and to beſtowe ſome vpon the libraryes of England; and others hee purpoſeth to other places of Chriſtendome; but my ambition is to keepe them together.

THEREFORE, if your grace will giue mee encouragement, and by his majeſtie, or ſome other able meanes, make mee prouiſion to trade for this rich merchandiſe, I make no queſtion but to giue you a good retorne; and to direct mee herein, your graces chapleynes will take the paynes to ſend mee a catalogue of ſuch authors as are mentioned in any bibliothecque, and are not extant: it is very likely, from hence they may bee ſupplyed; for here are great numbers that none of vs knowe, and my judgment is belowe this worke. I knowe doctor Goade is able to enſtruct mee in two howers, for my ſearch for many moneths.——

[The Contents of the reſt of this may be ſeen in the following Letter.]

To Sir EDWARD CONWAY.

Right Honorable,

I MUST change my old theame of the treatyes in the border of Hungarye, which yet reſts unratifyed and uncerteyne, the conſtancy of the vizier beeing battered with dayly guifts, and the full reſolution of Gabor depending from France, to take in hand a new of much more conſequence. It ſeemes, though the Imperialls obteyne their deſires in that peace, yet the game is not ſure, nor theire ends without impediments, if Spaine alſo bee not ſett at the ſame libertye; to which end there is dayly here expected (in name an ambaſſador, but, in power not much leſs) a gentleman, ſent from Naples, landed at Raguſa, 28 dayes ſince, with inſtructions to make ouerture of a peace in the behalfe of the kyng of Spayne: hee comes armed, and is reported to prepare his welcome with greate preſents, and a power of mony, with order to guild ouer all his propoſitions, that they may be eaſely ſwallowed: what they are, I yet know not, but the baſis, to make peace, and to perſwade this ſtate, with the Auſtrians, as an eaſy woorke, to diuide the world. The tyme wherin this offer is begunn, may giue theſe people light enough to diſcouer the deceipt, and that the Spaniard doth only purpoſe to enterteyne them with guifts and treatyes, untill he bee diſengaged from his other troubles; and there ſhalbe nothing omitted to unmaske the falſhood; but the odds of weapon is dangerous, and the reſolution is taken, what cannot be woonne by reaſon, to buy with mony. Theſe are the glorious catholicque rules, neuer to make any amity with infidells, except to haue the leyſure to roote out heriticques; and this ſhould open our eyes: it threatens ſomwhat ſome where elſe, that the emperor and the king of Spayne, at one inſtant, ſeeke ſo hottly, and at any prodigalitye of honor and expence, a peace with thoſe their ancient profeſſed enemyes, whoſe neighborhood and terror kept them in ſome bounds from ouer-running the bancks preſcribed them. The vizier, and other miniſters of this empire, profeſs they will not harken unto him, and that they know *fidem Hiſpanicam*; but yet they deſire to ſee his preſents, and to finger them; whoſe operation I only feare. If this meſſenger be well receiued, an ambaſſador from Spayne is ready, *cum plena potentia*, to ſecond him. Your honor will in your wiſdome weigh the conſequence, and enforme his majeſtie, and procure mee directions which way to diſpoſe my ſeruice. Wee muſt angle with the ſame golden hooke, and I haue intimated to his grace my lord of Buckingham the ſhorteſt and eaſyeſt way to be furniſhed by St. Marke, whoſe dangers and feares are next the dore.

By this peace, if the Spaniard obteyne yt, his gallyes wilbe free for any attempt in the gulfe of Venice; his gariſons in Calabria, Sicily, Sardignia, and the ſea coaſt, at liberty for any ſeruice in Italye; it may bee accounted to ſpare the chardge of 20000 men, which, turned any other way, wilbe of greate importance. I aduiſed his majeſtie of this practice, a yeare paſt; but the true way to preuent it was then omitted: it will aske tyme to bring to concluſion, and ſhall not want ſuch croſſes as reaſon will offer to us. When hee is arriued, and hath begunne his negotiation, I ſhalbe able to giue his majeſtie and your honor a more certeyne account. In the meane tyme, I beſeech you, lett it bee well conſidered in England.

My owne ſutes to your honor are in their right place, when they are laſt; and becauſe my wife hath preſumed ſo much, to enforme her owne caſe to your lordſhip, I will only aske both our pardons, and lay the fault vpon neceſſitye; that if this penſion bee taken from mee, I muſt ſtill hold this plow, or till in ſome wild vineyard, to liue. I haue ſpent in his majeſties and the publicque ſeruice, of my owne, in this imployment, aboue 1000 *l.* in many former, more then I am now woorth, and neuer receued one penny from his majeſties coffers.

I am bold to ſay, I ſerue him here with honor; and if hee pleaſe to command mee, I doubt not I might with ſome profitt. I cannot then diſpayre, inſteed of recompence, nor beleeue, that the little I haue, by his bleſſed fathers bountye, ſhalbe taken from mee. My ſute to your honor is only to ſpeake for my poore wife, to enforme our eſtate to his majeſtie, if there bee any feare of reducing of penſions; and to put his grace the duke of Buckingham in mynd of our humble petition ſent him: but if there bee no cauſe of this our jealoſye, then to forgiue us for the importunitye of the back and belly; for they cryed to us to preuent their wants; and to beſeech the duke to reſerue his fauor for other occaſions. If there bee any other error, that I haue ouerſeene, your lordſhip putt it to my wiues account, who, like a woman, may offend more ſecurely; and accept mee for your ſeruant, according to the truth of that heart that honors you. And ſo I committ your lordſhip to the gratious keeping of our moſt bleſſed God.

Conſtantinople, 30. June,
old ſtile, 1625.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble frend and ſeruant.

From

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My very good Lord,

THE armyes of the league, in theſe parts, haue done ſo little of late, that the contrary party, hauing had tyme to reinforce, hath (togither with the aduantage of reputation purchaſed by the taking of Breda) reſumed courage; and now it will be a hard matter to effect, with a great ſtrength, that which might eaſily haue beene donne, at the beginning, with ſmaller forces. The conneſtable doth ſuffer in the opinion of the worlde, for hauing proceeded ſo coldly; and the excuſe of his beſt frends is hardly admitted, who would couer his cunctation with the greatneſſe of his age; becauſe he did beginne this warre with more viuacity, then he hath ſince purſued it withall. His enemyes haue beene bolde to accuſe him directly of corruption, as if he had taken monny of the Genoeſi to ſpare their towne; which ſuſpition was grounded vppon the ſurpriſe of the count di Tallard, ſonne vnto monſieur d'Auriac, one of the mareſchalls of the campe, who hath beene diſcouered to haue written vnto Genoa all that did paſſe in the army of the league; and their being of the howſe de Bonne, and of the conſtables bloud, malice had a large campe to ſpeake the worſt with freedome: but, by good fortune, an ill incounter hath cleared him of this aſperſion; for as he was paſſing from Gaui to Riualta, a place belonging to the duke of Mantoua, an imbuſcado was layed for him; and when all the trouppes were paſſed, but his owne guardes, which had the rereward, they were furiouſly aſſaulted, and ten, beſides his lieuetenant, killed vppon the place; and had he not beene relieued by the duke of Sauoye, who did diſpatch, in great diligence, the caualerie Sauoyard to ſuccor him, both he and all his trouppes had beene cut in peices. By this accident it is apparent to the world, that he hath no ſeacret intelligence with the contrary party; and in truth, he doth proſecute with ſuch paſſion both the count di Tallard and his father, that it ſhould ſeeme he doth intend, that their exemplary puniſhment ſhall juſtifye his innocency. Now they muſt goe more ſlowly to worke; but it is thought they will likewiſe proceede more ſurely: for as the Spanyards and Genoeſi are greatly renforced, ſo do there dayly come great recrewes vnto the duke of Sauoye and the conneſtable, who do make account very ſhortly to be able both to make head againſt the duke of Feria, and to purſue their deſigne againſt the Genoeſi; which will be no impoſſible matter, if the ſleete do come about in any tyme.

THE duke of Sauoye, to reuenge the affront offered vnto the conneſtable, did put himſelfe in battaile araye in the very place where the Spanyards had aſſalted the conneſtables guardes; but the enemy, inſteed of appearing in the feild, did ſend a trumpet, to excuſe that act; and to let his highnes knowe, that they had no intention to breake peace with the French king, nor with him; and that what had paſſed was donne in their owne defence, and vppon their owne grownde.

THE forces of the king of Spayne, in Lombardy, at this preſent, do amount vnto 30000 men, whereof 10000 are kept at a baye in the Valtelina, and 5000 at the leaſt muſt be left in ſeueral garriſons, ſo that the duke of Feria will not be able to draw into the feilde aboue 15000 men at the moſt. The Genoeſi haue 10000 auxiliaries, beſides the burgheſſes of their towne; and their greateſt aſſurance doth conſiſt in ſea forces, which do arriue to 60 gallies, and ſome fewe galliones. On the other ſide, the duke of Sauoye and the conneſtable haue of their olde army 20000 men, and there are 18000 more comming to them out of France; ſo that when they ſhall haue ſhips to maſter the Liguſtique ſea, they may perhaps haue the better of the game. The Venetians haue 30000 men at this preſent *in terra ferma*, and they do arme likewiſe by ſea very powerfully, ſeeming conſtantly reſolued to purſue the deſignes and capitulations of the league. Perhaps the great pawſe, at which the armes of the league haue ſtood of late, may be recompenſed, ere long, with ſome notable action; for I do find, that the leaguers are reſolued not to ſtand vppon the defenſiue, but to improue tyme, before ſupplyes may be ſent to the Spanyards out of Germany, and the Lowe Countryes.

THE duke of Sauoy and the conneſtable haue fixed their tabernacle betwixt Acqui and Nizza della Paglia, where they haue a body of 10000 foote and 3000 horſe, rather more then leſſe. With this ſtrength, they do make account, that they ſhall be able to make head againſt the duke of Feria, and to hinder him from making any inuaſion vppon Piedmont, or from ſuccoring the Genoeſi. The prince of Piedmont, and the marſchal de Crequy were, vppon the 27. of June, at Spino, an imperiall caſtle, ten myles diſtant from Sauona. They haue with them 18000 foote, and ſome few companyes of horſe; and hauing aſſured their backe, by takeing in of Zuccarello, the diſmanteling of Caſtel-vecchio, and well preſidicating all the paſſages, they do intend to march directly towards Sauona, and to lay ſeige immediately vnto that towne. From Liuorne it is written hither, that 40 ſayle of Engliſh, French, and Dutch ſhips, are arriued at Marſeilles; whereof although wee haue no aduice out of Piedmont, yet it is preſumed, that either they are come, or not far of; becauſe it is not likely, that the league would ingage their army before Sauona, vnleſſe they were ſure to be maſters of the ſea, and to ſtop any ſecourſe that might paſſe that way. The Venetians are ſending the beſt and moſt of their forces towards the confine of Milan, wherewith the duke of Feria might perhaps be a little affrighted, if he were not well perſwaded, that theſe ſeigniori will not vndertake any thing offenſiuely, vntill they be much prouoked: and although it be done to giue ſatisfaction vnto the duke of Sauoy, and the conſtable, yet I ſuppoſe they will reape little benefitt thereby; becauſe the duke of Feria will truſt this ſtate, and not weaken his army by ſending any part thereof this way in contemplation of the Venetian approaches. It is true, that if the Venetians had as much actiuity, as they haue circumſpection, theire neighbours might haue juſt cauſe to be afrayd of them at this preſent; for they are able to draw into the feild 20000 men, leauing all their garriſons well preſidcated; and with that force it would be a very eaſy matter for them to poſſeſſe themſelfes of the Gira d'Adda, which is one of the beſt portions in the dutchy of Milan: but certainely they will not leade the dance; and therfore, vnleſſe the army of Piedmont do make the firſt rupture, it muſt not be expected, that this ſtate will paſſe beyond the bounds of a juſtifiable defence. 1625.

MONSIEUR de Candals is arriued here, and hath an entertaynement for 3000 foote; of which number many are already within the dominions of this ſtate, and the reſt are ſayde to followe. He doth profeſſe a great deuotion to this ſeruice, and doth ſeeme reſolued to ſet vp his reſt here. All that come hither are receaued, and all that offer themſelfes abroade are entertayned; whereby it may playnely appeare, that the intentions of this ſtate are reall, and that they will be ready to execute the capitulations of the league.

THE duke of Alcala hath beene at Rome a month, and don Carlo Beneuento di Beneuidos ſix weekes in this towne, without making their ſolemne entry, or taking poſſeſſion of their employments. Now they will beginne to appeare; for our ambaſſador here did made his entry the laſt night, and hath beene admitted this morning into the college, where his firſt audience was publique, and by conſequence formall. Alcala is to appeare in Rome publiquely at this tyme, and the great miſtery of their hauing deferred ſo long tyme to ſhew themſelfes in publique, is found to be a deſyre they had to make their firſt entery in a triumphant manner, for the conqueſt of Breda. They did ſuppoſe, that with that newſe they ſhould haue daunted all Italye; but they will come ſhort of their expectation: for whereas the pope was moued vnderhand to make demonſtration of joy by fireworks, as Paulus quintus did for the battaile of Praghe, and Gregory the XV. for the aſſumption of the duke of Bauaria to the electorate; he returned anſwer, That, as pope, he was placed in that chaire, to iudge onely of matters of faith; and, as a temporall prince, he had no intereſt in theſe affaires. And as for our ambaſſador here, he hath loſt his hope of receauing any congratulation from this ſtate, becauſe they haue already preuented him, by paſſing offices of condoleancy with the ambaſſador of the States, expreſſing as much ſence of that loſſe, as if it had beene their owne.

THE leaguers, who haue ſlept ſo long in the Valtelina, were awaked the laſt weeke with a rude alarme, occaſioned by the perfideouſneſſe of a Griſon; who flying to the enemy, vppon the 24. of June, did aſſure Poppenhaim, that the canon of the league was retyred, and that their garriſon at Campo was halfe ſicke, and altogither carelelſe and ſecure. Vppon this aduiſe Poppenhaim did aduance towards thoſe trenches; but by good fortune, two peices of artillery, which remayned at Verzey, did hinder his paſſage, and force him to retyre with ſome loſſe. Whereuppon finding

1625. himſelfe to be abuſed, he did preſently hang vp the falſe ſpye, and cauſe his wife to be whipped out of the army. The marquis di Coeuures, finding the entrrepiſe of Riua to be impratticable, hath reſolued to build a fort royall at the mouth of the vallye, to aſſure that which he hath taken; and if he can *parta tueri*, it will redound to his honor, conſidering that the enemy is very ſtrong at his ſydes, and that the Valtelineſchi are very ill affected to the league; ſo that really there is as much danger to be feared from them, as from the enemye.

MY laſt unto your lordſhip were of the 10th of June, and the laſt I had from you were of the $\frac{16}{26}$. of April. What I haue ſince receaued for your lordſhip, doth goe here incloſed; as likewiſe ſomething for Mr. Petty, unto whom I deſire to be remembred. So wiſhing you, and your noble lady, all happineſſe, I take leaue, and reſt

Venice, 4 July,
1625.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate, to do you ſeruice,

I. WAKE.

To Sir EDWARD CONWAY.

Right Honourable,

THERE hath come no late aduice from Tranſiluania. The ambaſſador newly diſpatched hence, is dead on the way, which may giue ſome impediment: but I doubt not, his papers and letters are collected by a ſecretary, that was his aſſiſtant, and fully enſtructed from hence. I am wholy conuerted to beleeue, that the prince will doe ſomewhat, if ſome cold anſwere from Chriſtendome doe not diſcourage him. The Neapolitan Mercury is arriued in or neare the citty; his major domo was entred 6 dayes ſince, to take vpp his pallace; but, it ſeemes, hee ſeeks one with Port-atras, to ſhift in and out inviſibly. His trayne conſiſts of a fewe manumitted ſlaues, ſent home to introduce his welcome, and ſome 8 or 10 droles of his moyles and black guard. The Portugall Jewes, who ſerue as ſtewards in all great houſes, and ſome banditi Moorefranks, flockt out to meete him, who haue eaſy acceſs in all places for their fables. Theſe haue giuen out woonders of the preſents which hee ſhould bring; and that hee hath two ſhipps in the ayre, laden with all ſorts of rich merchandize, to ſhowe the glory and greatneſs of his maſter; and to inſinuate the vnknowne proffitt, may bee raiſed to this empire, by a trafficque with the golden ſubiects of Spaine. Yett, when I ſearch after his proceedings, I can diſcouer nothing but *fumo. Parturiunt montes, naſcetur ridiculus don.* I cannot learne where hee layes his politicque head, nor where hee hydes his treaſure: ſome ſay, hee is priuatly entered; others, that he ſtayes abroad in a garden, to giue way to the great infection. All that I knowe, is, that hee is a gentleman, ſent from the vice-king of Naples, to diſcouer whether the meſſage of the Jewe, ymployed by an ignorant vizier the laſt yeare, with a looſe commiſſion, that the ports of the grand ſignor were open to all that deſyred his frendſhipp, in theſe change of miniſters wilbee auowed; and that if hee find good acceptance, hee ſhall promiſe the comming of an ambaſſador, with ample authority to treat and conclude, who ſhall bring thoſe mynes (which are yett ſubterrany, and I think in the Indyes) that ſhall blowe vs all vpp. This is the beſt collection I can make, from the variety of reports; ſome writing hither, that the Jewe was ſent vpon a gally by the vice-king for Spaine, where hee was glorioſly receiued, (and the Spanyards omitt not to make vſe of aduantagious vanityes) publiſhing, That hee was an ambaſſador ſent from the grand ſignor, to ſeeke peace: others, and I thinke more truly, that hee is deteyned in faire priſon in Naples, and his meſſage ſuſpected. Whereupon this nuncio is diſpatched, both to make tryall, and to enterteyne theſe great ſtateſmen with treatyes and deluſions. The chiefe miniſters here haue conſulted about his admittance; and though many were againſt it, yett the fame of his guifts did ſo farr open his way, that it was concluded to heare his propoſitions, which muſt bee vſhered in with his preſents; profeſſing to milk him, and then to turne him a grazing. My hopes were, that his owne lyes, and too great expectation, would diſcouer and breake him: and I haue not miſſt much; for hee appeares not yet in action, and is much fallen in reputation.

THE emperours agent this weeke made a viſitt to the vizier, and beganne to inſinuat for him an audience. I am enformed from one that was preſent, that hee receiued very little countenance; and was anſwered, That theſe 40 yeares, wherein the vizier had ſerued as a publique miniſter, hee neuer ſawe any ſyncere diſpoſition in the king of Spaine to ſeeke peace, nor any meſſenger directly from him, which made this newe and ſodaine kindneſs ſuſpitious; diſauowing (in effect the Jewes letter) that neither the emperour, nor hee, knewe any thing of the matter, nor that euer any ſuch thing was in queſtion or conſultation here; that therefore hee might retorne from whence hee came, and doe his buſines with them that ymployed him. It ſeemes, the hope of his liberalityes is vaniſhed, and the vizier hath either diſcouered, that his moyles are behind, or gaue him this ſharp anſwere, to make him muſter vp his beſt commodityes to redeeme the opinion loſt of him, and to procure a milder enterteynment, when hee ſhall appeare in his owne likeneſs. What to beleeue of this practice, is yett beyond my capacity; but my opinion is, That nothing can bee tranſacted by this engine; and that there will bee tyme to diſcouer and preuent an ambaſſador, if Saint Marke will ſpend; without which weapon the Spaniard (who doubtleſs will follow the treaty, either really or for breathing) may obteyne peace with theſe, who by their many diſtractions are ſoftened, and prepared to agree with all men; and both of them concurre in one maxime, to regulate their faith by their proffitt. In the meane tyme, this fore-runner muſt bee lookt into; becauſe his proſelites giue out, That hee comes aſwell to ſupplant, as to ſowe his owne cockle: and there are ſome ſuſpitious coniunctures. The treaty of Buda; a Greeke, priuatly ymployed hither by the pope, for ends not incongruous; and a practicque prieſt, or *Benedict fryar, that vnder the pretence of trading for ſlaues, conueyes much matter into the Seraglio, at the woemens back dores, all concurrent, and arriued within one moneth: and though yet this Spaniſh inſtrument play leaſt in ſight, conſpiracies are hatcht in the darke, and ſuch is any frendſhipp betweene Spaine and Turky. I make no doubt, hee will ſhortly come abroad, and trouble vs to ouerſee him: I hope hee ſhall not effect his ends, though it bee too much, if hee can but deceiue and deferre his maſters feares, and add ſo much reputation to his armyes, who haue their hands full in other parts, that hee is out of danger from hence.

* Berill.

THE ordinary occurrents of theſe parts I haue ſent apart to your lordſhip, deſiring, if his majeſtie, and the duke, or my lord of Pembroke, take any pleaſure to heare of ſtrange afflictions here, that you will impart them, and theſe my letters, written with zeale to his majeſties ſeruice, though, I ſee, not eſteemed, as too farr out of the way: for I haue receiued but one letter from your lordſhip, nor no other from any miniſter of his majeſties, in 9 moneths. Nothing can diſcourage mee, becauſe I muſt doe my vnproffitable duty. Vnder your lordſhips ſhadowe, if they bee accepted, I haue my reward; if not, it wilbee an eaſe to mee, and your lordſhip, that I preuent you of theſe troubles, and remayne

Halchys *in the gulph of* Nicomedia,
15/25. July, 1625.

Your Lordſhips faithfull, though ydle ſeruant.

Relations from Conſtantinople, 14. July, 1625.

JANETT-OGLY, a young Spahie, mentioned in my laſt relations to haue diſturbed Smyrna, is agayne in armes, with a far greater power, that follow the proſperitye of his former attempts: he is marched toward Burſia in Natolia, and now this ſtate is forced to take his actions into conſideration, which they would haue ouerſeene. Ther hath beene two councells held about him, and a reſolution taken, *dum fluxa authoritas et nova*, to reſiſt the beginnings, and to find out ſome ſtrength to ſuppreſs him: but who ſhall command, who will obey, or whom to truſt, is not yet agreed. He uſeth the name of the grand ſignor, and the common blind of rebellion, reformation; but what he would haue, or whither his deſſignes will draw him, is the more dangerous for the vncerteyntye.

THE armado ſent into the Black-ſea, arriuing at Varna, a garriſon kept by Gebegies, an inferior order of ſoldiers, ther fell out a quarrell betweene them and the janizaries. Theſe, after the ſway of their inſolencye, would take from the other their ouens, in their owne towne; which beeing not endured, a priuatt fray was begunne betweene them; which breaking out into a faction, the fellowes of both orders became intereſſed, and engaged; and they fought a ſharp battle: many of

1625. both ſides fell, as is reported, aboue 1000. The capten baſſa, who could not preuent this quarrell, ſought to appeaſe yt, by doing ſome juſtice agaynſt the Gebegies; but, it ſeemes, it was enough to enrage them agaynſt him, as partiall; and too little to ſatisfye the Janizaries, who thervpon forſooke the gallyes, and keepe the land. What they will doe, or whither they are marched, the newes beeing yet freſh, is vnknowne; but hereby the armado is left without ſoldiers to guard yt, in danger of the Tartars or Coſſacks.

THE great vizier in Aſya hath giuen command, that no ſoldier ſhall retyre to winter garriſon, but ſtay with the army about Babilon, the fitteſt ſeaſon to make the warr; diſpoſing himſelfe, in the meane tyme, to take in places of leſs import.

ABASSA baſſa mooueth not, and promiſeth obedience in all things, but to goe out of his hold of Arzerum, which he hath peremptorilye refuſed.

THE yeare and ſeaſon beeing full of contagion, I haue obſerued ſome fore-warnings, and ſome extraordinarye diſpoſitions of the ayre and accidents.

ON the 8. of May, at midnight, ther was an earthquake that ſhooke twice: my bed danced vnder mee, and all the walls of the houſe did cracke. It endured at leaſt 6 minutes after yt awakened mee; and croſſing the ſea, was felt in Greece, Aſya, and the Iſlands.

ON Munday the 29. June, at night, began a moſt terrible tempeſt, with ſo violent and continuall thunder and lightning, that all the cytty of Conſtantinople ſhowed as if it had beene a fire: at the end wherof fell a ſtorme of hayle, that brake tyles and glaſſes. By report, ſtones were taken vp of 150 dramms; but from credible witt-neſſes, that weighed diuers the next morning, there were found of 60 and 70 dramms apeece, which is about 7 or 8 ounces, wherwith many were wounded.

ON Sunday the 3. July, another tempeſt of thunder and lightning began at Conſtantinople; which burned a woman and her child in their bed, and ſlew much cattle in the feild.

THE 5. July the ſicknes was growne to that height, that the Turkes proclaymed their publicque proceſſion and prayers; which is performed with great ſolemnitye by the muſty, and all the mullaes, accompanied with the viziers, and the cheife of the cytty, attended by the people, at a little moſchy on the edge of the playne of Ackmadan, ouer the water, on Pera ſyde; which ceremonye is neuer uſed, vntill the mortalitye exceed 1000 a day; which is eaſely knowne by the burialls, that are all made without the walls, and account of them are kept at euery port: and that day was numbred, only to goe out at the gate of Adrianople, 917. On the 8. following, 1034. By computation of the whole, beeing many ports of buriall, ther cannot dye leſs then betweene 2 and 3000 a day; beſides Galata, Pera and Scutarye. The infection is ſpread into all the villages.

THE ſame day proclamation was made in the cyttye, that no butcher ſhould kyll mutton; a murraine, or plague, whither is vncerteyne, hauing taken that ſort of cattle ſo violently, that they dye in multitudes, with ſoares, in the feilds; and wee know not what to eate, nor where ſafely to prouide yt.

To the DUTCH *Ambaſſador, at* Conſtantinople.

My Lord,

I Haue to-day mett and conferred with the agent of Tranſyluania, and read both his inſtructions, and the coppy of his maſters lettre, the ſubſtance wherof I receiued formerly from your lordſhip. I haue anſwered him, That I wilbe ready, by all wayes and meanes, to ioyne with my lords the ambaſſadors for the aſſiſtance of his highnes in all his deſires; and lardgly informe his majeſtie, my maſter, both of his propoſitions, and of the ſinceritye hee ſhowes to the generall cauſe, by his negotiations here, and by promiſe to march with his owne forces toward the frontyre, at leaſt to amuſe the emperor. This is as much as I was able to doe, upon a barren hill; and for the better effecting of the princes demand for the lettre of admonition or licence for his highnes to unite with other chriſtian princes, when hee ſhalbe by them inuited therunto, I mentioned to him the motion made by your and their lordſhips, to beſtow vpon Zulphicar chiaus 400 dollers; and gaue my conſent and promiſe therunto, as conformable to your councels; but withall, hauing read and well weighed the coppy of the lettre required, I found in it two faults, the one of exceſs, the other of defect. The exceſs, that it is grounded upon a requeſt made and declared to the grand ſignor, by the ambaſſadors of their majeſties, of Venice and Holland, 1625. that wheras the kyng of Spayne hath begunn to make warr upon them, therfore they deſire, in the name of their maſters, this liberty of confederacye for the prince; or much to that purpoſe. Now I am perſwaded, they will not auow any ſuch declaration of ours, neyther is it true; for the kyng of Spayne, that I know, hath neyther begun warr with his majeſtie, the French kyng, nor the ſtate of Venice; nor is there any publication of hoſtilitye: wee ought as well to obſerue the ſtile of their proceedings, as their actions. In the Voltaline the kyng of Spayne, not able to hold it, retyred, and left the blow upon the pope: the peices yet in his poſſeſſion are held in the defenſiue. The like courſe hee taketh in the ſtate of Genoua, and the Palatinate; though his forces defend them, yet they march under the couler of others pay, and therby no warr declared. Therfore your lordſhip wilbe pleaſed to deſire their lordſhips to conſider this poynt, and to procure the alteration into a generall woord, that the houſe of Auſtria, hauing oppreſſed many princes, and free ſtates, *et cetera*; or, if it like their lordſhips, to leaue out all names, wilbe moſt conuenient: for it will not become me to pronounce a warr, wherin my maſter is yet ſilent, and his purpoſe undiſcouered, and mutuall ambaſſadors in eyther ſtates yet reſident. The defect in that lettre is, that there is only required an authoritye to unite with the princes nominated, when hee ſhalbe ſought unto by them, which perhaps may neuer bee; and ſo our labor is uayne, and our purchaſe ſand. If ther had beene any clauſe agaynſt the peace, or command, or councell to the prince, to uſe his owne forces agaynſt the emperor in this oportunitye, it would haue beene more uſefull for our ends, and a better pennyworth, at more expence. But if ther can no more bee added, yet I fynd not, that the ſumm of 400 dollars will content them for that little. The agent begunn with new propoſitions, demanding for the chiaus 1000 dollars, to be depoſited in his hands, upon obteyning this lettre; and to giue a preſent to the reizkatab, and Oſman aga, to facilitate the buſines: and of this motion, he ſayes, hee hath aduiſed your lordſhips. To which I, a ſingle man, could giue no reſolution, but for my ſelfe; which was, that I would preſently communicate it with your lordſhips, and ſubmitt my ſelfe to your iudgments, with promiſe that I would not bee the laſt, nor the moſt unwilling to any expence, that might aduantage his highneſs; ſo that I might ſee ſome effects and fruicte therof. Therfore herein I ſubmitt my ſelfe to your wiſdomes, without any other limitation, then a few cautions, which I would utter, if I were preſent at the conſultations. The firſt is, That your lordſhips wilbe pleaſed to conſider, whither it bee likely, that 1000 dollars will turne the ſcale of peace and warr; for one of thoſe are our aymes. Secondly, Whither the leuitye of this nation bee not ſuch, that wee may feare a grant one day for our mony, and a prohibition the next. Thirdly, If that lettre bee obteyned, as it is written, if it bee woorth any thing: and in this poynt, I am in much doubt; for if the prince bee neuer united to this confederacye by our maſters, or not accepted upon his conditions, what doth it profitt us? That hee will not bee ſought unto, I am ſtrongly of opinion, partly from his owne lettre; that the gentleman ſent from the French kyng, and returned with his propoſitions, hath written unto him of his ſafe arriuall; but not once mentioned any the leaſt intimation, that his motions were taken to conſideration, or into councell, and that coldnes is an implicit refuſall. It cannot be, if they had giuen any content, but his chriſtian majeſtie would haue returned ſome order, to haue prolonged his expectation; and the conditions in themſelues are exorbitant, and ſuch as, I thincke, our maſters will deſpiſe; for at that rate they can hire Swiſſes with greater breeches: beſides, I haue had late aduiſe, from good hands, that the rumor of his offers and demands were not acceptable with ſome others, that haue an equall intereſt. Laſtly, Whither theſe propoſitions ſent, come not too farr out of the way, to be recommended by us, if they bee not gratefull in themſelues, and doe ſeeme rather to enterteyne then ſatisfye us. Notwithſtanding, I will not preiudge, nor withdraw my hand from any ſeruice, eſpecially in this, in which I would ſpend my bloud; but hauing, out of my uſuall freedome with your lordſhips, deliuered both my doubts and ſence, I deſire you to communicate them; and, for the concluſion, I giue freely my conſent among your lordſhips, that I will not part from you for a little mony; though I feare, without the other article, to diſauow the peace, which is the mayne bulwarke wee ſhould batter, it wilbe caſt away: for the emperor makes more aduantage of the bragg, that hee is ſecure on this ſyde, then of the forces hee dare ſpare

1625. in the uncerteynty of Gabor. And thus I deſire your lordſhip to preſent my ſeruice to their eccellencyes of France and Venice; and reſt, &c.

Halchys, 27. July, 1625.

To Sir EDWARD CONWAY.

Right Honorable,

THE Spaniſh meſſenger is at laſt diſcouered, both what hee is, and what hee would haue. On the way he tooke vpon him the name of an ambaſſador, but nowe lurks vnder another title. The truth is, that his imployment is grounded vpon the letters of the Jewe, who was kept priſoner in Naples vntill anſwere from Spaine, which ordered his releaſe; but to bee ſtayd there vntill ſome aduice from this Janus, who thereupon was diſpatched to liue a ſpy, vnder the reſident of the emperor, in the diſguiſe of his ſecretary, to whom the direction of all his buſineſs is referred. Hee is borne a Bologneſe, and ſerued here Gaſparo Gratiano, both when hee was ſent ambaſſador from the grand ſignor to the emperour, and after, when hee was prince of Wallachia; and beeing ſince retyred to the ſeruice of the king of Spaine, hauing ſome practicque of this cuntry and language, was thought a fitt inſtrument of this negotiation. His inſtructions are, to promoue by the agent, in the name of the vicere of Naples, a perpetuall peace betweene this empire and the houſe of Auſtria. To induce the acceptance thereof, hee doth offer to ſett free all the ſlaues, to the number of 400, now in the Spaniſh captiuity. To keepe the Mediterran ſea cleare from any ſpoiles to bee done vpon the coaſts of the grand ſignor, or vpon his ſubiects and ſhipping; and if any prize be taken, to make reſtitution to a boat of 4 oares; but tells not who ſhall diſtreyne: then may the Malteſes, and the order of St. Stephano, dock vpp their gallyes; and the terrible knights, *milites Chriſti*, ſayle in the ayre. Thirdly, To make warre vpon the Perſian, vntill hee bee compelled to ſeeke peace of the grand ſignor. And laſtly, To procure the king of Poland to reſtreyne the Coſſacks from all attempts or vaſtations in the Black-ſea, and the ſhores thereof; which propoſitions are well bayted for the preſent allurement of this ſtate, applying to euery ſoare an eſpeciall remedy. The Greeke, and padre Berill, the fryar, mentioned in my laſt letters, were and are of his company and confederacy, though they entered the towne ſeuerally, and like ſtrangers. What effect this practize will take, I can no other way iudge, then from the mouth of the vizier, who ſent mee word this weeke, that hee would heare no more of him, but giue order that hee ſhould auoyd the cuntry: which if hee doe not, to diſcouer him nakedly as a ſpye, and to reueale his dependance vpon Gratiano, who rebelld, and occaſioned the laſt warre with Poland, would, if it were not ſcandalous to hang a chriſtian, finiſh his ymployment.

AND leaſt this generall grayne ſhould not take roote, the vicere of Naples diſpatched two other gentlemen, and a Jewe, the inſtruments of all conſpiracyes, bretheren in euill, vpon the ſame galleot, beeing one of the kings, (which augmented the rumour) with preſents, and large promiſes of mony, into Boſna, to raiſe the Zaniacks, and other the inhabitants of the confines of the Venetians, to enter their ſtate in Friuli, and to make all ſpoile by fire and ſword; hoping thereby to occaſion a quarrell with this empire; whereof the baylo here complayning, obteyned commands to keepe thoſe borderers within their limitts.

FROM theſe ſeuerall practices may bee concluded, that *ragione de ſtato* hath as much intereſt in the councills of Spaine, as their catholicque title; wherewith they vpbrayde all others, that only exchange wooll for goats haire with theſe people, and may teach vs to leaue that tenderneſs, *vim vi opponere, et virtutem dolo.*

ON the 22th of this moneth, arriued a poſt from the prince of Tranſiluania, a ſeruant of the agent, diſpatched by order of the vizier to Gabor; that ſeeing hee ſeemed to diſapproue the treaty of Buda, that hee ſhould ſhowe his reaſons, and deliuer his opinion, if a peace were to bee concluded, what conditions were requiſite and honorable for this empire.

HIS anſwere conſiſted of two writings, which I haue heard read; a diſcourſe vpon the treaty, to bee giuen the vizier; and inſtructions to his agent, what other councell and perſwaſions hee ſhould vſe againſt it.

THE copy of the articles hee alſo ſent, printed at Vienna, for more authority; and taking them as his theame, hee ſhowes that they are nothing in ſubſtance, but

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a confirmation of the peace of Zitwa, which was often broken on the Imperiall part, and could not bee thus ſlubbered ouer, and reioynted, without ſome ſatiſfaction, and more particular declaration. That in the ſecond article of Vatz, it doth appeare, that the Imperialls aymed at no true peace, but only to make any ſhowe of ſtopping the gapp in their neceſſity, ſlightly referring it to the diſcuſſing of ambaſſadors at the port; where, if the emperour ſhall peremptorily remand it, and the grand ſignor deny it, the gate is open for them to breake the peace, when they ſhalbee fitt for it. The like reaſon hee giueth in the concluſion of the other articles, that they conclude nothing in the whole, but to gett tyme to quarrell at their pleaſure; profeſſing, that though his miniſters were preſent at the treaty, yet that hee had proteſted againſt it, as inſidious and diſhonorable. Then hee enueigheth againſt the Germans, and the houſe of Auſtria, that they ſeeke to oppreſſe and conquer the whole world; aduiſing, that the emperour hath raiſed in Bohemia, and the prouinces dependent, 20000 foote, and 6000 *equites haſtati*, light horſe, vnder the conduct of the prince of Waltheim, to ſend downe to the borders of Fraunce, to oppoſe any ſuccour that ſhalbee giuen to the Palatinate. Hee complaynes, that hee hath had no comfort, not ſo much as a letter from the grand ſignor, to encourage him; or elſe, that hee had long ſince recouered all Hungary, and placed the elector Frederick in Prague: and therefore nowe the ſeaſon beeing loſt for any great action, hee yet promiſeth to march with his owne forces to Caſſouia, his frontire, the 15th of Auguſt; and to winter there, at leaſt to amuſe the emperour, and make him ſtay, or retyre thoſe men hee hath leuied, for the guard of his owne cuntry; beeing aſſured that the Imperialls will not dare to leaue their frontire vnarmed, when they ſhalbee informed of his mouing: and if hee performe thus much, hee ſhowes his ſyncerity, and doth a good ſeruice to the generall cauſe.

IN his inſtructions, hee firſt appointeth his agent to deale effectually with the reſident ambaſſadors, to procure a letter from the grand ſignor, to ſett him at abſolute liberty, to make confederacy with their princes, and to ioyne with them againſt the houſe of Auſtria; and that, for the obteyning thereof, they ſhould ſpend, rather then faile, 40 or 50000 dollers, ſuppoſing they haue order from their maſters for greater matters: and the draught of this letter hee hath likewiſe ſent, that nothing of his deſires may bee omitted or miſtaken. Then hee preſſeth the ambaſſadors, that they ſhould, with all expedition, perſwade their princes to take him into their league, vpon the conditions expreſſed and encloſed; declaring, that hee is at peace and ſafe; hath no neede, for his owne affaires, to trouble himſelfe, or endanger his territories, or to ſeeke to them; that therefore, if hee ſhall runne the perill of drawing vpon him many enemyes, only for the quarrell of others, that it is iuſt and reaſon hee ſhould haue ſuch contribution and other caution for his retraict, as becomes a wiſe prince to ground his actions vpon; otherwiſe hee profeſſeth playnly, hee will liue at reſt, and embrace the peace in his owne power: but if hee may haue tymely anſwere and content, that hee will enter the cuntryes of the emperour, to the walls of Vienna and Prague; and neuer make any truce or peace, vntill the princes his colleagues ſhall haue ſatisfaction in all their iuſt deſires. Laſtly, That the ambaſſadors ſhould procure letters from their maſters of extraordinary legation, to bee by them deliuered to the grand ſignor, to perſwade him really and cordially to remitt the diſpoſition of the border army, peace and warre, to the diſcretion of Gabor; promiſing, that hee will thereby ſettle the frends of the port in thoſe frontires, and deliuer this ſtate for euer from the feare of the antient enemyes.

TO the vizier hee giueth theſe councells, That hee doe not ratify the treaty, nor yet vtterly diſauowe it; but that hee ſhall write to the baſſa of Buda, that according to former cuſtome and precedent, an ambaſſador extraordinary from the emperour ought to bring the articles ſealed on their part, with a preſent of 100000 dollers, by the concluſion of Zitwa. To which office none beeing yet elected, it would bee Chriſtmas before hee could bee in order, and arriued; then they might enterteyne him 5 or 6 moneths, about the deciſion of the article of Vatz referred hither, and diſcouer whether they intended a firme peace, and to relinquiſh their claymes, or not: That if in thoſe points they ſhould receiue ſatisfaction, then they might alſo nominate another ambaſſador from the grand ſignor, to carry the ratification to the emperour, which, before hee could bee fitted and diſpeeded, would ſpend other 6 or 8 moneths; and ſo the terme of the peace of Zitwa expired under this delay, without danger of

1625. breach. In the meane tyme they might ſettle their troubles in Aſia, and obſerue the other princes, their frends, proſpered in their warrs againſt the emperour, and take a fitter ſeaſon to conclude a peace or warre with more aduantage. And becauſe it was alſo neceſſary, that during this enterteynement, ſomwhat ſhould bee done to weaken the Imperialls, and to bring them to more reaſon; that hauing reſolued to riſe, and march with his forces to the frontire, to keep the emperour in awe, and his frends in heart, and to gett tyme to know their reſolution, hee would bee neare to take the firſt opportunity of the next ſpring: when, if the grand ſignor would aſſigne him 15000 Turks for his ayd, which hee might doe vnder the couler that they were ſtipendiated by him and his allyes, as iuſtly and ſafely, without breach of the peace, as the emperour did ſend ſupplyes in the late warre to the king of Poland, vnder the like diſguiſe; with which forces hee would make ſo many fires in Stiria, Auſtria and Croatia, that hee would compell the emperour to better termes of neighbourhood. And if the grand ſignor ſhould haue any doubt, that this diſſimulation would not ſerue, but occaſion a warre before they were ready, hee promiſeth, only with that force, to maynteyne the frontire of Hungary at his owne charges, and to the loſſe of the enemy, two yeares, without any other expence or trouble to the port.

THESE are the ſubſtances of the aduiſes and inſtructions now ſent, as farr as my memory could take them, at once hearing, in barbarous language; but I hope to procure the copies, which are large, and full of matter, pertinent at laſt to the hiſtory of theſe parts.

THE copy of the articles I haue encloſed, and the briefe of the princes demands, ſent vnto vs, which, I doubt not, are more amply vnderſtood by his majeſtie and your lordſhip, from the communication of the States of Holland, to whom Gabor hath lately diſpatched a gentleman with them, and his full reſolution.

IT will not become mee to giue counſell, nor to perſwade, in a buſineſs of ſo high conſequence, nor in the preſence of his majeſtie: I haue done my office of a bare relator; yet I will preſume to point at ſome obſeruations. His majeſtie will diſcouer, by the ſlightneſs of euery article in the treaty, that the Imperialls, doubting they ſhould obteyne no more, durſt not mention their right, nor eſtabliſh any thing, hauing no other end but the bragge of hauing aſſured this ſide in generalityes; which they preſently putt into print, and ſpread ouer Chriſtendome, to add reputation to their broken cauſe and armyes. Secondly, From theſe operations and councells of Gabor, though in them is too much artifice, yet his ſyncerity to the generall quarrell is approued; and that hee affects nothing more earneſtly, then his owne riſing, by abatement of the greatneſs of the Auſtrian. And notwithſtanding his ſtile ſent hither, as it is requiſite, ſeemes to ayme only at the ſeruice of this empire; yet his majeſties wiſedome will eaſily decipher another hidden character, that hee will not moue without an aſſurance from the princes of Chriſtendome, on whom hee deſires to faſten his dependance, that hee may bee free of the feare of both the other oppoſites. I ſubmitt it to his majeſties and your lordſhips wiſedomes; but wee are deceiued here, if ſome benefitt might not bee drawne from theſe offers: and I am confident, they may bee taken cheaper, without preiudice or ſcandall; and that it were good husbandry to ſhorten the recouery of the Palatinate, by embraceing all helps, and vſing of diuerſions, while the zeale of others is warme; whom, as is uſuall in confederat warrs, ſmall diſaſters and litle occaſions may change and coole. *Quid refert Scithos Sarmatis collidere?*

BECAUSE I neuer could obteyne any anſwere, how farre theſe operations would bee accepted, I am enforced (leaſt my withdrawing ſhould bee enterpreted an implicite refuſall of his majeſtie, to haue any thing to doe with Gabor, which would vtterly diſcourage and change his reſolutions) to ſpend ſome mony, to keepe him in termes of beeing able to ſerue his majeſtie, if at laſt hee ſhalbee required. I hope it wilbee allowed mee, beeing done at leaſt in good company with other ambaſſadors in proportion, whom I could not forſake vpon that occaſion of miſery.

THE troubles of theſe parts I haue ſent your lordſhip apart, that you may wiſh vs ſafety, as wee pray for his majeſtie, and the proſperity of England, where I hope to liue, to doe him and your honor ſeruice.

July 28th,
1625.

Your Lordſhips, &c.

Articuli pacificationis inter ſac. Cæſaream majeſtatem et Turcarum imperatorem, concluſi in menſe Maio, anno 1625. Cum licentia ſuperiorum. Viennæ Auſtriæ, ex officina typographica Gregorii Gelbhar, anno ut ſupra. 1625.

CUM multa præteritis temporibus, ex utraque parte, in præiudicium pacis in Sitwatowck concluſæ contigerint; placuit duobus iſtis potentiſſimis imperatoribus deputare nos omnes pro ſuis commiſſariis ad illa reſtauranda; id eſt, ex parte ſereniſſimi imperatoris Romanorum, dominum comitem Michaelem Adolphon ab Althaim, comitem Nicolaum de Frangepanibus à Therzak, comitem Nicolaum Eſterhazi de Galantha, Joannem Jacobum Kurz, Sigiſmundum Gailler baronem in Schwanbergh, & Moyſem Cziriaky baronem; et ex parte potentiſſimi imperatoris Otthomanni, illuſtriſſimum dominum vizierium & ſerdarum, Mohamet paſſam Budenſem, Iſa effendi muffti Budenſem, Muſtafa effendi, Timar teffterdar Budenſem, Jahia olim baſſam Caniſienſem, Achmet baſſam Agrienſem, Dervis begum, et Haghij Baijram Alaij begum Budenſem: præſentibus etiam hominibus principis Tranſſilvaniæ, Wolffango Kamuthij, Michaele Teldalaghi, et Thoma Borſos: cumque ſæpius conveniſſemus et conſultaſſemus negotium, concluſimus finaliter ſeptem ſequentes articulos menſe Maijo, anno 1625.

ARTICULUS PRIMUS.

VT alma pax et articuli in Sitwatowk et Viennæ inter utroſque imperatores concluſi, et firmiſſimis ipſorum diplomatibus ſtabiliti et confirmati, conſtanter in ſuo vigore permaneant, et impoſterum utrinque ſanctè obſerventur.

ARTICULUS SECUNDUS.

QUONIAM negotium Vazi inter nos commiſſarios certis de cauſis nunc componi non potuit, præcipue propter arcem Bolondvar; de eo ſic convenimus, ut hoc per legatos in aulis amborum potentiſſimorum imperatorum amicabiliter componatur, ſalva interim manente pace inter ipſos.

ARTICULUS TERTIUS.

PROPTER arces vero Croaticas, Dreſnick, Terſack, Hoyriczangradak, et cæteras eiuſmodi antea diſcretas, quæ contra pacis articulos ex utraque parte ſunt reædificatæ, ſimiliter et metas in ijſdem confinijs Croaticis conſtituendas, fiat commiſſio: pro qua, ex parte Romanorum imperatoris, deputatur dominus comes Nicolaus à Therzak; et ex parte imperatoris Turcarum, dominus baſſa Boznenſis; vel, ſi ipſorum vnus aut alter propter aliqua impedimenta adeſſe non poſſet, aliæ perſonæ huic negocio convenientes, qui controverſiam ſecundum tenorem articulorum antea concluſorum complanent et exequantur.

ARTICULUS QUARTUS.

DE querelis autem et gravaminibus, quæ circa pagos dedititios et nobiles in ijſdem degentes ſunt, rectificationem ordinavimus per commiſſionem in effectum deducere; et nominatur ex hac parte Danubij, à parte Romani imperatoris, dominus comes Nicolaus Eſterhazi; ex parte imperatoris Otthomanni, dominus Achmat baſſam Agrienſem; vt ipſi cum ſibi adiunctis, quo meliore modo fieri poterit, ſecundum ſuperiores conſtitutiones rectificent et ordinent. Si vero aliquis ipſorum certis de cauſis præſens eſſe nequiret, loco ipſius alter ordinetur. De pagis vero circa Caniſam dedititijs, ſecundum contenta priorum conſtitutionum, quæ hactenus in effectum deducta non ſunt, commiſſione mediante effectuentur.

ARTICULUS QUINTUS.

PRÆMISSÆ vero commiſſiones uſque ad proxime adfuturum feſtum S. Martini in effectum deducantur: caſu vero quod iſtud negotium uſque ad dictum feſtum S. Martini non poſſet in effectum deduci, tamen pax ſalva permaneat, et quantocius iſtæ commiſſiones in effectum deducantur.

ARTICULUS SEXTUS.

QUOAD captivos, qui ex utraque parte contra pacis articulos in captivitatem abducti ſunt, quomodo illi commodiſſime eliberari, et negotium eliberationis ipſorum in effectum deduci queat, de eo inter dominum vizirum Budenſem accordationes et determinationes convenienter fiant.

ARTICULUS SEPTIMUS.

PRÆTER hæc prærecenſita, reliqua omnia damna et exceſſus ab una et altera parte, contra Sitwatowkkienſem et Viennenſem articulos uſque in præſentem diem commiſſi et perpetrati, ob certos reſpectus hincinde pœnitus conſopiti ſint, oblivionique tradantur. Impoſterum vero pax et articuli ſuperinde confecti inter utroſque potentes imperatores, ſine vlla læſione et defectu eorundem, ſancte & inviolabiliter ad uſque determinatum tempus, in augmentum mutuæ benevolentiæ, & quietem miſeræ plebis, ut utrinque obſerventur.

DELINQUENTES vero ut ab una et altera parte ſevere puniantur, concluſimus.

IN quorum fidem nos prænominati utriuſque partis plenipotentiarij commiſſarij hic in campis Gyarmatien. præſentes hoſce articulos ſigillorum noſtrorum appoſitione, et manuum ſubſcriptione, firmavimus. Cum vero dominus vizierus Budenſis certis de cauſis adeſſe non potuerit, concluſum eſt, ut ipſe quoque articulorum ipſorum ratihabitationem, manu et ſigillo ſuo munitam, dominis commiſſarijs Cæſareis nulla interpoſita mora tranſmittat.

QUÆ omnia primo quoque tempore ab utriuſque partis potentiſſimis imperatoribus diplomatibus confirmabuntur. Actum menſe et anno ut ſupra.

Loca ſigillorum.

Conſtantinople, 30th July, 1625.

VPON the approach of the great vizier toward the prouince of Babilon, there hath bene ſome motion, on the part of the king of Perſia, of peace; but it is yet vnderſtood as an artifice to delay the army.

THERE are daily expected ambaſſadors from the princes of Georgia, who hauing formerly depended vpon the Perſian, were about 9 yeares ſince betrayed, and tyrannized by him. In reuenge whereof, they haue taken protection of the grand ſignor; and the laſt ouerthrowe giuen to the Perſians, though attributed to Abaſſa, was executed by a nobleman of that nation; and it is reported, that they nowe ſend to offer themſelues into a confederacy of the warre. The meſſage wilbee very acceptable, and the arch-biſhop of Chalcedon, their cuntryman, is appointed to receiue, enterteyne, and to retorne with them, as ambaſſador from the port, to confirme and diſpoſe the whole nation, who are gouerned by 3 princes, to enter into this league, and to make warre vpon the king of Perſia. The race of theſe three families haue long ruled this cuntry, whereof one is accounted the chiefeſt, though the others haue ſeuerall juriſdiction, of which the maſculine line is failed, except only one, who beeing made Turke young, is a baſſa neare the Redd-ſea. The ſtate haue ſent vnto him, and made meanes to the vizier, that hee may retorne, and bee their prince; but on condition that hee become chriſtian: but that beeing denyed them, they haue elected the daughter of their laſt prince, notwithſtanding their antient lawe, that excludes the ſucceſſion and rule of woemen; and hauing procured therein a diſpenſation from the patriarch of Conſtantinople, theſe ambaſſadors haue alſo order, *pro formâ*, to require her confirmation from the grand ſignor, which ſhalbee graunted them.

THE Janizaries mutined in the Black-ſea: beeing againe appeaſed, the capten baſſa ſent out Sackſachi baſſa, hauing made a fleete of 180 frigatts, and armed them, to keepe the riuers about Oſu, by which the Coſſacques deſcend. Sackſachi arriuing at Oſu, and finding all quiett, on the Biram day went aſhore; and beeing at dinner, was ſurpriſed by the Coſſacques; and hardly eſcaping, loſt all his fleete, and many of his men. The capten baſſa, hauing aduice of this ouerthrowe, made all haſt to Oſu; and finding no ſhowe of enemy, reſolued to go on toward Caffa: but that night the Coſſacques deſcending with their boats, by many out-letts, the baſſa of Oſu ſent to

him to retorne ſpeedily, and make haſt toward Conſtantinople; for that the enemy, growne proud with their late victory, ſuppoſing no other force abroad, were directly gone for the Boſphorus, and were reſolued to aſſault the imperiall citty; or at leaſt, as they boaſted, to burne the arſenall. Vpon this aduiſe, the capten baſſa ſett ſayle; and the next morning, by breake of day, and in a fogge, fell in with the fleete of Coſſacques, conſiſting of 350 frigatts, that carried from 40 to 80 muſketiers apeece; and was ſo mingled with them, that hee could neither vſe his ordinance, for the danger of his owne gallyes, nor auoyd them without fight. Thus engaged, the Coſſacques furiouſly beginne the aſſault; and beeing 3 or 4 boats to one gally, boord them. Twice they had entered to the maynemaſt of the admirall of the Turks, kill'd 3 at the helme, and broken the rudder off; which beeing againe faſtened by 4 chriſtian ſlaues, and the ſunne breaking out, ſo that the gallies could vſe their great ſhott, and the wind riſing, the Coſſacques were forced to leaue their fight, and betake them to their oares; where, in the parting with the ordinance, as they report, 30 boates were ſunke, and 6 or 700 men taken vpp. The conflict was bloudy on both ſides, beeing come to hand blowes, and the Janizaries allmoſt conſumed. The capten baſſa hath ſent hither for ſupplyes of men; and all that take pay of the grand ſignor, euen to the *emeriti milites*, are ſent away; ſome to make guard at Canachi by land, on the mouth of the Boſphorus; other by water, to reenforce the armado; and all is filled with trouble and terror.

THE feare of the Tartars is not ſo extinguiſhed, that there is not cauſe to expect ſome attempt by land, Shachyn Gheray beeing in armes; and theſe motions, if not ſodainly appeaſed, will occaſion another breach with Poland.

THE ſickneſs rageth as if it would diſpeople the citty, and the villages adiacent: the Frank nations haue all felt it; but the Turks and Jewes by armyes, as if they went to conquer hell, if there were no league and confederacy betwene them.

ON the 23. July, there was corban or ſacrifice made at the gate of the Seraglio, 2 beeues and 100 ſheepe; at euery other port of the city, two beeues and ſome ſheepe, for the contagion and warre. *A tam multifarijs incendijs libera nos, Domine.*

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My very good Lord,

THE army of the league in Piedmont being much weakened and diminiſhed with ſickneſſe and mortality, the duke of Sauoy and the conſtable haue thought fitt to refreſh the remaynder of their forces, and to expect ſuch recrewes as are comming vnto them out of France. The enemy, who is at the preſent ſtronger then they, doth beginne to get ground; but by that tyme he hath runne his carrere, perhaps he will be out of breath, and then it will proue an euen game: for in the Spaniſh army they do dye already aboue 300 a day; and therfore it is likely, that when they ſhall haue ſuffered a little more in thoſe intollerable heates, they will melt away as faſt as the French did; and then the tide may turne, and flow as faſt in fauor of the league, as it doth ebbe now in their diſfauor. The want of a fleete hath beene the cauſe of this diſorder; for the Sauoyards did ingage themſelfes too farre by land, in places which could not be kept without the maſtery of the ſea, from whence the enemy was ſuccored at pleaſure: but if the ſhips had come about, when the duke of Sauoy was at Ottagio, or when the prince of Piedmont was at Vintimiglia, either Genoua or Sauona had fallen, or both; for they would not haue turned backe for feare of the Spanyards, if they could haue gonne on with hope of conquering either of thoſe two cittyes: but to ingage themſelfes in a ſeige of places which might be ſuccored by ſea, and to leaue a potent army behind them, which might haue ſhut them vp within the mountaynes, would haue beene too dangerous; and therevppon they did thinke it beſt to retyre betymes, and to expect the fleete by ſea, and recrewes by land, little caring to looſe what they haue gotten, becauſe they do preſume to be able to get it againe as eaſily as it is loſt. The modeſty of the duke of Feria at Acqui is remarquable; for he cauſed all that did belong to the duke of Sauoy, and the ammunition which did belong to the French king, to be regeſtred; and after conſigned it all vnto the biſhop of that place, to be kept *in depoſito*; wherby it ſhould ſeeme, that they do fight as if they would faine be parted, and that they will not come to the point of an open rupture.

1625. IN the Valtelina the league is likewiſe at a ſtand, the French army being ſo much weakned, and the Spanyards ſo well, and ſo ſtrong fortifyed at Riua, that it is impoſſible to ſet vppon that place. The marquis di Cocuures is earneſtly ſollicited to renforce his army, and to rayſe immediately a royall fort, which may inſure the whole valley; which if he can do, then they will account his *non regredi* to be as good as *progredi*; for the Spaniſh army doth ſuffer much in Riua, and their generall Poppenham is mortally ſicke; ſo that it is poſſible, that very ſhortly the tide may turne there againe to the aduantage of the league.

THE procuratore Erizzo, who was deſigned one of the two extraordinary ambaſſadors into England, is now choſen generall *in terra firma*, in the place of procuratore Barbaro, who is fallen deſperatly ſicke; and in the place of Erizzo there is choſen for England the caualier Ancolo Contarini, ſauio grande at this preſent, a gentleman of excellent abilityes, and of a faire preſence. There were two procuratori that did ſtand for that employment, Cornaro and Foſcarini; but becauſe they are both of them *populini*, the ſenate did preferre the caualier Contarini before them; conceauing that in England a good patriot would be more wellcome, then a publine.

THE French ambaſſador, goeing out in his gundola this laſt weeke, to take the aire in the euening, with his lady and niepce, did incounter with a barke of inſolent ſergeants, who would needs haue ſearched his gundola; and being repelled by the ambaſſador, who did keepe them of with a halberd and a piſtol, they made a battery of ſtones againſt the gundola, with which the ambaſſatrice was hurt in the head, and the neipce in a ſhowlder. It was much feared, that the ambaſſatrice might haue miſcarried, either with the hurt or affright, becauſe ſhee is within a month of her time; but ſhe doth beare it out well, although the hurt be great. The ſtate, vppon the complaint of the ambaſſador, hath vſed all poſſible diligence to attach the malefactors; and hearing that they haue ſaued themſelues in Ferrara, they haue publiſhed a moſt ſeuere bando againſt them, with addition of a thowſand crowns to any that ſhall kill any of them. Much about the ſame tyme my howſe at Padoua was aſſalted in the night by ſome theeues, who did attempt to come in by a windowe; but being diſcouered by my chaplaine, they retyred without doeing or receauing any hurt. Of this accident I made my complaint likewiſe to the ſtate, and haue receaued from them as much ſatisfaction as I could deſire.

MY laſt to your lordſhip were of the 4th of July, and the laſt I had from you were of the $\frac{16}{26}$. of Aprill. My wife doth preſent her affectionate ſeruice to your lordſhip and your lady, whoſe hands I do deſire likewiſe to kiſſe; and will euer remayne

Venice, 5 July, 1625. ſtilo nouo. *Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate frend and ſeruant,*

I. WAKE.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

SINCE the loſſe of Breda, (which was the ſubject of my laſt) here is occurred no matter of advertiſement, the ennemy having bene onely buſyed in victualling that towne by greate couvoyes, and our men ſeeking to incommodate them by ſmall partyes from theyr camp at Walwick, with ſucceſſes of no conſideration, till the contagion of the ayre in that vnholſome quarter forced them to ryſe, and retyre into garriſon, where now they are, and the prince of Orange, with his chiefes, all in this towne, recounting the calamity and diſaſters of this laſt yeares lying abroade winter and ſummer, with much ſuffering, and little doeing; in which wee have loſt, of our nation, two prime earles, coronells; and 20 of our beſt captaynes, all of the camp fever, beſides three ſlayne at Terheyden, the leſſe to be lamented, becauſe they dyed with honor. Sir James Leuingſton, who ſucceeded the earle of Oxford in the coronelſhip of one of the new Engliſh regiments, ſickned of the plague a little before the camp roſe, but recovers. One of the counts of Styren, taking the ſicknes there, dyed at Huſeden about the ſame tyme; when a lamentable accident befell monſieur Keſſel, gouernour of that towne, lately declared count of Horne; who, at a funerall of his ſiſter at Bommel, (who dyed likewiſe of the camp diſeaſe, which ſhe tooke in viſitting her husband Sir Henry Herbert, one of our Engliſh officers) at his returne out of the towne, a ſalue of

6 or 7 musketts being given him at the porte, with one of them he was ſhott into the head, at the eare, with a tyn-button, not maliciouſly, but caſually; of which he dyed 4 dayes after. His places of governour of Huſeden, and generall of the artillerye, are given to coronell Fauma.

WILLIAM DE NASSAU, eldeſt ſonne to the late prince of Orange, (a yong gentleman of much expectation) is made vice-admirall of Holland, vnder the prince of Orange, and goeth admirall of the fleete of 20 ſhipps now ſetting out to ioyne with his majeſties.

THE 20 ſhipps ſent from hence, in aſſiſtance of the French king, (of which monſieur Haultain is admirall) have mett with an ill encounter before Rochell, where they were aſſayled with greater number by monſieur de Soubize, before the French fleete, or the Engliſh 8 ſhipps, were ioyned vnto them; the vice-admirall burnt, the admirall well beaten, and all forced to retyre from that coaſt. It is an vnhappy ſtate of affaires, thus to be engaged againſt our frends of the religion, whilſt our ennemyes gather ſtrength in all parts to reape the fruicts, (as they have done theſe 4 or 5 yeares paſt) towards the end of ſummer, when the ſeaſon is fitteſt for the field, of theyr providence, and our imprudence; they going on with vnion and deſſigne, and wee with diſtraction and irreſolution.

MANSFELTS army is reduced to great extremity, where it lyes neare Rhees, and in effect come to nothing; the 12000 Engliſh foote, and 2000 French horſe, not exceeding 200 of each nation; and the whole army, horſe and foote, ſcarce making 3000. Yet doth the generall hold vp his head here in this towne, in hope to be renforced; and I, even now, receave letters out of England with new order, to vſe all poſſible indeavour for reſtoring of that army, with promiſe that money ſhall ſpeedily follow; and ſome, taken vpon creditt, I now furniſh: but France fayles as well here as in other places.

THE king of Denmarke is in the field, on the Eaſt ſyde of the Weſel, neare Minden, with an army of 17600 foote, and 5925 horſe (according to a liſt I have receaved from Sir Robert Anſtruther, with his letters from that camp of the $\frac{12}{22}$th of July); to the maintenance of which his majeſty doth contribute 30000 *l.* a month, as he doth to Mansfelts army 20000 *l.* monthly, which is a royall ayde.

TILLY lyeth on the other ſide of the Weſer, Minden being neutrall betwixt both, with his army of *veterani*; having ſent to the king of Denmarke, to know the reaſon of his arming; to which that king hath returned anſweare, That he (Tilly) hath no reaſon to make that demand. Sir Robert Anſtruther is gone from thence to the duke of Brunſwick, and the elector of Saxe. Sir James Spence doth advertiſe me by letters from Stockholme, of the $\frac{14}{24}$th of June, that the king of Swede doth continue a readynes to furniſh 20000 foote, and 3000 horſe, to the advancement of the common cauſe; ſo as he may have aſſiſtance of 10000 foote, and 2000 horſe, and be in perſon in the head of that army. Meane while, till that buſines be ſettled, he goeth with a part of his forces into Liffland, there to treate his truce with Poland *ſub clypeo*. And good correſpondency is ſettled betwixt that king and Denmarke.

WHILST theſe two extraordinary ambaſſadors from his majeſty (Sir Robert Anſtruther and Sir James Spence) are treating with thoſe two kings, (Denmarke and Swede) to kindle them in the common cauſe; Mr. ſecretary Morton is come hether in the ſame quality, to ſound how theſe States ſtood affected to a league defenſive and offenſive with his majeſty, and to treate the ſame, in caſe he found a good inclination; which here was ſodainly and roundly declared. But at the ſame tyme the States ambaſſadors having made the ſame overture in England, the treaty is tranſmitted thether; and Mr. ſecretary, being ioyned in commiſſion with the lords appointed to treate with the States ambaſſadors, is thervpon revoked home, whether he intends to returne about the beginning of this weeke. Meane while, here I remayne, as formerly, in ſpeach of revocation, but vpon no ſuch ſett tyme as I may not often write to your lordſhip, (as I intend to doe vpon all fitt occaſions) and heare from you, yf you ſo pleaſe, which I have not now done for the ſpace of full two monthes. Thus I committ your lordſhip, with your lady, and all yours, to Gods bleſſed protection.

Hagh, this 4th of Auguſt,
1625. ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionatly, to doe you ſervice,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

1625. THE aduertiſements from Antwerp continue ſo conſtant and ſo particular, that la Baya in Braſile was recouered by the Spaniards, the beginning of May laſt, that howſoeuer wee haue here no certayne newes, and are willing to flatter ourſelues with a beliefe to the contrary, yet none of our marchants of Amſterdam will venture any wagers; which is here an argument of much deſpaire.

To Sir EDWARD CONWAY: *With Relations.*

My Lorde,

THOUGH I deſpaire in myne owne meritt, of receauing any fauour by your lordſhips anſwere, or to bee remembred that I am among the liuing; yet, ſeeing the ſeruice of kings is next the ſeruice of God, I will doe my duty, and bee content with the name of an vnproffitable ſeruant. I know your lordſhip is full of great and important buſineſs; yett this perhapps was needfull, to direct my wayes in this opportunity, nowe almoſt loſt againe, of the offers of Gabor. I haue continued to aduiſe your lordſhip the late proceedings here, and the beſt of his reſolution to riſe and march toward his frontire, pretending in Caſſouia to winter, and to keepe the emperour in ſuſpence. Since, there are letters come from him by a Turke, to the grand ſignor and the great vizier: what the contents of them are, I cannot yet learne; but the meſſenger reports, that hee is gone very ſadd and diſcontent; and the language and countenance of his dependants here are changed and fallen. What to beleeue of him that hath had ſo many relapſes, is beyond my ſpeculation; but I will not conceale other mens coniectures: they feare, that ſeeing in ſo long tyme hee could not procure any comfort from Chriſtendome, nor the aydes required from hence, that hee is reſolued to aſſure his agreement with the emperour, and hath yet hopes of a wife of his guift, which hee is promiſed to receiue at Caſſouia. From his agent I haue not heard a word of theſe laſt letters; which makes mee doubt, the matter is not pleaſing: but I will conclude for him, knowing hee ſhalbee coſened in his treaty of marriage, that if yet hee ſhalbee offered any honeſt conditions, vpon that indignation and ſcorne, hee will riſe, and breake all contracts made with the emperour, though they were ſealed *ſanguine humano*. And my hopes are yet better of him, then any rumour can ſodainly deſtroy; and that the emperour will not truſt him ſo neare his frontire, with power to bee able to offend him. It will not bee out of my way to retorne by his court: though the journey bee ragged, yet, if his majeſtie command mee, I am ready.

THE ſecret treaty for the Spaniard doth aduance ſo farre, as the propoſitions pleaſe; and the Turkiſh merchants apprehend, with great comfort, the promiſe to keepe the Leuant ſea from deprædation; to which, formerly aduiſed, I vnderſtand that they haue added another offer of trade, to furniſh theſe kingdomes with all ſorts of Europe merchandize, at better rates then they are ſold by the other Frank nations nowe poſſeſſing the trade; for which they will pay cuſtome inward, by the greate, 75000 dollers; and beeing admitted to the ports of Mocha, Judda, and Cairo, in the Redd-ſea, that they will ſupply all Indian commodityes, and retorne the current of the Eaſterne trades by thoſe ports, to the great aduantage of this ſtate, and greater preiudice of Chriſtendome.

I SHOULD bee very iealous of the acceptance of theſe propoſitions, if I ſawe any ability to performe them; but ſeeing the Turks may bee blynded theſe 2 or 3 yeares, before they can diſcouer the deceipt, ſomwhat would bee done in oppoſition; for it deeply trencheth into the intereſt of our Eaſt-India and Leuant merchants, and all other trades of Europe. I dare not trouble his majeſtie with theſe contemplations; but I doubt not your lordſhip doth, for the diſcharge of my duty, acquaint him, and the duke of Buckingham, to whom, without a ciphar, I cannot ſafely write.

THE encloſed is the continuance of our hiſtory, where all things threaten ruyne; yett the whole hangs together by inuiſible thredds, and like a monſter, that cannot dye at once, will ſtruggle long againſt weake oppoſitions, before it diſſolue; but any tempeſt would doubtleſſe finiſh it. Your lordſhip will vouchſafe to continue mee in your protection, as I daily endeauour in deuotion to bee approued

Conſtantinople, $\frac{12}{22}$.
August, 1625.

Your Lordſhips humble ſeruant.

1625.

Conſtantinople, 11th Auguſt, 1625.

JANET-OGLI is againe turned toward Smirna; and that chaya, or liuetenant of the bey of that citty, raiſing 3000 ſouldiours, went out againſt him, hopeing to drawe more to follow him. They mett on a playne, and fought valiantly, Janet-Ogli remayning victor, with the death of the chaya, and 2000 of his men: hee is now daily expected at Smirna, haueing ſent before to aſſure the people, that hee will doe no violence to any trader or inhabitant; but only renew the oath of obedience to him, and puniſh ſome that were authors of this enterpriſe againſt him. The merchant ſtrangers are ſo confident in him, as they purpoſe not to ſtirre, but to receiue him as their protector; and thinck that rebell an honeſter man, then the juſtice of their towne. The miſtery of this ſtrange courſe is not penetrated: hee ſtill reports, hee hath authority from the grand ſignor; but itt is heere denied, and they would be glad to know howe to quiet him.

SEAUEN gallies are ſent to ſupplie the capten baſſa, into the Black-ſea, againſt the Coſſacks, who in the laſt encounter much weakened him, and, if the wind had not riſen, had endangered his whole fleete. All the ſoldiours are ſent away, and there continues greater ſuſpition of the Tartars.

FROM the greate vizier there is little expectation, vntill September: ſome places hee hath taken in, of ſmall import. The Spahees haue mutined for benefitts, but by his ſtoutnes appeaſed.

IT is reported, that Abaſſa baſſa hath ſett vpon, and ranſacked the rich carauan returning for Perſia; which, if it bee true, will cauſe a ſodaine and mighty alteration in this ſtate: for thoſe troopes haueing alway paſſed by mutuall conſent, in the tymes of warre, free and vnharmed, only maynteyned the commerce of thoſe partes. Infinite ſumms of money tranſporred publicquely, which could not haue ſcaped Sutors-hill; but heere were euen of theeues eſteemed ſacred and inuiolate. But if the ſweete of theſe booties bee once taſted, and that modeſtie caſt of, not onely all trade wilbe interrupted, but the cuſtomes, nowe the beſt reuenew of this empire, wholly decayed. It may be done by order from the ſtate, by the handes of a ſeeming rebell, to excuſe themſelues, becauſe the Perſians made no retornes but in gold; and itt was reported, they carried away 400000 checquins. The newe ſecretarie or agent, ſent from Naples, to practice a peace for the king of Spaine with the grand ſignor, among many other ouertures and propoſitions to induce the acceptance, makes offer to pay by the greate 75000 dollers, for their cuſtomes within the Leuant; and to furniſh this empire with all ſortes of Europe merchandize, at better rates then the nations now trafficquing; and to keepe the ſea free from ſpoile to be done by any, vpon the ſubiects therof; and, which is of more conſequence, they deſire free trade to the portes of Mocha, Judda, and Cairo, by the Red-ſea; undertakeing to ſupply all Eaſt-india ſpices, and other commodities, and to returne the courſe of trade by thoſe ports; for which they will pay by the greate 75000 dollers yearly. Theſe propoſitions are greate baites, if they can be performed ſo readily, as they wilbee accepted; and doe deeply concerne the intereſt of our Eaſt-india and Leuant companies, for whoſe conſideration I haue publiſhed them: beſides many other practiſes of like nature, moſt preiuditiall to the generall ſtate of Chriſtendome.

THE gallies of returne, from Cairo, are arriued, hauing brought in the eſtate of the greate caſlariga, lately dead; being cheſts 80 of gold, in euery cheſt 40000 checquins; beſides his jewells, and other moueables of infinite valew.

THE ſicknes encreaſeth, and hath filled the places of buriall. By computation, ther fall 3000 a day, though multitudes haue fled the citty.

From Mr. WILKINSON, *Agent at* Venice.

My very good Lord,

I Haue receaued order from my lord ambaſſador Sir Iſaac Wake, to giue notice unto your lordſhip of his departure from Venice. Vppon Munday laſt, which was the 4th of Auguſt, *ſtilo novo*, he did beginne his journy from Padoua towards Swiſſerland, with an intention to purſue it with as much diligence as he can poſſibly vſe in theſe exceſſiue heats. I being left here at Venice to giue an account into England,

1625. vnto my lord Conway, of what ſhall paſſe in theſe parts, in the abſence of my lord ambaſſador, will not fayle to write vnto your lordſhip, as often as any thing ſhall come to my hands worthy your lordſhips knowledge. Concerning the army of the league in the Valtelina, whither my lord ambaſſador is now goeing, nothing can be expected from hence; ſince his preſence there doth breake of, and debarre vs here at Venice, of that wonted correſpondency wee ſhould haue otherwiſe enioyed: and although I know, that from other parts your lordſhip doth receaue farre better intelligence, then I am able to giue; yet notwithſtanding, to diſcharge my commiſſion, which hath beene giuen vnto mee, I will not be wanting to make a faithfull relation vnto your lordſhip, of whatſoeuer ſhall come to my hands; although my letters proue but a duplicate of what you receaue from others.

THE French forces in Piedmont do now beginne to looſe their ground and reputation, as faſt as at their firſt arriuall into Italye they did purchaſe vnto themſelfes both; neither is it much to be maruiled, conſidering the aduantage of the contrary faction, who do encounter them with freſh ſupplyes, who haue already borne the burthen and heate of the day. I doubt not, but when thoſe troupes which are expected out of France ſhall arriue, but that the duke of Sauoy and the conneſtable will haue theire reuenge; and eaſily regayne thoſe places they haue loſt, as ſoone as they ſhall ſtand vppon equall termes. The recouery of Gauio by the Spaniards from the French hath not as yet cauſed the ſurrender of the caſtle, whither the French are retyred, and from whence they do play vppon the towne with 8 pieces of good canon; but it is feared, that except the prince of Piedmont do ſuccor them ſpeedily, the caſtle will likewiſe runne the fortune of the towne. Cordoua doth now gouerne and command the Spaniſh trouppes: their army is reputed to be 20000 foote and horſe; and the army of the league will amount vnto 15 or 16000. The approach of the Spanyards neere vnto Aſti hath ſtartled the conſtable to retyre from thence vnto Riuoly; where, after ſome ſtay, he prepareth againe for Aſti: but there are ſome who doe affirme, he purpoſeth to returne into Dauphine, and diſcard theſe dangerous affaires. Now that the prince of Piedmont is faine to act the defenſiue part, and to hinder the Spanyards from making any incurſions, that country is like to runne ſome hazard; except that ſome ſuddaine diuerſion do change the face of theſe preſent affaires.

THE pope hath called an aſſembly of his moſt eminent diuines to determin this queſtion, whither or no he might with a good conſcience, *et ſe è eſpediente al publico bene della chriſtianità, maſſime di Alemagna, leuare il Palatinato al Bauaro et Spagnoli, et reſtiturelo al Palatino natio padrone et ſignore.* As yet this queſtion remaineth in ſuſpence, neither know I how it will be concluded, vntill I heare further aduiſe from thoſe parts.

AN orator, belonging vnto the Spaniſh ambaſſador in Rome, did make of late a moſt eloquent oration in Lattine, which did ſauor of pride, and intollerable preſumption, he in a manner ſcorning and contemning all other chriſtian princes, in compariſon of the king of Spayne his maſter, *al cui imperio non mai tramonta il ſole.* I will not trouble your lordſhip with many of his paſſages; onely this I cannot ommit, *Chiamò il rè di Spagna, dopo Criſto, redentore del mondo, et la natione Spagnola redentrica dell' vniuerſo.*

THIS towne affording not any thing worthy your lordſhips knowledge, I will be at this preſent no longer troubleſome; but deſyring a pardon for my boldneſſe, I humbly craue leaue to kiſſe your lordſhips hands, and euer reſt

Venice, Auguſt 16.
ſtilo nouo, 1625.

Your Lordſhips moſt faithfully, to ſerue you,

JOHN WILKINSON.

WHENSOEUER your lordſhip will be pleaſed to fauor my lord ambaſſador with a letter, if you will be pleaſed ſtill to ſend them by the way of Venice, they ſhall from hence be ſafely ſent after him, into thoſe parts where he is. Your lordſhips letter, of the 30. of June, is ſafely arriued; and I haue ſent the incloſed into England, and the Haghe, according to your lordſhips deſyre.

From the Same.

My very good Lord,

THOSE Spanyards which did appeare before Aſti, as it was thought, with an intention to beſeige that place, haue now beene forced to retyre by prince Tomaſo, and not without ſome loſſe. This retrait of the enemy hath much incouraged prince Tomaſo, with his cauallery to aduenture ſomewhat farther vppon them; and a counſell of warre being called, whereat was preſent the mareſchiall di Crequi, and the barone d'Alais, there were alleged the danger that might follow that reſolution, fearing the Spanyards might ſecure themſelfes with an ambuſcado; in which conſideration the French kings cauallery would not ingage it ſelfe. This could not quell the braue ſpirit of prince Tomaſo, nor change his reſolution; who, with 300 of his Sauoyards, did attack the enemy; but being deepely ingaged and aduanced, a groſſer of 5 in 600, left indeede in ambuſh, as was before diuined, did furiouſly fall vppon them; and had not the duſt fauored them, and clouded them from that dangerous tempeſt, and vnwittingly turned the Spanyards ſwords againſt themſelfes, they had, without queſtion, ſuffered much. But this prince with his Sauoyards came of brauely; and although they haue receaued a little blow, yet the Spanyards cannot brage of aduantage, they being forced to retyre, and to leaue the feild, which is an eminent ſigne of victory. This action hath put newe life and courage into the army of the league, which nowe ſeemeth not leſſe victorious in keeping their owne, then they were when they gayned vppon the enemy: for then, with affrighting ſtrength, they met with little oppoſition; but now, with weake forces, they ſubſiſt againſt a greater power, and haue made the enemy retyre from their poſts. The duke of Sauoy doubteth not but to be able to keepe pace with the enemye, vntill thoſe ſupplyes, which are expected out of France, ſhall arriue. Vnder the command of monſieur de Rohan, are dayly expected, with a great dele of deuotion, 4000 foote, and 2000 horſe, which are now at this preſent in Languidock. Thoſe recrewes out of France would now be very ſeaſonable; for except ſome diuerſion do appeare, it will goe hard with the duke of Sauoye, and a weaker force muſt at the laſt, of neceſſity, yeelde to a ſtronger oppoſition. The French haue not behaued themſelfes ſo brauely in theſe warres, as was expected; whereuppon the ambaſſador Bethunes, now reſident in Rome from the French king, is much mortifyed, and indeede aſhamed to appeare in publique, makeing ſome indiſpoſition of his body his excuſe. It is obſerued, that vppon the good ſucceſſe of the Spanyards in theſe warres, the pope doth much neglect the cardinall of Sauoy, and monſieur de Bethunes, ſeeming now alltogither inclined towards the Spaniſh faction; and indeede his ends are, to marry his nephew to the principeſſa of Mondragone, a Napolitan, and of the houſe of Caraffa; who hath a dowry of 150000 crownes reuennew *per annum.* Many great ones, as the duke of Parma, the duke of Toſcany, do labour to procure her with all their power; and with this baite do the Spanyards hold in play theſe three princes.

I HAUE, here incloſed, ſent your lordſhip a packet, which I receaued from captaine Manering. The laſt I writ vnto your lordſhip, was of the 19th of this month. Thus, crauing leaue to kiſſe your lordſhips hands, I euer reſt

Venice, Auguſt 26.
ſtilo nouo, 1625.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble and moſt faithfull ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

To the Duke of BUCKINGHAM.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

I SHALL render a barren reckoning of your command laid vpon mee to prouide your grace ſome antient ſtatues; yet I had rather giue you any account of my endeauour, then by long ſilence to deſerue the imputation of negligence. That which hath diſcouraged mee, is the failing of my promiſe for the black goddeſſe from Alexandria; which beeing giuen mee by the patriarch, confident it was yet in his garden, I ſent for, in company of his ſeruant; but beeing retorned, they haue only diſcouered, that a colloire left in that charge had ſold it 18 moneths ſince, to the French conſull, for 30 dollers, who hath tranſported it into France, to the exceeding diſpleaſure of the patriarch, and my ſhame. Yet I thought it fitt to aduiſe your

1625. grace thereof: perhaps you may there recouer it at no great charge, beeing eſteemed the jewell of all the ſtones in this part of the world.

I HAUE not left any probable citty vnſearcht into, and heare of diuers peeces; but what they will proue, I cannot yet iudge. Some I am abſolutely promiſed, but nothing entire; halfe bodyes, heads and buſtos. In Salonica a Jewe hath a whole marble, and antient: I haue procured letters to the metropolitan to buy it, if mony will preuaile. From Angora I am in hope, at leaſt, of a faire lyon. Theſe on *porta aurea* will not bee remoued: no man dares aduenture to ſteale them from the principall gate, nor any fauorite of the vizier preſume to mention the defaceing of the wall: yet I will not leaue to hope, by ſome art they may bee made dropp, and that ſo I may gather them. Mr. Petty hath bene at the ſo much famed Pergamo, and brought ſomwhat away, as hee writes, meane things, not worth his charge, only as teſtimonyes of his trauailes; but hee is a cloſe and ſubtill borderer, and will not bragg of his prizes. From thence hee is gone forwards into the iſlands, and hath this aduantage of mee, that hee makes ſearch with his owne eyes, and is not ſparing to ſpend, when hee finds content; though hee ſhall not out-buy mee, if wee fall in competition. Somwhat your grace may expect with patience, that is, all that I can find or procure; which you will accept by the meaſure of my ambition to your ſeruice.

WHAT I write his majeſtie, will appeare naked and rawe, if your grace vouchſafe not to make my excuſe, that I dare not committ matter, and other mens ſecretts, to the truſt of ſo long and dangerous a way, without a diſguiſe, vnder which I haue to my lord Conwey giuen large account, and hope the iſſue may conduce to his majeſties ſeruice. I haue walked herein in Egiptian darkneſs, without any anſwere, or other intimation of his majeſties orders; but, guided by myne owne zeale, doe hope I cannot erre, wherein I would meritt. I beſeech your grace, affoord mee the comfort and fauor of ſome directions, or lett it not bee taken for a fault in mee, that I enterprett the contrary, as an implicite command to bee ydle and ſylent; and ſo I ſhall haue more leiſure, though no man hath more affection, to bee approued

Halchys, 26. Auguſt,
old ſtile, 1625.

Your Graces deuoted humble ſeruant.

To my Lord CONWAY: *With the* GRAND SIGNIOR'*s Letter.*

Right Honorable,

I PURPOSED to write to his majeſtie, hauing ſomwhat to aduiſe that might excuſe my intruſion; but attending the laſt hower for the encloſed, and tyed to obey both wynd and tyde in this iſland, to obſerue the diſpatch which is ordered by another, I haue ſcarſe gotten the leiſure to make an abſtract of the ſubſtance. This command is gone away two dayes ſince, ſollicited by the agent of Tranſiluania, aſſiſted by the ambaſſadors. It is a faire gate opened, if his majeſtie haue vſe of ſuch an helpe; if not, there is no harme done. With much labour it hath bene brought about, and if it ſerue no other turne, it will at leaſt ſtartle the emperour. By the next occaſion I will ſend the full copy, and by this haue only tyme to beſeech your lordſhip to make my zeale to his majeſties ſeruice acceptable, howeuer the fruicts are defectiue. And ſo I committ your lordſhip to Allmighty God.

Halchys, 26. Auguſt, 1625.

The Letter to GABOR *from the* GRAND SIGNIOR, *required to licence his Vnion with the princes of* Chriſtendome, *corrected and ſent by the* Venetian *Ambaſſador*, $\frac{17}{27}$. Aug. 1625.

Excelſiſſime, *Præmiſſis præmittendis.*

QUONIAM hæc noſtra fulgidiſſima et digniſſima porta omnibus nationibus in toto orbe terrarum exiſtentibus, quæ ſub alas noſtras confugiunt, ſemper aperta ſoleat eſſe; et eos qui potentiæ noſtræ firmiter adhærent, gratioſæ defenſionis noſtræ validiſſimo muro et mœniis ſolemus circumſepire: Notum ſit omnibus, quod cum quidam legati amicorum noſtrorum chriſtianorum, in hac noſtra excelſa porta commorantes, nobis ſignificaverint, imperatorem Germaniæ, et regem Hiſpaniarum, cum alijs ipſorum amicis et confæderatis, aſpirantes ad monarchiam totius mundi, præſentibus temporibus vi et ſine legitima cauſa occupaſſe

diuerſas

diverſas provintias et terras, pertinentes ad diverſos amicos et ſtatus, confæderatos cum dictis amicis chriſtianis noſtris; nos itaque memores quoque, et edocti de ſolenni legatione, miſſa ad hanc excelſam portam, quæ omnium afflictorum eſt refugium, tempore ſultani Oſmani fratris noſtri cariſſimi, (cuius anima in Paradiſo vivat) nomine regnorum, et multorum ſtatuum afflictorum et oppreſſorum, et de tuo tunc temporis erga illos amicos et noſtros, et veſtros, optimo affectu ſtudii, et conſtanti benevolentia: te in hac etiam rerum conſtitutione monemus et adhortamur, ut quemadmodum antehac ſtrenue feciſti, ita etiam nunc, et in poſterum, amicis noſtris ita deſiderantibus, et gratum habentibus, ipſorum juſtiſſimæ cauſæ deeſſe minime velis; ſed amicis noſtris, chriſtianis ipſis potius, et ſupradictis, qui pro defenſione, libertate, et reſtitutione provintiarum et terrarum pertinentium ad dictos amicos, et ſtatus confæderatos cum dictis amicis noſtris chriſtianis, arma ceperunt, pro viribus veſtris auxilieris, fœdus cum amicis noſtris, et ipſorum defenſoribus ineundo, et arma tua cum ipſorum armis conjungendo. Et quia nobis ſatis ſuperque conſtat de animi tui ſinceritate atque fidelitate, præſertim nobis præſtita, et tua etiam in bellis gerendis ſolertia, confidimus te abunde facturum eſſe hæc, et omnia alia, quæ ad regnorum noſtrorum majorem ſecuritatem, et majeſtatis noſtræ gloriam, et ad jura ſupradictorum noſtrorum amicorum ſpectare videbuntur. Itaque ſolito more lumbos veſtros armis præcingetis, et magno Deo annuente, et auxiliante vos, moveatis viriliter, magnaque cum induſtria in inceptis verſemini. Quod ſi feceritis ſecundum gratioſam noſtram admonitionem, hoc ipſo multo majorem noſtram gratiam in voſmet conciliabitis et augebitis; facies quoque veſtra coram nobis erit candida. Quod ſi autem auxilium etiam noſtrum deſiderabitis, vos hac in re non fruſtrabimus; verum copias ſufficientes penes vos ſtatim miſſuri ſumus; et ſi proprijs ſumptibus in imperio noſtro milites colligere volueritis, hoc quoque conceſſum erit.

1625.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

NOTHING of moment being hapned in this ſtate, or the affaires thereof, ſince the prince of Oranges riſing with his army from Walwick, and retyring into garriſon, I muſt looke further abroade for matter of advertiſement.

YOUR lordſhip will have heard of a dangerous fall the king of Denmarke receaved with his horſe, whilſt he lay with his army at Hamel vpon the Weſer, of which he was two dayes ſpeachles; but now wee are informed by a letter of the $\frac{11}{21}$th of the laſt, from Bremen, that he recovers, having bene on horſeback eight dayes before the writing of that letter; and all his members are entyre and ſound, though he be not yet altogether reſtored to his former ſtrength. He was then encamped neare the towne of Ferden, cloſe by the river of Aler, in a place where that river falls into the Weſer; over which rivers he hath made two bridges, which are guarded by 5 regiments of foote, each of 12 companyes; and commaunded by the coronells Limbach, Linſtau, Frenkin, and Lippe. A ſixt regiment is in the towne of Ferden, where the king lodgeth with his eldeſt ſonne, come thether to him ſecretly. His foote are not very fayre, nor well clothed, which made him, at the laſt muſter, caſhiere a great part, charging the captaynes to fill vp theyr roomes with others fitter for ſervice. He hath given the reſt a monthes pay, to clothe them, beſides theyr ordinary entertaynement. The horſe are fayre, and conſiſt of 50 companyes: beſides, commiſſions are already given out for the leavye of 2000 more, and 4000 foote. Tilly, after the kings quitting Hamel, hath poſſeſſed himſelf thereof, and he lodgeth therabouts. That towne ſurrendred vpon conditions to receave a company into garriſon, and to give 8000 rixdalers: and from thence Tilly makes incurſions into the duke of Brunſwicks countrey, as far as Hanouer; where, it is thought, the king will putt a garriſon, wherby to brydle, in ſome ſorte, Tillyes power, who threatneth the inhabitants of Maydeburgh and Halberſtat; and there, in all apparence, an army rayſed about Nuremburgh for the emperor, by the prince of Walleſteyn, (which is drawing that way) will ioyne with him. In this regard, the princes of the Lower Saxe are very much intimidated, and would fayne hold a diete out of hand in the towne of Brunſwick.

THE king of Denmarks intention is to keepe his army on foote, till hee ſee whether the diverſions are promiſed him out of France, in Italy, Elſas, and Picardye, be putt in execution. And great reaſon he hath to be cautious; for,

1625. without that, Tillyes army (conſiſting of 30000 men, horſe and foote) wilbe able to putt him to the worſt, and make him repent his ſo precipitate engagement againſt the emperor, which as yet he hath not declared, nor will, till he may vpon good ground.

The fleete, prepared by this ſtate to ioyne with his majeſties, hath bene kept here for a good while by contrary winds; which being now changed, it is probable they are now putting to ſea with the men ſent hether out of England, to be ſupplyed with old commanders, and changed for old ſoldiers; which hath in part bene effected, ſo many officers being ſpared from the old troopes as is needfull; and the men having bene in exerciſe of armes for theſe 2 monthes, they are judged fitter for action, then thoſe who, hauing layne in the field this twelfemonth, are therby fallen into ſicknes; and my care hath bene to have none but ſound men mixt amongſt them. The States ſhipps have order to anker, till theſe ſpring-tydes be paſt, before Dunkerke, wherby to hinder the comming out of 27 ſayle prepared on that ſide, 11 of which are that kings ſhipps, and the reſt freebooters.

In regard no certayne newes is come from la Baya in Braſil, for the ſpace of 4 monthes, which is no more then 5 or 6 weekes voyage, the wind being good, as it hath long bene, they here lay even wagers, the Spaniſh printed relation of the loſſe of that place is falſe: which I cannot but wiſh; for very much depends vpon that place.

Count Mansfelt, having viſitted his army, (which he found, by reaſon of his owne abſence, and ſuch officers he mett with at Vtrecht, when he went laſt to Rhees, in a deſperate danger of disbanding) and given ſome contentment by a monthes pay to his horſe, and the thyrd of a pay to his foote, returned hether about 8 dayes ſince; whether the officers of the States new High Duch troopes, as well of horſe as foote, taken on for 6 monthes onely, and are now vpon termes of licenſing, were called to treate with him, vpon conditions to ioyne with his army; which they cannot yet agree vpon, he not being able to give them aſſurance of theyr pay; but meanes wilbe found, in ſhort tyme, to content them.

Mr. ſecretary Morton hath bene held back till yeſterday, by contrary winds, in Zealand, which hath much croſſed all affaires.

It is now very long ſince I haue heard from your lordſhip; and yf your ſilence proceede not of want of health, I can the better diſpence with it; though nothing can be more wellcome to me, then your letters; and the queen of Bohemia hearkens after them by euery ordinarie. So I kiſſe your ladies hands, and euer reſt

Hagh, this firſt of
Sept. 1625.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

Dudley Carleton.

From Mr. Wilkinson.

My very good Lord,

VERRUA, a towne of great conſequence of the duke of Sauoyes, is now become the marke the Spanyards aime at; which if they hit and carry, that blow will fall heauy vppon the duke of Sauoye, ſince the loſſe of that place will make them maſters of the feild, euen vnto the gates of Cheri and Turin. To hinder their approaches and batteryes, the duke of Sauoye hath drawen out of the cittadell of Turin 7 pieces of artillery, and tranſported them vnto Creſcentine; with which he hath both fortifyed that place, and ſo flancked the Po, as that the enemy hath no aduantage either to caſt a bridge, or to refreſh himſelfe with water. The duke of Sauoy hath throwen a bridge ouer the Po, juſt at Verrua; which being defended both by the fortreſſes of that towne and Creſcentin, giueth him commodity at pleaſure to enter and iſſue into either. At this preſent Verrua is poſſeſſed by 4000 braue ſouldiers, vnder the command of Monſ. di St. Reiran, well ammunitioned with all manner of warlike prouiſions; ſo that the Spanyards will not eaſily effect their deſigne, which will likewiſe take vp ſome tyme. In which interim the duke of Sauoyes army (being well refreſhed with new recrewes lately fallen downe, and, as wee beleeue, 15000 ſtrong) will endeauor to render himſelfe maſter of the moſt aduantagious paſſages, to hemme the enemy in, and to cut him ſhort of bread and water; and, as it is reported at Turin, they do ſuffer much for want of bread and water already; inſomuch that if theſe droughts continue, and that the army of the league remayne maſters of the Po, they cannot ſubſiſt long, but muſt be conſtrayned to retyre. The ſubjects of the duke of Sauoy do chearfully contribute vnto his wants, and furniſh his campe with ſtore of flower and wine. The marquis di Santa Croce hath brought 3000 Neopolitans vnto Allexandria, where he hath left them to be ſent to refreſh the Spaniſh armye vnder Verrua. The conſtable is retyred from Montcauelier, and is gone to meete his lady at Chamont, and there to ſtay the arriuall of his expected army. He hath left behind him the mareſchiall de Crequi, and the count d'Alais, with 6000 men to aſſiſt the duke of Sauoy in his abſence.

HERE incloſed, I haue ſent your lordſhip a letter, which Sir Dudley Carleton did recommend vnto my lorde ambaſſadors couer. I hauing nothing elſe worthy your lordſhips knowledge, do humbly craue leaue to kiſſe your lordſhips hands, and euer reſt

Venice, September 4.
ſtilo nouo, 1625.

Your Lordſhips moſt faithfull ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

MY laſt vnto your lordſhip was of the 26. of Auguſt.

To the Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

I SENT your lordſhip, by the laſt poſt, a briefe of the encloſed, which now I haue ſupplyed, and tranſlated word for word; that his majeſtie may conſider and iudge, if therby any conſequence may bee drawne to his ſeruice. Hee will bee pleaſed to accept of the ſtile of this court, which wee haue no power to alter. The ſubſtance is a ciuill command, that Bethlem Gabor ſhould bee ready to ſerue his majeſtie, and the other princes colleagued, if hee ſhalbee thereto required. That his majeſtie is therein named, is againſt my will, and the like error againſt all the other ambaſſadors: neither was there euer any requeſt made in his name, but by way of counſell from mee; but the forme beeing drawne by the prince of Tranſiluania, vnskillfull in circumſtances, and ſent the vizier, though wee did correct it, yet it was taken and diſpatcht away, ſollicited by his agent, before wee could remedy it. The effect of all our endeauour is this, briefly: The prince, willing to haue good occaſion to breake with the emperour, and hoping to haue ſome comfort or honor from Chriſtendome, hath deſired this leaue from hence, to countenance his actions; and to ſhow his affection to the generall cauſe, hee is remoued to Caſſouia to winter, to bee neare, and, as it were, to offer himſelfe ready, in the ſpring, to their majeſties, if hee may bee accepted. To this end, the better to excuſe him in reſpect of his late peace, hee councelled, and wee procured this command to bee antidated in March, to preiudice the treaty, as your lordſhip may obſerue. There can from him no more bee expected; hee doth allmoſt openly expoſe himſelfe to the reuenge of the emperour, who cannot but vnderſtand and feare him; but actiuely to breake hee will not, vnleſſe hee haue ſome comfort from their majeſties. Vntill the ſpring there wilbee tyme to apprehend this occaſion. Whether it wilbee ſeruiceable, or not, I referre to that ſupreme wiſedome, that knowes cunctation is a good defence, and ſo Fabius ſaued Rome: but to ridd Hanniball out of Italy, there was no way, but to ſend Scipio to Carthage.

THE Spaniſh treaty proceeds ſlowly, by reaſon of the great contagion; which now, by Gods mercy, beginns to yield to the ſeaſon, and I hope to retorne to my houſe, to ouerſee it. There dyed from the firſt of Auguſt to the third, in the citty, 8900; in the whole, there haue fallen, ſince June, 140000, beſides the out-townes vpon the Boſphorus, whether many fledd. So great a mortality hath not bene knowne in many yeares; and it hath concluded with a ſtorme, that hath torne vp houſes and trees by the rootes and foundation: ſuch I neuer felt. And beeing in a ſmall iſland, was a compaſſionat ſpectator of diuers ſhippwracks. One gally from the armado is come in, from the Black-ſea, without maſt or rudder, who brings no newes how the reſt haue ſpedd; but that ſhee was driuen right into the channell,

1625. without their owne induſtry or knowledge, giuen ouer for loſt men; and the whole fleete is much feared.

JANETT-OGLY, the litle rebell in Aſia, is beaten by Huſſen, the baſſa of Magneſia, a reconcild follower of Abaſſa; yet hee is eſcaped, and beginns to make new head: ſo that the quiet of thoſe parts hath many ebbs and flouds, no remedy beeing giuen to the head of the euill.

YOUR lordſhip will doe mee the fauour to ſhow his majeſtie and the duke of Buckingham this, I hope, my laſt letter in this buſineſs; becauſe all is done that can bee from hence expected, vntill I receiue newe orders; and if therein bee any error committed in the forme, to bee my ſuerty, that I will make it appeare, I haue no part therein; the ſubſtance, I hope, will giue ſome ſatisfaction, at leaſt of my deſire to doe his majeſtie ſeruice. And ſo I committ your lordſhip to the bleſſed keeping of our moſt gracious God; reſting

Halchys, $\frac{9}{19}$. Sept.
1625.

Your Lordſhips, &c.

From Mr. WILKINSON.

My very good Lord,

THE aſſault of the Spanyards vppon a *mezza luna* of the duke of Sauoyes, hath proued ſo vnfortunately vnto them, that now their courage is much abated, and their harts do fayle them to aduenture any more vppon ſuch falſe ground: yet, had it played well, it would haue wrought more miſchiefe then it did, although beſydes 150 it ſtrooke dead vppon the place, it hath left dangerouſly wounded a nephew of the duke of Feria, and Lodouico Cordoua, the generalls brother; beſydes many particulers ſent in carts to Milan, whereof ſome are of high eſteeme. Since the receiuing of this blow, the Spanyards haue retyred into their trenches, employing their greateſt ſtrength and care to winne a bridge caſt ouer the Po by the duke of Sauoye, by which Verrua is ſuccored. The duke of Sauoy, with his army, doth hold the Spanyards braue play; and indeede Cordoua hath found actiue ſpirits to deale withall, who will boldly hazard any thing vppon a game, and be prodigall of their owne liues, to make themſelues maſters of their enemyes. No queſtion the Spanyards will growe weary of their chace, conſidering the daily decreaſing of their army, both by mortality, reuoltings, want of prouiſions and victualls, and not ſo well fed with recrewes as the voice doth generally runne. The marquis di Santa Croce hath onely deliuered 3000 men vnto the Spanyards; but if I may giue credit vnto the common report, they are alltogither vnexperienced in millitary affaires, and do ill deſerue the name of ſouldiers.

THE duke of Sauoye is exceeding cheerfull, and full of good hope, not only to ſubſiſt againſt theſe Spaniſh inuaſions, but likewiſe to quell their ſpirits, and to haue his full reuenge of thoſe his enemyes, who durſt oppoſe him.

THE French ambaſſador in Rome, ſeeing the popes affection towards Spayne, how that he is ready to declare himſelfe Spanyard, hath made ſuch a threatning kind of murmur in that court, that in ſome things he hath beene forced to change his mind; ſince, contrary to his former intention, he is now reſolued to grant a giubely to the Engliſh college in Rome, for the happy progreſſe of the matrimony betwixt England and France. This is to be publiſhed in Rome uppon the 14. of this preſent.

I HAUE, here incloſed, ſent your lordſhip a coppy of a letter, which my lord ambaſſador ſent vnto the marquis di Coeuures, with a copy of my lords propoſitions to the leagues: they came vnto my hands but lately from Coira. My lord ambaſſador, at this preſent, is at Zurich, where his ſtay is vncertayne. Thus, crauing leaue to kiſſe your lordſhips hands, I humbly take leaue, and reſt

Venice, September 15.
ſtilo nouo, 1625.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble and obedient ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

To the Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

I FEARE I ouerpreſſe your lordſhip with copyes of matter, not very acceptable; but till I bee ſilenced by your command, I ſhall feare to offend, by omiſſion at leaſt, myne owne conſcience, to his majeſties and his ſiſters ſeruice. The originall of the encloſed beeing ſent 20 dayes ſince, wee attend the effects; and whether it bee too generall, or too litle, I will not iudge, but only repeat the words of the agent of Bethlem Gabor, in ſome of his letters written mee ſince the obteyning: *Sereniſſimus princeps noſter voluit habere iſtas literas, non de neceſſe, ſed de bene eſſe: ſua ſerenitas illis eſt contenta, et faciet omnia penes illas audacter, ad emolumentum regum chriſtianorum, quæcunque deſiderabuntur. Quod ad negotium præſens attinet, pro eo ſunt literæ ſatis ſufficientes, et ſatis bene declaratum.* This is the creditt and aſſurance hee giues, which I ſend *in bonæ ſpei indicium.* Without mony it could not bee obteyned; wherein this confeſſion will witneſs, that I haue done my part: *Sed quod excellentia veſtra nummos ad me miſerit ad negotium abſolvendum, in hoc, ita ut in cæteris, omnes legatos non tantùm ſuperavit, ſed et totaliter vicit: quod domino meo ſereniſſimo, quamprimum libuerit, perſcribam. Pro certo ſcio, hoc ab excellentiâ veſtrâ gratiſſime accepturum.* And I hope alſo, his majeſtie will allowe it.

THE gallyes from the Black-ſea are retorned, with the loſſe only of fower, by the September ſtorme. The capten baſſa brought in triumph 270 poore Coſſacks, and was receiued, as if Pompey had againe finiſhed the piraticque warre, that almoſt famiſhed Rome. *Non de victoriâ, ſed de non victo triumphavit.* They eſteeme this ſea-fight next that of Lepanto, and the nobler for the eſcape: for doubtleſſe, if the wynd had not riſen too great for the frigatts, which were in number aboue 400, the whole fleet had bene in danger to haue bene towed northwards. The heads of more then 1000 of the followers of Janet-Ogli are brought in; and ſome report him ſince taken. Abaſſa attends who ſhall haue the victory at Babilon, whether the great vizier is but newly riſen to beſeege it, if at leaſt his ſoldiours will follow him; and publicque prayers in the playnes of Achmadan are made for his proſperity.

THIS laſt weeke, the great teſterdar treaſurer of this empire was ſent for in to the kings gardens, and there by the buſtengi baſſa ſtranguled, and flong out in his ſhirt into the ſtreets; an vſuall end of riches and greatneſs in this court.

THE ſicknes is almoſt ſo much abated, that I dare thinke of retorning to my houſe; and hope, before my next, to bee nearer my buſineſs, and to attend the Spaniſh treaty; which, if it proceed, will deſtroy all our Southerne and Eaſterne trades: but I ſuppoſe, they haue learned of ſome Perſian ambaſſadors to offer impoſſibilityes. Your honor will continue mee the fauour, to acquaint his majeſtie and the duke with my trifles; and if my laſt letters bee arriued, the encloſed copy to his majeſtie wilbe vnneceſſary. And ſo, offering your lordſhip my willing ſeruice, I committ, &c.

Halchys, 24. Sept. 1625.

From Mr. WILKINSON.

My very good Lord,

SINCE my laſt vnto your lordſhip, of the 15. of this preſent, there is arriued in the campe of the duke of Sauoye 1500 freſh and able ſouldiers; which will be ſufficient to keepe the enemye at a diſtance, vntill the full ſuccours ſhall arriue, which is dayly expected out of France. What will be the end of the French promiſes, is much maruiled; but if they proue true in part, the duke of Sauoye doubteth not but to be able to ſubdue the Spanyards his enemyes. The French army in Piedmont, being accuſed of ſome demerits, whereof indeede they were guiltie, they not fighting with that valor and courage which was expected, are now become ſenſible of the loſſe of their honor and reputation; and to make amends for ſome faults paſt, and to regayne their loſt credit, they are become very valiant, expoſing themſelfes to moſt eminent dangers, inſomuch that the Piedmonteſi, betwixt whom and the French there is an emulation, do confeſſe, that without their helpe and powerfull aſſiſtance, the Spanyards would ſoone ouer-runne all Piedmont.

1625. THERE is dayly expected a generall aſſault to be giuen by the Spanyards vnto Verrua, before the arriuall of the French forces; and indeede they, knowing that now they haue ſome aduantage, do puſh furiouſly to make themſelues maſters of that place; which doth make many beleeue that to be true, which by reports is deliuered vnto vs; that the duke of Sauoye hath intercepted a letter, written by the Spaniſh ambaſſador reſiding in Paris, vnto the duke of Feria; wherein he doth much complayne againſt the duke of Sauoye, blaming him to be the onely cauſe of all theſe troubles in Italye; and therfore deſyreth the duke of Feria to looſe no tyme, but to perſecute him with fyre and ſword to his vtter ruine, and to do it with all celerity, before the French ſuccours fall downe.

THERE paſſeth few howers without bloud being ſhed on both ſydes, and the duke of Sauoye hath prouided 6 more canon to defend the bridge, and is now buſie in building a contrabattery, with a fort, to beat downe a battery of the enemyes, which hath a view of the third part of the bridge caſt ouer the Po.

THE duke of Sauoye is now reſolued to ſend an ambaſſador vnto the ſtate of Venice, hauing made choice of one ſigniore Scarnaffiggi; and it is thought, that the cheife end of his embaſſy is, to ſee if he can procure any monny out of St. Markes treaſury, to helpe to maintayne theſe warres, which are now on foote.

THIS being all the preſent affordeth, I humbly craue leaue to kiſſe your lordſhips hands, and euer remayne

Venice, Sept. 26. ſtilo nouo, 1625. *Your Lordſhips moſt humble and moſt obedient ſeruant, to diſpoſe of,*

JOHN WILKINSON.

I HAUE here incloſed a letter for your lordſhip, which I receaued from Sir Dudly Carleton, being recommended to my couer.

From the Same.

My very good Lord,

SINCE my laſt vnto your lordſhip, of the 26. of September, there is come vnto my hands a letter from your lordſhip, directed vnto my lord ambaſſador, bearing the date of Auguſt 12. The incloſed, for my lord Conway, and Sir Dudley Carleton, I haue diſpoſed of according vnto your lordſhips deſyre; and I haue ſent your lordſhips letter vnto my lord vnto Turin, where, as I beleeue, he is at this preſent. The great army of the catholique king hath not made of late any progreſſions at all in Piedmont; but ſtanding at a pauſe, they keepe themſelues retyred in their quarters, and dare not aduenture to giue any aſſault, for feare of being blowen into the ayer. Some depredations they haue made about the neareſt places to their campe, for want of victualls; and they haue now throwen their eyes vppon a place called Montechiaro; but monſieur Santena, with 2000 of diuers ſorts of people, hath ſo fortifyed that place, as that the enemy muſt be forced to cut of all hope of making that their ſhelter, and place of refuge to retyre in.

IF the conneſtable had beene as good as his word, in ſending downe the forces promiſed, the duke of Sauoye would haue aduentured to haue aſſaulted the enemye in their trenches; but now hee muſt, of neceſſity, ſtand vppon the defenſiue part, in regard he hath beene conſtrayned to ſend 3000 towards the Weſterne riuer, to defend Vintimiglia, which now the Genoeſi do batter; they hauing already taken in Piu, the moſt important paſſage towards Oneglia.

THERE is arriued in Turin, as the voice runns, 600000 Francks, which is gone to the campe, with the conſ. Balliou, to pay the French kings armye, and to be employed about his affaires in thoſe parts.

THE count Scarneffiggi, whom the duke of Sauoy hath choſen ambaſſador for Venice, is not yet departed from Turin; but within the compaſſe of theſe few dayes, he is to beginne his voyage; and theſe ſeigniori do very ſhortly purpoſe to ſend an extraordinary ambaſſador vnto the duke of Sauoye.

MONSIEUR DE CANDALS remayneth ſtill at Breſſa with his regiment, and is now deſigned to goe againſt Riua: it will be a hard taske for him to make himſelfe maſter of that place, ſince the Spanyards are ſo ſtrongly fortifyed there. When he is arriued thither with his trouppes, and beginneth to put himſelfe in action, your lordſhip ſhall heare further of his proceedings. In the meane tyme I commend your lordſhip, and your affaires, to the protection of the Higheſt, and euer remayne

Venice, October 3.
ſtilo nouo, 1625.

Your Lordſhips moſt faithfull, and moſt obedient ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

I HAUE ſent your lordſhip incloſed, an anſwer vnto thoſe propoſitions, which my lord ambaſſador made vnto the league at Coira: his propoſitions I ſent your lordſhip in my laſt.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My very good Lord,

THE States extraordinary ambaſſadors, (Aerſſens and Burmana) leauing Joachimi (who was ioyned in commiſſion with them) ordinary in England, returned hether on Friday laſt, with good ſucceſſe of theyr negotiation; hauing concluded with his majeſties commiſſioners, vpon three monthes terme of ratification, a league offenſive and defenſive, againſt the king of Spayne, for 15 yeares, grounded vpon the ſuſtayning of this ſtate, and reſtitution of the Palatinat; and ambaſſadors are out of hand to be ſent from England, and from hence, to the French king, and the duke of Sauoye, to move thoſe princes eyther to enter into the league, or to putt that in execution they have already with Venice; and to proceede ſeparatly, but with ioinct intereſts and counſells. Now, whether theyr hearts will ſerve them to purſue the worke they have already in hand, with armes, or whether they will *pacificare ſub clypeo* of our confederation, tyme muſt trye.

IN company of theſe ambaſſadors is come Doxelſteyn, the extraordinary ambaſſador of Swede to his majeſty, or rather they with him; they paſſing in one of two Sweden men of warre, which ſerved for his voyage: and though the ſhipps are good, the inexperience of the maſter and mariners brought them into ſo great danger at the entrance into Holland hereby at Gore, that theyr eſcape was miraculous in Zealand, by ſlipping theyr anchors, after a whole tempeſtuous night, and a great part of the next dayes expecting nothing but ſhipwrack. Yeſterday this ambaſſador was receaved in this towne by the prince of Orange, attended on by many coches, who mett him halfe way to Delft; and I thincke this ceremonious reception will ſute with his buſines, which, for ought I can learne, conſiſts, as it did in England, onely of complement.

VLEFELD, chancellour to the king of Denmarke, came hether about 10 dayes ſince in ambaſſage from Ferden (where he left that king in his army) with leſſe noyſe, to demand ſuccours of men; and is now vpon his departure, hauing obtayned a double regiment, commanded by Hasfelt and Vick, of 3000 High Dutch, (being part of the States new levyes, and were now to be licenſed) which the States will entertayne in that kings ſervice for three monthes, and ſo forward, as there ſhalbe occaſion. Here was a diſpoſition to ſend ſome of the ordinary troopes of ſtrange nations; but it was doubted, Tilly, amongſt the High Dutch princes, (who love not to ſee ſtrangers in theyr countreyes) would have rayſed *querelle d'Allemand* vpon this occaſion, when the king of Denmarke and he are wowing them for theyr good wills; and that Spinola would have ſent ſome troopes likewiſe out of his army into Germany; which, now all the States old troopes are kept in theſe parts, it is preſumed, he will not ſo freely adventure.

THE count Manſfelts army was to ryſe from the quarter neare Rhees (where it hath layne long in want and miſerye) on Saturday laſt; and his foote, (being about 4000, hole and ſick) with canon and bagage, were to be embarqued and conducted by ſea to Bremen, there to ioyne with the king of Denmarke; his horſe (betwixt 5 and 600) by land, convoyed by part of the States cavalrye, who are to paſſe by Linghen. This army, for the number, is of ſmall conſideration; yet the fame of it hath already wrought a good effect, which outrunning the truth, both for ſtrength and expedition, ſtruck ſuch a feare in Tillyes army, which had layne long beſieging Niuburgh vpon the Weſer, that the night of the 24th of the laſt, it roſe in confuſion, as Limpach, governour of that towne, writes by letters of the 25th. In the retreate it attempted a ſurpriſe of Reburgh, but was repulſed; and from thence marched vp towards Minden, to meete with Walleſteyns army, which deſcends

1625. through Heſſen; and thoſe two armyes, ioyned, have deſſigne (as is probably advertiſed) to leave thoſe conſumed quarters, (where they have layne long, and ſuffer of want of victualls) and ſeeke freſh paſture in Halberſtat, Brunſwick, and Meydeburgh, wherby to mortifye thoſe Neyther Saxe princes, who begin to hold vp theyr heads, having (as the duke Weymar writes, by letters of the 25th of the laſt) taken a reſolution, in a ſolemne diete, to ioyne with the king of Denmarke. And accordingly the people of Brunſwick (the moſt military of all the reſt) entred preſently into armes; and the duke Chriſtian is gone from hence, in all diligence, towards them, for whome they call, finding his elder brother (the duke regent) of too dull and heavy an humour for theſe ſtyrring tymes.

IT is further iudged, and that vpon good reaſon, That Tillyes mayne end, in ſtryking vp into the countrey from the river, is to drawe the king of Denmarke out of his ſtrengths, and engage him in fight; wherin he, exceeding the king in number of foote, and thoſe for the moſt part old ſoldiers, may promiſe himſelf the aduantage: but yf the king will follow ſuch counſell as is given him from hence, he will not hazard battell, but take the advantage of tyme in gayning winter; when, if Tilly lodge cloſe, his men (who have moſt of them 30 monthes arrierage) will mutinye; yf he ſcatter, and lye at large in the countrey, as he vſually doth in winter, when his army lodgeth and lives at diſcretion, (wherby he hath hetherto kept his men in devotion) his quarters may be beaten vp every where, and he drawne out of that countrey *prælijs*, yf not *bello*: which, yf it ſhould ſucceede, may breede a great alteration in Germany.

THE defeate of the Rochellers, both at ſea and land, is come hither from Paris in printed papers, which make large mention of the ayde the French had of the Hollanders in that ſervice; wherwith the people here are little pleaſed, and the pulpitts ring of it, that they can be ſo faint and improvident againſt theyr ennemyes, (la Baya being gone with Breda) and employ both coſt and courage againſt theyr frends.

I HAUE receaued one letter from your lordſhip, after long diſcontinuance, of which I cannot accuſe the date in an embroilement of papers; and euen now is come to my hands a cyfer for the queen of Bohemia, addreſſed to me, without any thing elſe in companie; which I haue putt into the hands of Sir Francis Netherſol, leſt I may be called home ſooner then I looke for, Sir Robert Killegrey being nominated to ſucceede me; who, being an actiue and ſedulous man, will ſerue me as a ſolicitor for my reuocation. Yet I ſhall ſalute your lordſhip more then once before my departure; and yf the queen of Bohemias wiſhes could take place, I might ſee you in this tranſplantation of forren miniſters: but, *Aliter viſum eſt ſuperis.* Thus I kiſſe your ladies hands, and reſt

Hagh, the 6th of 8ber,
1625. ſtilo vet.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

YOUR lordſhip will heare owt of England of the vntimely death of owr honeſt ſecretarie Morton, who is much lamented both at home and abroad. In his place is ſucceeded Sir John Cooke, a man of goode report, but to me alltogether vnknowne.

Beatiſſimo patri in Domino noſtro JESU CHRISTO, CYRILLO *œcumenico patriarchæ.*

MITTO beatitudini veſtræ in vno volumine (ſi in quo alio) bibliothecam integram, dignam certè et lectione et authoritate talis antiſtitis: et ut Lypſius de Philippo Comineo, optimo et fidiſſimo hiſtorico, de hoc noſtro mihi edicere liceat. Incredibile eſt, quam ille omnia videat, penetret, arcana conciliorum eruat, et ſubinde inſtruat nos ſalutaribus rariſque præceptis: et ut ille Comineum principibus ſummè commendat, Dignus Alexandris omnibus ille Philippus; ita ego ſanctitati veſtræ, Dignus omnibus patriarchis hic pater Paulus. Cui, ſi non tibi convenit, qui toto orienti, et quaſi dimidio eccleſiæ chriſtianæ, perquam dignè præſides, de concilijs iudicare? qui et dignus es concilijs ipſis præſidere. Perlegat beatitudo veſtra; et de artibus, fallacijs, de inſidijs, de ſimulationibus, dolis, technis ſui æmuli, vel potius invidi Romani miſterij pontificis, cenſuram agat. Hiſtoriam ſcribit, non controuerſiam; ſed (neſcio quâ arte) ut hiſtoria eſt veritatis lychnus, ſic, dum acta referre videatur,

tur, controuerſiarum veracitatem è tenebris vindicat. Quæſtiones multæ ſunt et variæ, et de fide, et de moribus: vtrarumque ſententiarum multi, et ſtrenui propugnatores; ſed in omnibus victor eſt papa, non rationibus, non teſtimonijs patrum, non oraculo ſacræ ſcripturæ, ſed tædio pertractionis et faſtidio; quæ cum patefacta iam ſint, redit et veritati victoria noua. Sed quid ego tyro extra prouinciam meam ago? judicijs aliorum placet indulgere, et ſane virorum in omni genere doctrinæ inſignium, cum regis mei doctiſſimi, (heu nuperrime defuncti!) cuius auſpicijs in lucem editus hic liber, patrocinio commendarent. Sic eximius quidam: Maieſtatis veſtræ conſpectui et veriſſimam et ſolertiſſimam hiſtoriam eccleſiaſticam, quam vel tempora moderna, vel ipſa antiquitas mundo protulerunt, offero. Et paulò inferius: Si quis alius liber (excipio ſolum omnipotentis Dei librum) optimi patroni protectionem meruit, hic eſt, Tridentini concilij hiſtoria. Et cum aduerſarij noſtri tantum de hoc concilio gloriantur, ut eorum vnus agoniſta ſic prædicat: Tridentina ſynodus, quo magis inveteraſcet, eo magis indies, eoque perennius effloreſcet. Bone Deus! quæ gentium varietas? qui delectus epiſcoporum totius orbis? qui regum et rerump. ſplendor? quæ medulla theologorum? quæ ſanctitas? quæ lachrymæ? quot jeiunia? quæ flores academici? quæ linguæ? quanta ſubtilitas? quantus labor? quam infinita lectio? quantæ virtutum et ſtudiorum diuitiæ, auguſtum illud ſacrarium impleuerunt? Et ſane rem ſuam adulatur? Ante hanc ſynodum, antichriſtus à longè apparuit, ſed nondum regnauit. Blaſphemias, doctrinam, mores prænunciauit beatus Joannes; machinationes et arcana imperij hic Paulus. Abſoluam: nemo vnquam imperium flagitio quæſitum bonis artibus exercuit. Plura latent in librarijs veſtris, beatiſſime pater, quæ eccleſiæ Dei inſeruire, et contentionum caliginem illuſtrare poſſint. Lucerna non ſubter modium, ſed in candelabrum ponitur, ut ſplendeat omnibus qui ſunt in domo. Itaque charitas veſtra et regem noſtrum, et hunc Paulum, et omnes ſanctos anteceſſores ſuos imitari vel antecellere dignetur. Veritati invidet, qui celat. Theſaurum veſtrum in commune bonum aperiat, et eſurientibus panem diſtribuat. Sic omnium gratias, et gloriam condignam in eccleſia militante, mercedem et coronam æternam in triumphante, aſſequetur. Valeat ſanctitas veſtra, et diu uniuerſæ congregationis ſanctorum emolumento feliciter uiuat.

De Pera Bizantij, $\frac{14}{24}$.
menſis Octo. anno
ſalutis 1625.

Beatitudinis veſtræ humillimus et deuotiſſimus ſeruus et filius

THO. ROE,

Sereniſſimi regis Magnæ Britanniæ *ad portam* Ottomanicam *legatus*.

From Mr. WILKINSON.

My very good Lord,

AFTER a long oppoſition with ſpade and canon, the Spanyards haue now at the laſt made choice of a tyme to change their weapons: for, aſſaulting the duke of Sauoyes trenches in rainey weather, when guns could not ſerue them for any vſe, they were forced to diſpute their entery with picke, ſword, and ſhort weapons. The vnſeaſonablenes of the weather made them preſume very farre, they ſuppoſing to haue found their enemyes at reſt, and their trenches empty; but their expectation was deceaued, and their approach being diſcouered, their bold attempt met with as ſtrong a repulſe: for San Reiran with his company, though farre exceeded in number by them, the Spanyards being 3 for one of his, did notwithſtanding, with ſuch extraordinary valor, reſiſt their entery, for the ſpace of three howers, the faction laſting ſo long, that they could not gayne on them any the leaſt aduantage. Wherevppon they did reſolue vppon a retraite, which they did performe to their ſhame, and loſſe of about 120 vppon the place, beſydes many dangerouſly wounded. The duke of Sauoye hath loſt the number of 6 onely, among which the count della Manta was cheife.

THE riuer of Po, being ſwelled high with much rayne, hath proued fauorable to a deſigne of the Spanyards; for there being certaine old mills, not farre diſtant from the bridge which the duke of Sauoye hath caſt ouer the Po, in the night tyme they haue vſed meanes to ſend them downe the riuer, laden with ſtones, ſo heauy in waight, as that, meeting with the bridge, they haue borne away 6 boates; but this loſſe will eaſily be repayred in a day, ſo that it will gayne the enemy but a ſmall aduantage. There are other mills below, vppon the riuer Po, on the enemyes

1625. ſide, by which they do receaue much ſuccour, and grind corne for their army. But one night, the country people hauing intelligence, that there were certaine of the enemyes ſide in the mills, they gaue notice to the army of the league: whereupon 40 of them preſently did imbarque themſelfes in the night, and aſſaulting the mills, they found a Napolitan captaine, with diuers of his companions, which they tooke priſoners, and haue brought to the prince. Theſe mills are ſhortly to be ruined with fyre works, that the enemy may not receaue from them any more ſuccors. It is reported, that from Milan they ſend towards the catholique campe 70 or 80 paire of oxen, with which they do intend, as it is conjectured, to drawe away their artillery from vnder Verrua.

THE duke of Mantoua hath beene in this towne this weeke: he is lodged in the moneſtary of St. George. The ſtate taketh no publique notice of his being here; but he hath had priuate audience of the doge, and it is thought, that the cheife end of his voiage hither is to borrow monny.

YOUR lordſhips letters of the 26. of Auguſt, with the incloſed for England and the Haghe, are ſafely arriued. I haue ſent them according to the direction of the ſuperſcription; and hauing nothing elſe to trouble your lordſhip withall, I humbly take leaue, and reſt

Venice, October 17.
ſtilo nouo, 1625.

Your Lordſhips moſt faithfull ſeruant, to command,

JOHN WILKINSON.

To the Earl of ARUNDEL.

My Lord,

I HAUE receiued recompence enough for more ſeruice then I am able to doe your lordſhip, by your acceptance of that litle I haue a deſire to doe, expreſſed in your two letters of the 10th and 12th of May. If myne, of the firſt and 25. of the ſame moneth, bee arriued, I hope they haue giuen your lordſhip more ſatiſfaction: ſince which tyme I haue bene able to doe nothing here, beeing fledd vntill the laſt weeke, from the great contagion, that hath carried away in this citty, and the ſuburbs, neare 200000 people. Mr. Petty this while hath viſited Pergamo, Samos, Epheſus, and ſome other places; where he hath made your lordſhip greate prouiſions, though hee lately wrote to mee, hee had found nothing of worth. Your lordſhip had good experience in a man for ſuch an imployment, that ſpareth no paynes nor arts to effect his ſeruice. When hee departed, I hoped wee had bene ioyned, and that hee would haue acquainted mee freely with his proceedings: but hee hath therein deceiued mee; for I now perceiue, your lordſhip (by way of preuention) hath reſolued to bee alone; and Mr. Petty, in this ſpace, hath preuented mee, vpon confidence, to haue ſent one with or before him, and hath aduiſed mee, hee can find nothing. I am ſo aſſured in your lordſhips integrity and wiſedome, as I dare write you playnly according to my nature. I haue done for Mr. Petty whatſoeuer was in my power, by giuing him forceable commands, and letters of recommendation from the patriarch. I haue bene free and open to him, in whatſoeuer I knewe, and ſo I will continue for your lordſhips command: but your lordſhip knowing, that I haue receiued the like from his grace the duke of Buckingham, and engaged my word to doe him ſeruice, hee might iudge it want of witt, or will, or creditt, if Mr. Petty (who could doe nothing but by mee) ſhould take all things before or from mee. Therefore, to auoid all emulation, and that I might ſtand cleare before two ſo great and honorable patrons, I thought I had made agreement with him for all our aduantages. Therefore wee reſolued to take downe thoſe ſixe mentioned releuos on *porta aurea*, and I proceeded ſo farre, as I offer'd 600 dollers for 4 of them, to bee diuided betweene his grace and your lordſhip, by lotts. And if your lordſhip liked not the price, Mr. Petty had his choice to forſake them; but now I perceaue hee hath entitled your lordſhip to them all, by ſome right, that if I could gett them, it were an iniury to diuide them. Your lordſhip ſhall neuer find mee to write you an vntruth, nor diſſemble the truth: Mr. Petty did not diſcouer them. When I carried him to the patriarch, and there diſcourſed with him, what places were like to furniſh vs with old ſtatues; hee told mee of thoſe on *porta aurea*, and wiſhed mee to goe ſee them, though hee thought the difficulty would bee great to procure them. Whereupon I, hauing no skill, ſent a Janizary with Mr. Petty, to view them;

vpon whoſe report of liking them, I went with him a ſecond tyme; and ſo wee 1625. reſolued to take them downe, if poſſible; and I was not only content, but deſirous, your lordſhip ſhould haue halfe: and ſo I aſſured him, though I both muſt bee the meanes to gett them, and to disburſe the mony, which I would willingly doe for your lordſhip. And this beeing the truth, and I remayning conſtant in the ſame reſolution, I hope your lordſhip will well accept it. Since, hee wrote mee another letter, in manner renouncing them at that price, and aduiſing mee not to ſpend aboue 200 dollers for all ſixe. It ſeemes, hee beeing better prouided at Pergamo, or willing to leaue theſe for a better occaſion, was content I ſhould not meddle with them: but when I anſwered him, hee knewe I had made lardger offers, and if hee refuſed, would take them for my owne account, and yet in England offer your lordſhip your part; hee then wrote mee, That hee would not leaue his intereſt in them, nor yet encourage mee what to ſpend, to procure them: but I am ſorry wee ſtriue for the ſhadowe. Your lordſhip beleeue an honeſt man, and your ſeruant, I haue tryed the baſſa, the capteyne of the caſtle, the ouerſeer of the grand ſignors works, the ſoldiours that make that watch, and none of them dare meddle: they ſtand betweene two mighty pillars of marble, in other tables of marble, ſupported with leſſe pillars, vppon the cheife port of the citty, the entrance by the caſtle called the Seauen Towres; which was neuer opened ſince the Greeke emperour loſt it, but a counterſcarſe and another wall built before it. The vizier dares not, for his head, offer to deface the chiefeſt port, ſo many will clamour againſt him: the capteyne of the caſtle, nor the ouerſeer of the walls, cannot doe it without a ſpeciall command from the grand ſignor: the ſoldiours cannot ſteale them, beeing 30 foot, and 40 foot high, made faſt to the wall with iron pinns; and muſt bee lett downe with ſcaffolds, and the help of at leaſt 50 men; for if they fall, they will breake to duſt, the ground being ſo thinne, and worne with age. There is then but one way left in the world, which I will practice; and if I can procure them, your lordſhip ſhall know my ſeruice by the part I ſend you, without Mr. Petty, or any other helpe. Within the caſtle, and on that gate, is a continuall watch of 20 ſoldiours: it is the kings priſon; and how hard it were to take downe ſuch things, of at leaſt a tonne weight apeece, from the Tower-gate of London, your lordſhip will eaſily iudge. And if I gett them not, I will pronounce, no man, nor ambaſſador, ſhall euer bee able to doe it; except alſo the grand ſignor, for want, will ſell the caſtle.

AFTER all theſe diſputes for nothing, Mr. Petty hath aduiſed mee, that retorning from Samos, where hee had gotten many things, going to Epheſus by ſea, hee made ſhippwrack in a great ſtorme vpon the coaſt of Aſia; and ſauing his owne life, loſt both all his collection of that uoiadge, and his commands and letters by mee procured; deſiring mee to ſend him others, or elſe, that hee can proceed no further. Hee was putt in priſon for a ſpy, hauing loſt in the ſea all his teſtimonyes; but was releaſed by the wittneſs of Turks that knew him. From thence hee recouered Scio, where hee furniſhed himſelfe againe; and is gone to the place where hee left his boate to fiſh for the marbles, in hope to find them, and from thence to Epheſus; and this is the laſt newes I heard from him. To renew commands ſo often, giues great jealouſy to theſe people, hauing taken out 3, in litle more then a yeare, for your lordſhip; ſo that with much adoe, and by force of a bribe, I haue againe procured another, and more large, for your lordſhip, which is nowe by mee, and ſhalbee ſent to Mr. Petty, ſo ſoone as I know where he is: though I haue written to him to leaue the ſea, and to ſpend this winter with mee, where hee ſhalbee welcome.

IN concluſion, I deſire your lordſhip to bee aſſured, that as I cannot faile of my duty to my lord of Buckingham, ſo I will doe your lordſhip that ſeruice, that ſhall witneſſe for mee my affection thereto. I will in all things aſſiſt Mr. Petty, and ſeeing I muſt goe alone in this buſineſs, I will ſearch all Aſia, but I will find ſomwhat worth my labour. My myſery is, vſing others, I muſt take badd and good; and I haue things ſent mee from diuers places, figures indeed, that coſt mee much, but not worth the portage. When I haue done my beſt, and alone, your lordſhip ſhall haue ſomwhat from mee, that you ſhall knowe I would haue dealt fairely, and that I had a ſyncere purpoſe to meritt your lordſhips fauour. I ſhall haue occaſion to enforme the lords of his majeſties councell of a great iniury done to our company by the Venetian conſull; which I cannot requite here for greater reſpects, but muſt appeale to his majeſties and the ſenats juſtice. If wee bee not maynteyned, they

1625. muſt giue ouer this trade. To their lordſhips I haue made the declaration; wherein, as a iuſt cauſe, I beſeech your lordſhip to affoord vs your fauour and protection. And ſo, in full aſſurance your lordſhip will accept my ſyncerity, which I profeſſe to your lordſhip, I wilbee approued in effects,

Conſtantinople, $\frac{28}{18}$. October, 1625.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble and affectionat ſeruant.

To the Lords of his MAJESTY'S *Council.*

Right Honorable, and my very good Lords,

I HAUE now almoſt fower yeares liued in good correſpondence with all the miniſters and ſubiects of the ſtate of Venice; and becauſe I vnderſtood to haue ſo well deſerued of them in many of their occaſions, which the ſenate hath acknowledged by particular thancks, I hoped to haue finiſhed this my ſeruice, without any diſpute or controuerſye with them. But pride and couetouſnes hath no frends; and Lot quarreled with Abraham for a ſheepes-paſture. For an inſolence offered our nation by the Venetian conſull in Aleppo, I am enforced to become the aduocate of the Leuant merchants, and to bee an humble ſuitor to his majeſtie and your lordſhips, to vouchſafe them that protection, that they may trade in theſe dominions, at leaſt without diſaduantage, and vpon equall termes with other nations; and that I may conclude my tyme with that reputation I haue hitherto maynteyned, and which I cannot looſe, but by beeing forſaken by your honors. I will not trouble your lordſhips with long diſcourſe, vnproportionall to a letter; but hauing made ample declaration of the meritts of our cauſe, to bee preſented by the companye; in this I only entreate, that your lordſhips wilbe pleaſed to giue mee creditt for that which therin I ſhall averre, wherof I haue taken fede in the chanceryes of all the other reſidents, and ſent them to Venice, preſuming your honors will accept my owne teſtemony in thoſe things, the truth wherof, vpon the penaltye of your lordſhips cenſure, I am bound to approoue.

IF ther hath beene any deuiation in the beginnings of this difference by others, by appealing to Turkiſh juſtice, yet I hope, for going one ſtep awrye, the innocent ſhall not bee vndefended in the recouerye of their right. All courts allow ſome errors; and much alſo may bee ſayd in that excuſe, if not to take away, yet to extenuat the fault: That the Venetians beginning the injurye, denying us an vnqueſtioned right of conſolage, euery wiſe man would take the next way to keepe poſſeſſion: but if the woorſt therof bee vrdged, I haue made amends by ſeeking all other wayes of frendly accommodation, without ſcandall here, or trouble to his majeſtie, and your honors; as may appeare by coppyes ſent the merchants of my letter, and proceeding with the baylo, of whom I expected reparation. But rocks are not peirced without vinegar: all offers haue beene refuſed, with a certayne Venetian art, to keepe an aduantage, how vnjuſtly ſoeuer gotten, and to avoyd the force of all reaſon by diuerſion, and retiryng to the judgment of the ſenate; which is a common and uſuall refuge, when they are diſpoſed not to doe right, to profeſs they haue not authoritye. Notwithſtanding, I haue forborne to repay them in their owne coyne, which is eaſy for mee to doe here, where ſentences are ſett at a price: but beeing ſcandalous in the generall, and dangerous in many conſequences, to ſubmitt capitulations to Turkiſh juſtice and enterpretation, and therby to open a way to the miniſters of the grand ſignor to lay any impoſition vpon chriſtian goods, the end wherof, once practiſed, cannot bee at the firſt forſeene; beſides, not preſuming to take that courſe with the ſubiects of any of his majeſties frends, without ſpeciall leaue, which will make an utter breach betweene us here, and may occaſion diſputes betweene our princes; I haue reſolued only to reſtore my capitulations to their ſtrength and eſtimation, to reuerſe a corrupt ſentence agaynſt us, to reduce the queſtion to the firſt ſtate, and then to complayne to the ſenate, and to ſeeke ſatiſfaction by their juſtice, and the mediation of his majeſties ambaſſador there reſident, whom I haue fully enformed. But alſo knowing the tenacitye of thoſe judges, and that they may make contrarye relations to your lordſhips by their miniſters in England, to ſaue their mony, and to eate us out of trade in our owne ſhipping; I haue alſo appealed to your honors, and doe humbly beſeech your protection, that you will pleaſe to procure his majeſties ſentence, and to giue anſwere, That his ſubiects ſhalbe maynteyned in the ſame rights agaynſt others, that others chalendge 1625. and excerciſe ouer them; and to ſignifye ſo much to Sir Iſaac Wake: and this, which is moſt equall, will at once end the diſpute; and if then the Venetians will not doe us juſtice, if I may obteyne licence, I will take yt here, and make them know the odds, and weapons I haue declined for peace, and other chriſtian reſpects.

To confirme this grace to the companye in the future, your lordſhips may be pleaſed to make ſome declaration, that all the ſubiects of his majeſtie, that aduantage themſelues by freight of ſtrangers goods within the priuiledges of the Leuant, may bee tyed to the rules of thoſe who beare the generall chardge, and bee obedient to his majeſties miniſters, as all others are, without exception, to the miniſters of other princes; that my authoritye may not bee leſs, and that in execution therof I may not tranſgreſs the ſence of his majeſties commiſſion. For this ther may bee many reaſons alleaged; That although the nauigation bee free, yet it is not equall, that euery man ſhould enjoy the freedome of comming into theſe ports, which is bought and maynteyned at the only expence of the companye, and the peace and liberty of commerce with Turky begunn and continued for them only, and at their chardges, without which no Engliſhman could haue acceſs hither; much leſs, that the preſumption of a maſter to change his coulors, and renownce his countrye, ſhould defraud them, for the benefitt of ſtrangers. But hauing enlardged vpon theſe conſiderations apart, I will not trouble your lordſhips with needleſs repetitions: only, in this particular accident, I beſeech your honors to bee the more ſeuere, in reſpect of the practice done purpoſely to deceiue us, by the maſter Nathaniel Goodlade, in Venice, and to affront his majeſties authoritye, vnder the flaggs and protection of St. Marke; and of his contumacye, by adhering to the Venetian conſull, and refuſing to obey or to acknowledge the Engliſh, to the diſgrace of our nation in that citty; the example wherof, if it eſcape vnpuniſhed, will make a way open to euery vnfreeman to trade at libertye. Neyther doth the neceſſitye of his contract at Venice excuſe him; *doloſum pactum non enervat legem*; but more eſpecially, becauſe his owner, (as I am informed) one Ricaut, a Duchman, inhabiting London, is the correſpondent of the family of the Spinolaes in Genua, and of whoſe courſes I aduiſed my lord Conwey, and my lord Baltimore, now a yeare paſt, by my letters of the 4. and 20. Sept. 1624. The ſubſtance wherof was, that the Genoueſes, by their factor in England, were intereſſed in diuers of the beſt merchants ſhips of the Thames, beeing moſt part owners of the St. George, of 500 tunns; of the Benjamin and John; and the Peter and Andrew, the ſhip now mentioned; and of many others, beeing all of great force. The accuſation may bee falſe; but, in my humble opinion, woorthy of examination. The inconveniences then conſidered were, that though the maſters ſeruing in them were honeſt men, and good ſubiects, and that ſecuritye might bee taken for their returne with all their munition; yet it ſhall not bee in their power, when they are in the ports of the kyng of Spayne, or his dependants, to command them. The deſſigne and coulor is, to tranſport goods at freight from port to port in the Leuant (as ſome did lately to the releife of Genua); but the profitt accrewes all to the ſtranger; and in their ſeruice, to our prejudice, are good ſhips worne out; and while they can ſwimme, they are ſubiect to bee taken and imployed by the kyng of Spayne, the bodyes of the ſhips, the ordinance, and furniture, beeing the proper goods of his creatures. And vnder this pretence our ordinance are conveyed away to ſerue them that may bee enemyes, in the fraud of all that worthy care of your lordſhips, and prouiſions of parlament in that behalfe: and when they are in their power, the marriners may bee enforced, or at beſt turned home afoote; and no collaterall aſſurance giuen in England (which may recompence the valew of the wood and iron, but not the ſtate and the preiudices conſequent) can preuent yt. The experience of this danger is not vnknowne to your lordſhips, in the warr of the duke of Oſſuna with the Venetians, who practiſed to freight with baſe commodityes diuers good ſhips to Naples, to bring them into his netts. And though, by your lordſhips wiſedome, he was preuented of his whole purpoſe; yet he poſſeſſed at leaſt one good ſhip, and all her ammunition; and the ſuſpition of like practices is now of more conſideration. But if ther were no ſuch direct incommoditye to the ſtate, yet the liberty to trade vnder the coulors of other princes, will utterly eate out and deſtroy all the trades of his majeſties ſubiects in the Leuant, by eaſe of chardges and aſſurance, in two or three yeares: ten or twelue in the hundreth in

1625. both, is an aduantage that no other induſtrye will counterpoyſe. I feare I haue runne beyond my limitts, in preſuming to giue your honors ſo much trouble; but, aſſured in your wiſedomes and fauor, always extended toward mee, referring my ſelfe to the declaration of our cauſe, I humbly beſeech your lordſhips to affoord mee your direct anſwers, wherunto I may conforme my ſelfe; wherin, and in all other my wayes, I deſire to bee approoued

Conſtantinople, $\frac{2}{12}$.
Nov. 1625.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble ſeruant.

A Coppy of my Enformation to the Lords of his MAJESTIES *Councell of the Contract in* Aleppo, *and of our Rights to demand Conſolage; for the more Euidence in the Cauſe, ſent to* Venice, 2. Nou. 1625.

The State of the Controuerſy betweene the Engliſh *and the* Venetian *Conſulls in* Aleppo.

CERTEYNE Venetian merchants takeing to freight the Peter and Andrew of London, for the ports of Ciprus and Alexandretta, the maſter Nathaniell Goodlade (as hee pretends) contracted to weare the coulers of St. Marke, both in the ſea, and in thoſe ports; and that the ſhipp and men ſhould bee taken and priuiledged, as the goodes and ſubiects of the ſenate, vntill the end of his voiadge; prouided, if hee mett either vnder ſaile, or in harbour, any men of warre, that then hee ſhould aduance the redd croſſe, and take protection of the reputation of our nation, and of our peace with the Turks of Barbary.

ARRIUINGE at Ciprus, hee found att anchor three pirats of Algier, and came into the porte vnder the Engliſh coulers; and ſo paſſed all his buſines in peace with them, and vnder that protection.

HAUEINGE diſpatched, hee came into the roade of Alexandretta, with the flagg of St. Marke; which beeinge vnderſtood by Mr. Kirkham, the Engliſh conſull, he ſent him an order, deriued from his majeſties authority, to take it downe, and to acknowledge his cuntry. The Venetian, at the ſame tyme, commanded the contrary. Goodlade, to pleaſe both, takeinge aduantage of a ſhipp ſeene att ſea, ſtroke his Venetian colours, and raiſed St. George; anſwering the one, hee did itt in obedience; the other, that hee feared the ſhipp ſtanding in might bee a piratt, in which caſe hee was free by his couenant.

WHEN the ſhipp beganne to diſcharge, the Engliſh conſull ſent vnto the maſter and purſer for their bookes of ladeinge, and to the owners of the goodes, to pay the conſuladge due vnto him, according to the cuſtome vſed by all nations: but both refuſed; the one, to obey; the other, that there was any due.

WHAT particular contraſt paſſed betweene the conſulls, is needles to relate. In concluſion, the Engliſh, relying on his capitulations, which in expreſs termes confirme conſulage of all goodes laden vpon Engliſh ſhipps, that trade vnder the peace of the grand ſignor, called the Venetian before the ordinary juſtice; where hauing ſhowed the article no way to bee auoided, the Venetian produceth an obſolete, particular, dormant command, to diſcharge their nation of any duty to the Engliſh; which, by the force of a bribe of 1500 dollers, preuailed with the judge (notwithſtanding an article in our capitulations, that no priuat command whatſoeuer ſhould bee accepted againſt them) to giue ſentence againſt vs.

THE preiudices that from hence ariſe by ill conſequences, and corrupt judgement vpon our capitulations, which are aboue lawe, as the contracts of princes, I haue ſufficiently remedied, and ſett them right at the port. But, to auoid further ſcandall, wee appeale to his majeſtie and the ſenate for juſtice againſt the conſull, and merchants of Aleppo.

THE Engliſh conſull made his complaint to mee, and deſired that by Turkiſh juſtice I would recouer this mony and diſgrace; but for many reaſons, to him expreſſed, I would not add to the firſt error, eſpecially where the bailo was on equall termes of defence; and in right wee can plead no capitulations of the grand ſignor againſt Chriſtians, (not his vaſſalls) thereby to inſinuate a powre in the Turke, to lay any impoſition vppon their goods; which would bee ſcandalous in the preſent, and dangerous in the future; and if one prince ſhould make ſuch capitulation, an other would contract the contrary, to protect his ſubiects; and ſo contentions would be ſowed betweene all nations.

THEREFORE I firſt vſed the meanes of frendſhipp with the bailo, to end all diſputes without noiſe, as appeares by my letters. To which I had the common anſwere: Want of authority. I moued him to enter in by way of counſell and arbitriment; but the Venetian rules are ſo knotty, that they vnlooſe not; he might not put his ſickle into the juriſdiction of a gentleman of Venice. In concluſion, I agreed with him to recommend the cauſe to the ſenate, with the fedes and teſtimonies of our rights and cuſtomes, which his owne conſcience, and daily practice, doth iuſtifie for vs.

THE ſenate of Venice, for their merchants, and they for themſelues, haue only three pleas: firſt, That the conſull committed an error to goe to Turkiſh juſtice; which may bee in him blameable, but cannot deſtroy the right of the company. Secondly, That wee haue not paid to them conſulage. To which I anſwere, *De facto*, wee haue not done it of late in that name; but the reaſon is, that neuer any Engliſh freighted their ſhipping; Venice lyes out of our way, and their ſhipps are the common prey of the pirats: but, *de jure*, if wee had, wee muſt haue paied itt, as wee doe the duty by them called *cotome*, for all goodes tranſported, which is the ſame thinge: and there is an other excluſiue reaſon; that no Venice ſhipp, tradeing the Leuant, can take in a bale of Engliſh goodes, vpon the payne of forſeiture; ſo that the queſtion of conſulage can neuer ariſe on their part, as itt appeares, they haueing bound this our owne ſhipp, nowe in controuerſy, not to take in a pound of Engliſh goods: beſides, the difference of our ſhipping, and our reputation in the ſea, is 20 *per* 100 aboue the Venetian; therefore wee ought ſome way to bee recompenced. Laſtly, they ſay, His majeſtie will not vndertake to lay any impoſition vpon their goods, nor wee his miniſters can haue no authority, but deriued from his commiſſion. To which I anſwere, Wee clayme the conſuladge on the goodes by implicite contract and cuſtome. If the Venetians will enter into his majeſties dominions, which extend to his ſhipps in all parts of the world, (for in them his lawes are aliue and effectiue) they muſt ſubmitt to the conditions of his other ſubiects, who pay that duty to maynteyne a generall charge.

IF it bee queſtioned, Howe then I will recouer that right, if I cannot doe itt by Turkiſh juſtice, nor by any juriſdiction ouer the goodes of ſtraungers; I anſwere, According to the rule of all nations here, the ambaſſador that commands abſolutely their owne princes ſubiects, if the ſtranger will not pay the duty, doth take order not to lade or vnlade ſuch goods; and ſoe the merchant is forced to reaſon: and I neuer yet knew any ſtand out, but this gentleman of Venice.

The PROOFES of the Rights and Cuſtome of Conſulage.

FIRST, The company leuy the ſame duty vpon all Engliſhmen the kings ſubiects, to beare the generall expence of the ambaſſador, and for the defence of all their priuiledges; and therefore there is no reaſon, a ſtraunger, vpon our owne ſhipping, ſhould trade vpon eaſier conditions.

IT hath beene vſed by all nations, and cuſtome hath preuailed 40 yeares. The Engliſh pay it to the Dutch and French, if goodes bee only tranſported from Smirna, or Scio, to this port, within the grand ſignors ſeas, where there is no daunger: therefore itt is more reaſon, it ſhould bee paid to vs, who defend their goodes like men, with the liues of our countrimen.

MUTUALLY, the Dutch and French pay to one another; both to vs, without diſpute; and wee, to all; as is proued in the particular fedes annexed.

THE Venetians haue paid itt to the Dutch at Smirna, though with contraſt; and to Sir John Eyres, by force of juſtice.

REASONS of Equity, Why they ought to pay Conſulage.

IT is euident, if any ſtraunger may trade in our ſhipping vnder the colours of another prince, that the priuiledges graunted to the Leuant company are of no vſe, but rather hurtfull; for the ſtraunger may couler Engliſhmens goodes, that are not free, and eſcape all dutyes which are paid to the company, to beare the generall charges; as is reported, Ricaut the owner nowe doth, for thirty thouſand dollers.

1625. IF itt bee 12 in the 100 difference betweene the aſſurance vppon a Venice and an Engliſh ſhipp, is itt not ſufficient, that they enioy that commodity, but they muſt alſo not pay the duty, which the Engliſh themſelues pay? A Venetian ſhipp cannot bee aſſured ſcarce at any rate; the vſuall is 18 *per*^{c} 100: but when they can freight an Engliſh, they enter their polices by factors, in London, where the ſhipp and men are knowne, for 4 in the 100; and ſo ſaue 14 vpon the Engliſh. And enioying the benefitt of our aſſurance, is itt reaſon they ſhould alſo haue the aduantage to vndermyne vs in our trade, by two in the hundred more, which the Engliſh pay for conſulage?

IF the Leuant company haue ſpent great ſommes to make a peace with Barbery, is itt equall, that nowe the Venetians, who dare not looke into the ſea, but vnder our protection, ſhould eat the fruit of our labours better cheape, then they who haue borne *pondus et æſtum diei*, by ſhifting to our protection, only in tyme of daunger?

IF the Engliſh haue paid it to all other nations, in whoſe princes ſhipps they haue laden any goodes, for many yeres without contraſt, as itt appeareth they haue done, by ſeuerall teſtimonyes vpon oath, regiſtred in the chancery of thoſe ambaſſadors, though but from port to port; doth not equity require, they ſhould receiue itt of others? Or are wee ſubiect to the cuſtomes and lawes of others, and they free, by any priuiledge, from ours? This only aduantage is too great an odds, and will vnderſell vs. And therefore the lords of his majeſties councell may bee pleaſed to giue ſome creditt to mee, who am heerein tranſported with no faction; that if the Leuant company bee not maynteyned in theſe two priuiledges, that they may take conſulage of all ſtrangers, and that no Engliſh ſhipp may come into theſe partes vnder the coulers of a ſtraunger, though itt wilbe tedious to enumerate many leſſer reaſons, which experience in theſe affaires hath ſhowed mee; yett, in the whole maſſe, I dare conclude, a trick is found, which wilbee practiſed generally, to eate them out of all trade in theſe parts.

GENERALL Reaſons, why no Engliſhman *ſhould preſume to weare the Colours of an other Nation; eſpecially, where his Majeſties Ambaſſador, or Miniſters, are maynteyned to protect them.*

FIRST, Itt is a diſhonor to the ambaſſador, that the ſubiects of his majeſtie ſhould refuge to any other obedience and protection, and doth cauſe many controuerſies about the grand ſignors cuſtomes: for our nation paying but 3, and others 5, in the 100, the Engliſh looſe the priuiledge vpon their owne goods, the Turks making their aduantage to demand cuſtome according to the banner; and will take no knowledge of the nation, but of their colours, to the great loſſe of the company, and to the breach of their capitulations.

IF an Engliſh ſhipp doe take the flagg of an other nation, the goodes and men conſequently take protection of that conſull; wherby, being eſteemed their ſubiects, the Engliſh can haue no juſtice againſt them, neither to ſee their bookes of lading, nor to recouer their other rights. And by this meanes, wheras by his majeſties letters patents of priuiledge graunted to the Leuant company, no interloper, or vnfree man, may trade in theſe partes, vnder the penalty of 20 *per* 100, to bee leuied heere; itt can neuer bee diſcouered who are the true owners of any goodes tranſported: for any merchant of London may lade for Venice or Marceilles, and there agree with thoſe nations, or directly from London, by contract, to weare an other flagg, and to correſpond with the conſull of that nation, and trade in deſpight of all authority heere; and being free of the chardges by this fraud, will vndermyne and vnderſell the Leuant company, and deſtroy their trade.

IF itt bee obiected, That the nauigation is free, and this impoſition may hinder the courſe therof; I anſwere, It will rather encreaſe itt; for the French and Venetian are out of ſhipping, and itt were more proffitt to the kingdome, that all the trade of the Leuant were in our owne poſſeſſion, then diuided with ſtrangers. But ſeeing itt is free for any man to gett his honeſt liuing, if they can imploy their ſhipping for ſtraungers, (though I make itt a doubtfull queſtion, whether, in the generall conſideration, itt bee proffitable for England to countenance a trade of hireing ſhipps to others, to ſpend ſo many much decayed materialls for the benifitt of others, and to hazard our ſtrength often into the power of enemyes) yet admitted; there is no equity, that ſuch owners ſhould reape the proffitt of the mayntenance of the trade in Turky, which is open only for and by the expence of the Leuant company: for itt is euident, if the Engliſh had not peace and commerce ſettled, then this Engliſh interloper could not, vnder the colours of any other nation, enter into theſe ports withour confiſcation; and the fraud would bee ſoone diſcouered by the Turks, when their aduantage lay that way. As for example: 1625.

No Spaniard or Florentine dare, vnder the banner of France or Venice, aduenture their goods and liues vpon that coulored protection. Therefore, ſeing this liberty originally is deriued to them from the priuiledges of the Leuant company, itt is moſt iuſt, that they who enioy itt collaterally, ſhould alſo contribute to the generall charge.

If Engliſh ſhipps may vſe at pleaſure the colors of other nations, itt wilbee impoſſible to mainteyne any peace with thoſe of Barbery; for they will pretend that quarrell to the flagge, when itt is not Engliſh; and to the goodes, as of ſtraungers, when they ſhall ſee the redd croſſe; for this fraud cannot long bee ſecrett. And itt is euident, that the Venetians doe confeſſe they enioy our peace, or are ſecure by our reputation, in this contract, that itt ſhould bee lawfull for Goodlade, in caſe of any daunger, to ſpread the flagg of St. George; and itt is great reaſon they ſhould ſomway pay for itt.

All other nations are ſo iealous in this point, of ſuffering their princes ſubiects to ſhift the enſigne of their alleageance att pleaſure, that they haue executed many examples of juſtice. A Dutch ſhipp, fraighted from Venice, vpon the ſame conditions, to were St. Marke, arriuing in Smirna, with purpoſe to defraud the conſulage, the ambaſſador ſent downe his orders to the ſhipper, to take itt downe, and to aduance Holland; and for his offence clapt him in irons, and forced the Venetians to pay him his due, before hee would giue him his liberty; and this was approued by the lords the States. And I haue ſede thereof.

An other Dutch ſhipp laden from Marſeilles, with French goodes, in the tyme of monſieur Sancy, now in England, came into this port with the colours of France. The ambaſſador put the ſhipper in priſon, and puniſhed him there ſeuerely: and after much contraſt, the French yielded, and commanded his merchants to pay the conſulage. Of this I haue alſo ſede.

In the tyme of Sir John Eyres, the Venetians beganne to practice this euaſion at Smirna; but they did not ſtand out with him, becauſe the ſumme was ſmall.

The Venetians themſelues are ſo preſiſe and ſtrict in this queſtion, that certeine merchants hauing bought a Dutch ſhipp, and all her apparrell, being laden from Venice, and manned with the ſubiects of the ſenate; the maſter, knowing the Dutch colours (which hee had with the ſhipp) were of better reputation for matter of defence, vſed them in the ſea; and, by negligence, let them ſtand till he came into this port; wherat the bailo tooke ſo great offence, that, complayning to the ſenate, he was condemned to the gallies.

Att this day, there are two Dutch ſhipps in port; one laden from Marſeilles, by French; the other by Venetians and Jewes: both which haue paid their conſulage to the Dutch ambaſſador, without contraſt.

PARTICULAR Reaſons, in this Controuerſy, to puniſh the Contumacy of NATHANIELL GOODLADE.

It doth appeare directly by his contract, that he made itt to defraud the Engliſh, and to haue a refuge and protection againſt the authority of his majeſtie; and if hee, in his owne perſon, had obeied the conſull, the Venetians, without diſpute, had beene enforced to pay the conſuladge.

By his example the purſer went to the howſe of the Venetian conſull, and tooke ſanctuary therin, refuſing to ſhowe his bookes, though he now pretend he was kept by force; which cauſed another difference betweene the conſuls before Turkiſh juſtice, it being a great preſumption in the Venetian conſull, either to protect or animate the ſubiects of his maieſtie againſt their lawfull magiſtrate, by an idle diſtinction, that hee did itt as a ſeruant to them, not as a ſubiect of England: and though in that diſpute wee gott the day, and had judgement for our man; yet it coſt much mony, and the quarrell will not bee ended.

1625. BY this example, the French, Dutch, and all the ſubiects of the grand ſignor, will refuſe to pay vs conſuladge, though they haue exacted it of vs, as appeares by the ſedes annexed.

LASTLY, Goodlade, after the order ſent him by the conſull, and a proteſt publiſhed and regiſtred, vppon his alleageance to his majeſtie, he againe aduanced the flagg of St. Marke, acknowledgeing no other ſuperiour, but the ſenate.

TO conclude, though nowe the French and Venetians beginne to encline to breake off the cuſtome of paying conſolage, and offer to take none of the Engliſh heerafter; the tymes and circumſtances are to be conſidered: if they haue taken itt of vs, while it was their proffitt, I know no priuiledge they haue, to bee looſe at their pleaſure. They haue now no ſhipping left, and wilbe enforced to trade vpon Engliſh: therefore itt is moſt requiſite to keepe our aduantage, which they recouer more then treble, vppon the aſſurance; and by this meanes the Engliſh ſhall curbe them in ſome parte of their trade, and goe vpon euen tearmes with them in the reſt: and I am confident, his majeſtie will not lay his ſubiects belowe any other nation; but defend them, and protect them, in this their antient and vnqueſtioned right.

To my Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

ASSOONE as the decreaſe of ſickneſs gaue mee any hope of ſafety, to retorne to my houſe, which I did the rather haſten, beeing informed of the progreſſe of the treaty begunne for Spaine, I enſtructed myſelfe how farre it was advanced; and found, though the inſtrument had not the monyes, *in eſſe*, that hee had promiſed; yet the noyſe of it afarre off had procured many frends, and infected ſome of creditt neare the grand ſignor. But the great gate was ſhutt; the chimacham would neuer giue him audience, nor admitt of any treaty, perhapps expecting more reality: ſo that hee was forced to practice in the darke, *tanquam fur et latro*. Hee had gotten of his faction the capi aga within, and chiefeſt houſehold officer of the Seraglio; the wife of the great vizier at Babilon, ſiſter to the emperour; and by her meanes, the husbands of twoe more; Regib, the capten baſſa; and Biram, late aga of the Janizaries. Theſe beeing ioyned, beganne boldly to countenance the buſineſs; and theſe laſt, to mee, acknowledged their reſolution to protect it. And it had gotten a great opinion abroad, that much was done; and that either a commiſſion ſhould be procured immediatly from within, or from the great vizier from Babilon, to giue ſafe conduct for the pretended ambaſſador. It was now high tyme to awake; for the conditions propoſed were ſuch, as did not propound a ſimple peace, without intimation of the preiudice of other princes and ſtates. According to former inſtructions giuen mee, I went to the chimacham, and opened to him all the ſecretts of this treaty, and many other things conſequent; and gaue him diuers reaſons, that hee ſhould not bee ſo neglectfull of his owne honor, to ſuffer others, in his regiment, to bee agents in a matter of ſo greate importance. Hee gaue mee a reſolute anſwere, That hee knewe the whole practice; that it was not requiſite for him to beginne the quarrell; but that, whenſoeuer it came to action, hee would reſigne his charge, and liue an hermitt, rather then conclude a peace with thoſe, who could not keepe any with Chriſtians; and made moſt earneſt proteſtations, that it ſhould neuer bee effected, while hee liued. I knew this anſwere was cordiall in him; but that hee was old, and timorous by nature; and that there was daunger in the heat of other ſpiritts, who openly and earneſtly proſecuted the obteyning of a ſafe conduct. Therefore I went a litle further, to open the eyes of the mufty, the buſtangee baſſa, and ſome other great miniſters, hoping by ſome way the truth would enter the kings chamber, from which only wee feared a ſecret blowe. Theſe were well accepted: what effects they haue wrought, I know not; but ſodainly the meſſenger is gone, not taking leaue, hauing, as I am well enformed, gotten no letter, no writing, no anſwere at all to his propoſition; full of particular indignation againſt mee, and threatening that I ſhalbee ſharply accuſed to his majeſtie. But his owne vanity hath much helped his diſpatch; for, giuing out that hee had mynes, hee wanted mony for meate; and beeing referred wholly to the emperors agent, who is ſolid and diſcreet, and vnderſtands the way of treatyes, hee could not keepe him within any compaſſe: inſomuch as, becauſe the agent hath alſo a penſion from Spaine, hee preſumed to vpbrayd and threaten him, and quarrell with him, *uſque ad manus.* 1625. While hee reſided here, hee neuer gott creditt for aboue 2000 dollers, and that not in mony, but veſts and jewells at deare rates; which alſo was not imployed (as too little) for the promouing of his great buſineſs; but ſent by padre Berill, mentioned in former lettres, and a Poland, to the capes of the Coſſacques, with credence from the king of Spaine, and promiſe of aſſiſtance of mony, if they would reenforce their fleete of boats, and againe the next yeare infeſt the grand ſignors territoryes; that thereby his gallyes may be ymployed, as they haue bene two paſt yeares, in the defence of the Boſphorus and Black-ſea, and not appeare in the Mediterran; that the Spaniſh coaſts may bee free of feare, and all his armado at liberty for other ymployment. And this is the good office the agent and hee hath done for the port, euen while they pretended to treate of peace; of which if they were accuſed, it would finiſh all admittance of the Troian horſe. But though this ſmall toole bee gone away in deſperation, yet the treaty remaynes recommended to the emperors reſident, of whom there is more feare: and though they cannot obteyne a licence in direct termes, to receiue a Spaniſh ambaſſador; yet ſo earneſt they are in the purſuit, that I am aduiſed, they haue reſolued at Vienna to ſend two Imperialls together, the one to bring the confirmation of the laſt peace, and the other as his aſſiſtant, to make ſome more ſtay, as ſuper-intendant of the emperors affaires, but really to treate the peace for Spaine; and that this man ſhall bring the crownes ſo much ſpoken of; and that, to meete whom they report the Bologneſe is departed: and in this way, thus armed, there is a great deale of cunning and daunger, to procure the reſidence of a Spaniſh miniſter, vnder the emperors name; who, if hee haue mony, will ſo guild his pills, that they wilbee ſwallowed. Our only refuge is in the old chimacham, who profeſſeth to haue giuen order to the baſſa of Buda, that if any Imperiall ambaſſador come, that hee ſhall anſwere him there, there is no need of ratification of a newe peace; that the grand ſignor will depend vpon the old, of which there are yet 16 moneths vnexpired. This is a good point, if it bee obſerued, and ſerues two turnes; but it is not to bee relyed vpon. If his maieſtie continue in the mind to haue this treaty for Spaine oppoſed, your honor muſt bee pleaſed to vouchſafe mee ſome anſwere and direction; hauing in this, and the affaires of Hungary, of affinity hereunto, written 40 letters, and two yeares expected ſome inſtructions. Particularly his majeſtie may bee pleaſed to preſſe St. Marke to open his purſe, whoſe intereſts are nearer, and their feares more preſſiue; and that I may receiue my order how farre I ſhall oppoſe, how I ſhall comport with theſe ambaſſadors, and whether I ſhall haue leaue to ſpend ſome ſmall matters; which hauing often done of my owne, and no penny from his majeſtie allowed, I may want clothes here, and bread in England. My lord, it may bee ſaid to mee, as it was to a woman, *Opus eſt dare te operam, ne quid moleſte ſcribas.* You wilbee pleaſed to pardon my zeale. Much mony is conſumed in many attempts, which I iudge not: but I am able to make it euident, that a little this way, eſpecially vpon Gabor, would induce a more ſeruiceable diuerſion for Germany, then that ſlow and long expected from the princes of the Nether Saxe: and I beſeech you, bring it into conſultation, or elſe ſilence mee for euer.

WEE expect daily the entry of an ambaſſador from Gabor, with one yeares tribute, to pleaſe: with him retornes the meſſenger, that carried the letter of licence obteyned for his adhæring to the princes his frends; of which hee hath giuen this anſwere to his agent; Though it bee not punctuall and exact, as hee required, yett hee accepts it as ſufficient. How much hee is courted by the emperour, is light enough to diſcerne: how much hee feares him, I receiued aduice from Vienna, that his ambaſſadors were eleuen tymes publiquely feaſted by order, and viſited by the popes nuntio, and Spaniſh reſident; that the emperour hath ſent him the priuiledge of the title of *Sereniſſimo*, equall to the greateſt kings, to whom hee giues not *Maëſta*, at which many are ſcandalized. Notwithſtanding that the prince is marched neare Caſſouia, with 10000 foote, and one thowſand horſe, and ſome canon; with pretence to goe to Varadin, in defence of ſome of the religion oppreſſed. But his army encreaſing, hath raiſed other ſuſpitions with the Imperialls; that hee will enter Hungary to hinder the diett, intimated for the election of the emperours ſonne into that kingdome; which will vtterly exclude Gabor, and is of great importance to the princes nowe in warre with the Auſtrians: for though hee hath depoſed his preſent

1625. clayme, yet hee maynteynes his next right of ſucceſſion to that crowne; and for his ſtrengthening himſelfe, it is thought, that hee will now confirme his brother Palatine, an office without whom nothing can bee innouated in that kingdome. Vpon theſe motions, many councells of warre haue bene held in Vienna, without reſolution; but that the army about Egra, vnder prince Walſtein, and marching downe into Germany, ſhould halt or moue ſlowly; and that the order to reenforce it, both with horſe and foote, ſhould bee ſuſpended, vntill the purpoſe of Gabor were diſcouered; who, if hee ſhould aduance toward Auſtria, would find all the frontire vtterly vnarmed. This diett, deſſigned in Hungary, though in a ſeaſon vnfitt, yet the barons haue made no meanes to prorogue it, nor any ſhowe of will to appeare in it; which neglect augmenteth the ſuſpition, that they alſo haue intelligence with Gabor. Laſtly, that vpon this new jealouſy, the Spaniſh reſident in Vienna hath demurr'd vpon the deliuery of a letter, written from that king to Gabor, vntill more certeynty of his intentions, and the reſolution of the emperour.

WHEN Gabor was mouing, Petrus Zechius, the greateſt baron of Hungary, who in theſe laſt warres kept his owne caſtles from both pretenders, yet alway ſeemed to adhære to the prince, putt himſelfe on horſeback, with about 300 of his owne ſeruants, and went directly toward the camp of Gabor, as if there had bene agreement betweene them to ſpeake together: beeing one nights lodging ſhort, quartered in a ſmall village, and lodged in a barne, cloſe by a wood, at night, beeing ready to goe to bedd, in his ſhirt with a veſt ouer it, going out of the dore, was ſhott dead in the middſt of his ſeruants from the ſhade of the groue, and the aſſaſſine eſcaped. It is thought to bee done by one of his owne, kept purpoſely about him, to preuent any conference betweene him and Gabor; who, fearing that the Imperialls would enter his caſtles, ſent inſtantly 1000 foote and 200 horſe to poſſeſs them, and to take protection of his children; which will alſo ſharpen the quarrell, and the murther is very odious to all the Hungars.

WHEN theſe ambaſſadors of Gabor were at Vienna, they continued the motion of a daughter of the emperour; and had anſwere, That the diſpenſation could not bee obteyned; nor could the houſe of Auſtria, with their honor and conſcience, marry with one of contrary religion. But the ambaſſadors, expecting a ciuill refuſall, vrged to haue the letters promiſed to the marqueſs of Brandeburgh for his ſiſter, and to which, it ſeemes, Gabor is wholly enclyned, which were giuen him; but a licence to paſſe with ſo many horſe to that princes court, was refuſed as ſuſpitious. Yet withall, to diuert that alliance, the emperor made a newe motion for a wife of bloud and quality equall, of a family with which hee had himſelfe married, and fairer then the moone: by which match hee ſhould procure the alliance of many princes, and the fauour of the pope, and of a great faction in France; and deſired them to recommend it to their maſter. The princeſs named, is a daughter of the duke of Neuers. Gabor, ſcarſe knowing the name, ſent a currier hither, to his agent, to enquire of the quality and eſtate of that prince; which meſſage beeing deliuered to mee, as the leaſt partiall, I denyed not my opinion, that the family was noble, and the lady, for her birth, worthy any emperour; but that I was aſſured, that the motion was full of fraud, to drawe the prince into ſuſpition and hatred of this port; ſeeing that the duke of Neuers, extracting his deſcent from the Paleology, laſt Greeke emperors, had lately publiſhed himſelfe a competitor, and begunne a newe order of cheualrie, againſt the grand ſignor; hee would ſeeme by ſuch a match to bee of one councell and conſent with him; that hee was a prince rich for a ſubiect, but not able to giue him any help or countenance, if hee ſhould want it; and that it was the policy of the emperour to diuert him from a great and fitt alliance, to a poore and daungerous, in reſpect of the new pretences of that prince. If your lordſhip wilbee pleaſed to putt all theſe practices of Spaine, and the motions, offers, vndertakings of Gabor, into a ballance, and ſee what they will weigh, and preſent them to his majeſtie; I doubt not, it will appeare, that ſeruice, and proffitt, and expedition to the publique ends, may bee drawne from them. And ſo I committ your honor to the heauenly keeping, and reſt, &c.

Conſtantinople, Nouo. $\frac{4}{4}$. 1625.

IT is newly reported, that fryar Berill, mentioned to be ſent to the Coſſacques, is murthered on the way, and that Spaniſh deſſigne preuented. Some giue out

his companyon the Polack to bee the actor thereof, for the booty carried 1625.
betweene them; but others ſuſpect the baſſa of Siliſtra, and that their letters and inſtructions are alſo intercepted. The rumour of whoſe death, whether true or falſe, might haſten away the Spaniſh meſſenger; and if this judgment of God be fallen vpon Berill, hee hath deſerued it tenn tymes, hauing betrayed the life of a French gentleman once to the Turks, and paſſed his whole life in acts of treachery.

A DISCOURSE about the Treatye of Spayne, *with the* GRAND SIGNOR, October 2. 1625. *Given by me to the* GRAND VIZIER.

BEEING reported that a Bologneſe, and ſubiect of the pope, is come to the high port, giuing out, that hee is ſent as an agent from Naples, to offer a peace to the grand ſignor, in the name of the king of Spaine; a good frend hath thought fitt to enforme the truth of his comming, and the falſeneſs of his pretended meſſage.

FIRST, Hee is no publique miniſter, hauing neither letter of creditt nor commiſſion from the king of Spaine; and if hee haue any from the vice-king of Naples, it will not agree with the honor of the grand ſignor, to treat with a ſubiect, whoſe actions may bee at pleaſure diſauowed by his maſter.

THIS meſſenger was ſent, vpon the arriuall of Cormaro the Jewe, who beeing firſt impriſoned in Naples as a ſpy, and aduiſe giuen into Spaine, that hee came to craue peace, it was ordered to ſett him free; but to keepe him in hoſtage, and to diſpatch this Bologneſe to Conſtantinople, to enterteyne tyme with the grand ſignor, while the Spaniard was oppreſſed with other warrs; and by guifts and impoſſible offers, to make a ſhowe of intended peace, which can neuer bee made by the Spaniard, nor kept without the popes allowance. If hee could not preuaile in his meſſage, hee was then appointed to reſt vnder the name of a ſecretary of the emperors agent, in his houſe; to what end, it is eaſy to coniecture.

HIS propoſitions are, like his commiſſion, falſe and abuſiue.

THE firſt offer made, To ſett free all the Turkiſh ſlaues, is impoſſible to bee performed. The prince and knights of Malta, and the great duke, will neuer diſfurniſh their gallyes for the ſeruice of the king of Spaine.

THE ſecond offer, That they will keepe the ſea from all dammage to bee done to the ſubiects of the grand ſignor, or elſe make good the loſſe, is more abſurd. It is well knowne, the ſtate of Malta is a religion, the foundation wherof is to make warre againſt the enemy of their faith; and they are all ſworne to liue and dye in that proffeſſion, and the king of Spaine hath no authority ouer them. The knights of the order of St. Stephano are of the like fraternity, and ſubiects to the great duke, ouer whom the Spaniard hath no command. But, ſuppoſe the Spaniard could perſwade the Malteſes and Florentines to peace, is it to bee beleeued, that the Spaniard will keep the ſea for the grand ſignor, and ſuffer the piratts of Tunes and Algier to land in Italy, and the Spaniſh dominions? If the Spaniard performe the one, the grand ſignor muſt reſtreyne the other. The offer is full of deceipt, and hath no other ayme, but by ſecurity to weare out the grand ſignors gallyes, to diſuſe them to the ſea, while they will catch ſome other pieces of Barbary, and make themſelues ſtrong in the grand ſignors dominion.

THE third offer, That they will ſerue this ſtate by the Redd-ſea, or Ormus, with all ſpices, callicos, ſhaſhes, and goods of India, and therby pay the grand ſignor great cuſtomes, is ſo apparant a deceipt, that ſhame will bluſh at it. It is knowne to all the world, that they are beaten out of Ormus by the Engliſh 3 yeares ſince; that they dare not once appeare in that ſea; that they are ſupplanted in the mogolls cuntry alſo by the Engliſh; that they haue loſt there all their trade of lynnen, and cannot peepe out without beeing made priſe; that they haue nothing left on that coaſt, but Goa, and two or three poore townes; their armados and vice-re hauing bene beaten by the Engliſh in 3 fights at ſea, one in the port of Suratt, the other before Goa, the laſt in the Perſian gulphe by Ormus; ſo that they haue neither meanes nor creditt in thoſe parts; and if they had, the Engliſh would deſire no better trade, then to ſee them where the entrance of the ſea is ſo narrowe, that they could not eſcape.

1625. THE grand ſignor muſt call to mind, how once they poſſeſt Aden at the mouth of the Redd-ſea; and if hee giue them paſſage into thoſe parts, they will caſt their eye vpon their old loſſes. In the iſlands, from whence they promiſe their ſpices, it is knowne, they haue loſt all. The Engliſh and Dutch poſſeſs all thoſe places that produce the ſpices, as Ternate, Banda, Jaua, Polerone, Amboyna, Bantam, Sumatra, and all other the ports; ſo that the ſubiects of Spayne, in 20 yeares paſt, haue not dared to bee ſeene in thoſe ſeas. To make this euident, Doe not all merchants trading at Cayro know, that now the Engliſh and Duch bring thoſe commodityes by ſhipping to Conſtantinople, which were wont by them to bee bought at Aleppo? Therefore it is playne, that this pretence is falſe, and can neuer bee performed.

THE fourth offer, That they will pay a great ſumme of mony to the grand ſignor yearly, for cuſtomes and ſupply more goods of all ſorts, and at better rates then the Engliſh, French, Venetian, and Dutch, now in frendſhipp with the grand ſignor, is a fair tale; but wiſe men know, that the Spaniard will not giue ſo great ſumms for nothing: and, for cuſtome of goods, it is ympoſſible. Where will the Spaniards haue cloth, kerſies, lead, tynne, and all other the merchandiſe brought hither? Is it not knowne, that for their owne vſe they are ſupplyed from England and France? Lett the Granatines bee examined, if Spaine can ſend out ſuch commodityes; and if they will driue the trade they promiſe, it muſt bee in oranges, lemmons, figgs, raiſins, and wyne. Theſe are all the naturall commodityes of Spaine, and they can performe no other; and all wiſe ſtates will preuent them, to ſupplant their trades with their owne commodity. But where are the Spaniſh ſhipps that muſt trade? Is it not knowne, they haue ſcarſe to ſupply their trades in the Indies and Braſill. Therefore this alſo is a coulor to deceiue, and hath no truth nor foundation.

THE fift offer, That the king of Spaine will procure the king of Poland to keepe in the Coſſacks, is more ridiculous then the reſt. If the king of Poland can doe it, it is moſt likely, hee and the ſtate will endeauour yt for their owne quiett; but if they cannot, the Spaniard will not march to Boriſtine to aſſiſt them. Hath the king of Poland more reguard to the requeſt of the king of Spaine, then to the ſafety of his owne poore ſubiects? It is found by experience, that thoſe people cannott be reſtreyned, but by tyme; to bee ſurpriſed in the winter, and their boats burnt; which the Polacks will neuer doe, vnleſs the Tartars bee alſo kept in. The only remedy therefore for that euill is, That the grand ſignor, and the king of Pole, mayntey ne a true peace, and giue no occaſion of offence the one to the other; but with patience beare the inſolence of theſe theeues, and keep the ſea ſtrong for one or two yeares, and to giue tyme to both to catch aduantages, to bring the Coſſacks and Tartars to due obedience.

BY this whole diſcourſe it is euident, this meſſenger is ſent to deceiue, and to offer what they know cannot bee effected; and they will perhapps alſo bee content to ſend an ambaſſador, and to giue preſents, and to treat two or three yeares to gett aduantage by tyme; but it is neither intended, nor poſſible for them, to make or keepe a peace with the grand ſignor. And the vſe of this treaty they now make, is, that they print and diſperſe, in all Chriſtendome, books, that the grand ſignor hath ſent to entreat peace of them; and that therefore the kinge of Spayne hath licenced the vice-king of Naples to ſpeake therof for reſpects of ſtate. In concluſion, the grand ſignor wilbee abuſed, and all his allyes and frends ſcandalized, by the admiſſion of any treaty.

IF this treaty proceed, in the meane tyme the king of Spaine and the emperour will ioyne all their forces to oppreſs the princes of Germany, and to poſſeſs the paſſages of Italy, and to expell Bethlem Gabor out of Hungary and Tranſiluania; for the offences done by him may bee layd aſide, but neuer forgotten: and then the houſe of Auſtria wilbee at liberty to ſhow what frendſhip they haue purpoſed to the grand ſignor, when they ſhall haue no more enemyes to withſtand them. And this only treaty will make all the other princes of Chriſtendome, that were reſolued to oppoſe their encreaſe of greatneſs, to follow the example, and to looke to their owne eſtates, by making peace with Spaine, which is now in their power.

IF this meſſenger haue any other pretences, if they ſhalbee made knowne, the falſhood of them ſhalbee diſcouered, and the truth of theſe anſwers mayntey ned.

To Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My Lord,

I BEGINN wher your lordſhip concludes, with a juſtification, of a complaint that you haue beene long without any returne from mee. I haue often ſaid that were noe excuſe acceptable if I were guiltye; your letters of the 4. of Auguſt and 1. September, accuſe a long tyme; and your former, looke farther back vpon my neglect; if it were mine. By diuers late diſpatches, I haue aduiſed you particularly, all the dates ſent; and now in the generall, I muſt teſtifie for my ſelfe, that I haue examined my papers, and find, that from the 5. October laſt, to this day, which compleates a year. I haue omitted no 14 dayes but only three; and of theſe alway ſent duplicates. Of late I haue beene wronged by I know not whom, nor againſt whom to complayne, the miſcarriage hath beene in Venice, for thither the balyo vndertakes; and I finde no way of ſuſpicion, but that ſome falſe hand beeing vnder merchants couers, hath called for them out of the bola, and carried them perhaps to no frend: 3 originalls of May and June, are miſed in England, and there I am not leſs blamed. Your lordſhip ſhall doe me a fauor to command a ſeruant to ſearch for the dates receiued, that I may know what is wanting, and ſupply itt, if you take pleaſure in the continuance of our hiſtory; and that you will alſo, in all yours, take notice of my laſt.

I FEARE I ſhall not bee able to write to her majeſtie this poſt, though I doe to your lordſhip, much, I hope, for her ſeruice and content; for haueing fallen vpon a contraſt with the Venetians, by two forward conſulls in Aleppo; I am enforced thither, to England and Venice, to write aboue twenty ſheetes in intricate and troubleſome matter.

THE ſtate of this empire hath produced no remarkable alteration; the jealouſye of the Tartars is ſomwhat appeaſed, but the termes with Poland vncerteyne, while the Coſſacks are vnreſtrayned. The grand ſignor hath vſed all flattery to the Tartars-han to enter Poland in reuenge; which he hath promiſed, and rode as far as Akyrman, but from thence excuſed his not proceeding vpon the waters; which is doubtfully enterpreted, that he hath no will. In the meane tyme the kyng of Poland, hath ſent an army againſt the Coſſacks, to ſhew his ſinceritye to the peace, which is well taken by this ſtate; but whether the councell bee good and righteous, (thoſe poore men hauing ſtood in the breach in the laſt inuaſion) the ſucceſſe will beſt diſcouer, and many are ſcandalized at itt.

THE Geiorgians haue giuen the Perſian a blow, and ſent their heads hither by a nuntio, who is diſpatched away with the biſhop of Chalcedon, my good frend, as ambaſſador from the grand ſignor, to enter league with thoſe princes, to make ſome diuerſion. To giue accovnt of their quarrel, were a long hiſtory; but Abaſſa, the old rebell, that will not truſt himſelf with the vizier, pretends that he will vnite with them in the ſeruice of this ſtate; but yet he fortefyes himſelfe ſtrongly, and hath diſcharged his Janizaries. The grand ſignor, to aſſure him, or to preuent that he reuolt not, hath ſent him the dignity of a vizier, a ſword and veſt, and authority to make warr in company of the Geiorgians in quality of a generall; ſo well a ſtrong theeſe proſpers heere. The laſt aduiſe from the great vizier arriued this day, that he was with his army at Moſull, a place recouered from the Perſians in the way to Babilon, who vnderſtanding of ſupply of 8000 ſent thither, to reenforce the garriſon, ſent out a party of Courds, that encountred, and broke them, obteyning a full victory, with the fall of 2000, and the generall, and 2 young princes taken priſoners, who ſhalbe ſent hither with the heades of their followers; and this newes makes much joy in this court.

THE vizier hath demanded a million and 200000 chickens to bee ſent before hand, for 4 monthes pay of the army; giuing this reaſon, that foreſeeing hee muſt winter in thoſe partes, and that Babilon wilbe defended, it is neceſſary to haue mony to hold his men together; for if he ſhall diſmiſs them to their hibernations, it wilbee Auguſt before they can be drawen into the field, and the ſpring loſt; and to hold them that are already almoſt in mutiny, wilbe impoſſible, vpon creditt. To this end, all wayes are vſed to raiſe mony, and a third ſhalbe ſent from hence, which the reſt wilbe found (the ordinary chardge far exceeding the reuenewe) is vnknowne, and muſt light heauy ſome where.

1625. THE king of Perſia reported to bee taken in his limms, which commonly foreruns ſome ſodaine enterpriſe, lyes with his army about Tauris, indifferently to ſuccor Babilon, and to attend the Circaſſians, or to make ſome diuerſion when hee ſhall ſee the viziers army ſettled, and engaged in a ſiege.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{4}{14}$.
Nou. 1625.

To her MAJESTIE *the* QUEEN *of* BOHEMIA:

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

I HAUE made lardge relations to my lord ambaſſador of many particulars, which if they were rightly apprehended, may bee converted into your Majeſties ſeruice; and the contrarye, if too long neglected: but I know not by what ſleepy fate, I had neuer credit enough in two yeares, to procure one line, one approbation, one incouragement in my endeauours, or one direction how to proceede in theſe important opportunityes, which are loſt in a moment, and may bee repented an age. The prince of Tranſyluania is agayne entring into action, and many coniectures concurr to ſharpen him, which will reſolue into good or euill, as he ſhalbe reſpected from Chriſtendome. I am threatened to bee diſgraced; but I haue two ſo firme retraictes, your Majeſties protection, and my owne conſcience, that I am not yet afrayd; though I muſt accuſe my ſelfe of ſo much frowardnes, that if the zeale of his majeſties and your ſeruice, and the true loue of my countrye, did not ouerrule all other paſſions, I am weary of ſo many repetitions and preſſures, in a buſines wherin I runne hazard, and ſpend myne owne, without notice taken, or ſo much as the reward of a good horſe, a clap vpon the back. When the clocke ſtrikes, though it hath but one tale euery twenty fower houres repeated, yet ſomebody vouchſafeth to tell yt; but I know not whither I bee heard or not. Your Majeſtie may bee pleaſed to fynd ſome way of remedye, and to procure ſome anſwere, or that the ſtate take all omiſſions and ſilence for better ſeruice; for ſo much I haue my ſelfe intimated to my lord Conway. Your Majeſtie will fynd, in my letter to my lord ambaſſador, a new motion of the emperor to giue a wife to Gabor, full of deceipt and deepe fraud, ſo much I haue diſcouered to him: and if the marqueſs of Brandeburgh bee content to giue him his ſiſter, which wilbe a great tye vpon him, and much reputation and ſtrength to the religion and generall cauſe, your Majeſtie in your wiſdome will apprehend the oportunitye, and procure the kyng of Bohemia to aduiſe with expedition the counterwoorkings, and to conclude the match, if at leaſt it bee acceptable to the elector. I am here worne out with Turkiſh injuſtice and oppreſſions, but hoping the tyme of my redemption drawes neare, I will liue by patience; and the contemplation, that I ſhall recouer the happy day, wherin I may doe your Majeſtie better ſeruice: humbly kyſſing your royal hands, I reſt

Conſt. $\frac{6}{16}$ Nou.
1625.

Your Majeſties moſt deuoted vnprofitable worme.

From Mr. WILKINSON.

My very good Lord,

THIS weeke here arriued into this towne a currier ſent by the archduke Leopold, with letters vnto this ſtate, to this effect: That where as his occaſions were ſuch as did require his preſence at Rome, he did entreat this fauor of theſe ſenatori, that they would be pleaſed to graunt him free paſſage though their ſtate, in his journey thither. To this demaund of his, this ſtate hath returned this anſwer: That for himſelfe, and ſome few nearer vnto him, of whom he will make choice to ſerue him, they will willingly graunt a free paſſage, but vnto his whole court they could not, without feare of prejudicing themſelfes, not knowing out of what infectious parts ſome of them might come; who paſiing through their dominions, might leaue ſome infection behind them. The Venetians are indeed, in theſe infectious tymes, very curious concerning the health of all that paſſe through their ſtate, not admitting any to ſet foote on their ground, of whom they haue the leaſt ſuſpicion to come from a place infected. This excuſe they haue made a coloure to ſome other end of theirs; they haue likewiſe deſyred him to make ſome ſtay in theſe parts, and to accept of them ſuch courteſies as his merits deſerue. The arch-duke Leopold hath returned them many thanks for their kind offer, accepting only of the paſſage, by reaſon that his journy requireth haſte. It is ſuppoſed here, that the chiefe end of his journy is to treat a marriage betwixt himſelfe and the widdow of Vrban, of the howſe of Florence. In Rome they are of another opinion, thinking that he hath no other end but to require aſſiſtance of the pope, to helpe to maintayne the warrs in Germany againſt the proteſtants, the pope hath ſhewed himſelfe vnwilling to receaue him, and hath dealt vnderhand to hinder his comming, and no queſtion theſe warrs in Italy will make the pope to keepe what he hath, and not to contribute to warrs in other countries. 1625.

This ſtate hath entertayned into their ſeruice the ſonne of Monſieur de Bethuns, giuing him the command of 2000 foote, he hath this morning beene in the college, to take his leaue of the ſenate, intending ſhortly to ſet forward for France, and there to rayſe his trouppes. The duke of Mantoua is lately parted from this towne much diſcontented, becauſe theſe ſenatori will not agree vnto certaine propoſitions he hath propoſed vnto them. Concerning Verua, there is no feare that it will be loſt; but little action hath beene in thoſe parts of late.

I do conſtantly receaue your lordſhips letters, for my lord ambaſſador, once euery fortnight; and do not fayle to write vnto your lordſhip as often as I haue any thing worthy your knowledge. I haue here incloſed a letter ſent vnto you from Sir Dudly Carleton, recommended to my couer; I haue likewiſe ſent your lordſhip a coppy of thoſe propoſitions my lord ambaſſador made at Zurick, haueing ſent vnto you before, his propoſitions he made at Coire, with the anſwere vnto them made by the leagues.

I WILL be no longer troubleſome vnto your lordſhip at this preſent, but recommending you, and your affaires, vnto the protection of the Almighty, I euer remayne.

Venice, November 7.
ſtilo nouo, 1625.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble and moſt obedient ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

MY lord ambaſſador is ſafely arriued vnto Turin, where he is very likely to winter, *&c.*

From the Lord Archbiſhop of CANTERBURY.

My very good Lord,

I HAVE received ſundry letters from you, and their duplicates at other times, for which I heartily thanke you; but ſince my laſt writing vnto you, I haue beene hindred from knowing or acting any thinge, as all heere haue beene, by the greateſt plague that hath beene knowne in England, every man beeing driuen to ſhift for himſelfe, the kinge and queene being chaſed from one houſe and countrey to another; and my ſelfe keeping my family locked vp at Croiden, and not daring to go to Lambith, where the ſickneſſe hath much raged, and is hote enoughe at this time.

IN the greate plague that was in the beginning of kinge James his reigne, there dyed in London in the higheſt weeke 3300, but now the greateſt weeke hath bene 5200; whiche hath given a ſtop as to many other things, ſo hitherto to the coronation of the king. That weeke wherein queene Elizabeth dyed, the bill for the plague was eleven, and iuſt the ſame number was in that weeke wherein kinge James departed this worlde; but the ſickneſſe growing, made men wary at the funerals of that kinge, whiche was performed with all magnificence; but more wary at the bringing home of the queene, but moſt of all at the entring to a parliament.

THAT aſſembly began at Weſtminſter, and the laity gave two ſubſidies, the clergy three, vpon ſucceſſion of ſome other whiche are not yet out. But the plague increaſing, and mony being wanting to ſet foorthe a greate fleete, whiche was then at hande, the parliament (as many thought againſt the heart) was adiourned to Oxford. This meeting, Auguſt the firſt, when it was harveſt time, and the ſickneſſe raged every where, had no happy ſucceſſe; for the houſe of commons falling fearcely vpon my lord of Buckingham, the king held it fitt to breake off that aſſembly, and ſo men returned home leſſe contented then they came out.

1625. SINCE that time, a league offenſive and defenſive with the Hollanders is concluded, whereat all good good men reioyce. A very great fleete is ſending foorth, or as wee lately heare, is lately put of from Plimmouth with 10000 land-men in it; I pray God to proſper it. Secretary Wyereton returning from Holland, where hee had ſpeciall imployment, is deade. Diverſe ſhips of Spaniſhe goods, to the value of 200000*l.* are taken as good prize, the Dunkerkers before having inſolently caryed themſelves vnto our merchants, and ſhips. Mansfeld hath newe Supplyes; and the king of Denmarke hath given Tilly a wipe for 4 or 5 thouſand men.

Of Bethlehem Gabor wee heare nothing; and you muſt not marveile, that you have not directions in circumſtances appertaining to that buſineſſe. Hee that ſhould attend you therewith, hath a greater burthen vpon him, then hee is able to beare. You muſt not looke for muche good by any aſſiſtance that prince ſhall have from Fraunce; for the kinge is every way younge there, and many of his miniſters bende to the Spaniſhe endes, as may be gueſſed at by the deſerting of their owne action, by Dediſguieres and the duke of Savoy, whome I pray God they do not leave in the lurche. I feare wee ſhall have no great coniunction from them in our warres, whiche the king of Denmarke did foreſee, and intimate, wiſhing that wee ſhould reſt on none but ſuche as were of the reformed religion. I do muche ſuſpect the iſſue of that whiche is, and the rather becauſe the Frenche leave all other actions to oppreſſe their proteſtants at home; and wee are not able to prevaile to turne them from that deſigne.

WHAT you write concerning the Spaniſhe attempts to make peace with the Ottoman, I eaſily beleeve: they make conſcience of nothing to gaine their owne endes. They hate vs perfectly, and by the credulity of king James, who by no meanes would bee diſſuaded from it, they have gotten many advantages of vs in Germany: I pray God wee may with ſounde counſaile ſettle thoſe attempts that wee ſhall make againſt them.

NOW I write to the patriarke I may miſſe my ſtiles and complements, whiche I ſhould ſet right if I could get to my papers at Lambith: I muſt intreate you to ſupply what is wanting. But I do marveilous well like of your traffiking with him for his Greeke copyes, whiche there do no good, and may ſerve for ſingular vſe here. I hold it vnfitt to trouble the kinge in that argument, but wee will ſtraine ſome other way. There ſhall not bee wanting a good library of bookes to returne him, if thoſe whiche hee deſireth may bee had in theſe partes, and they bee to be compaſſed with any convenient ſumme of mony. I pray you advertiſe mee what it may bee gueſſed will give ſatiſfaction for thoſe copies, and then you ſhall heare mine opinion concerning the ſame: but certainely thoſe bookes are a greate treaſure, whiche now lyeth not onely neglected, but a man may ſay almoſt buryed where now they are.

THEY are ſtrange accidents whiche your letters report to have fallen out about that porte; and the rage of the plague hath bene very muche, whiche hath driven thoſe miſcreants to prayers and proceſſions. Wee have here, with better knowlege, taken a courſe to appeaſe Gods wrathe in the peſtilence, and therefore in parliament decreed ſolemne faſts and publicke prayers throughout the whole kingdome, the king himſelfe, at Weſtminſter churche ioyning with the lords and the reſt of the commons. And certainely God hath bene muche mooved to looke on vs in mercy, the whole number of the deade, this laſt weeke, being fallen to eight hundred; and wee truſt in his mercy to heare of a greater diminution weekely. Since, to 300 and od.

I WAS troubled this yeere with a longer fit of the gowte then at any time heeretofore, which fell out by a relapſe which I had by going to the parliament at Weſtminſter, and taking cold; yet, I thanke God, I was at Oxford at that convention, and grew the better by it. Your noble frend and mine, the lord Carew, was for a time troubled with a palſey, and was glad to go to the Bathe for it; but, I thanke God, is well returned to None-ſuche, and bowleth on the greene there every day.

I WROTE thus farre 20 dayes ſince, and then being troubled with a fit of the goute, I was forced to ſtay. Since that time, the duke of Buckingham is gone into Holland. Wee expect daily ſome newes of our greate fleete. Wee heare that Bethlehem Gabor hath an army on foote, and that the king of Denmarke goeth well on, Mansfeld and the duke of Brunſwicke being ioyned with him.

I

1625.

I DOUBT not but you are advertiſed from ſome of the Turkye company, that one Sir Thomas Philips, preſſeth harde to bee your ſucceſſor. A great man that ſent Sir John Aires thither formerly, will take no naye ; but it muſt bee ſo. God diſpoſe all to the beſt ; and if matters ſhould fall out to his deſire, wee ſhall haue that benefite by it, that wee may ſee you in England. I wiſhe all Gods bleſſings vpon you ; and aſſure you, that I am

Croidon, Novemb. 11.
1625

Your Lordſhips loving frende,

G. CANT.

~~To~~ From *the Lord* CONWAY.

Right Honourable,

BY former aduertiſements you will have vnderſtood the conſtancie of his majeſtie to purſue the reſolutions and deſigns for recoverie of the palatinat, and not to lay down armes vntill hee hath reſtored and aſſured the peace of chriſtendome ; but moſt eſpecially that of Germany, wherein ſo many princes and ſtates haue beene either diſpoſſeſt or oppreſt, for their good affection to the common cauſe and intereſt of religion, libertie, ſafetie, and conſervation of the ſacred fundamental lawes of the empire ; which, of late years, haue beene trampled on by the armes, and to ſatiſfie the ambitions of the houſe of Auſtria. To oppoſe which, beſides the ſetting vpp of count Mansfelt, ioyning with the king of Denmarke, by a contribution of 30000 pounds a moneth ; and ſending to ſea a royal fleete, his majeſtie hath latelie concluded a league, offenſiue and defenſiue, with the States, againſt the king of Spaine ; and hath now ſent the duke of Buckingham, and the earle of Holland, ambaſſadors extraordinary to the Hagh ; there to meete with the ambaſſadors of the French king, the kings of Denmarke and Sweden, the elector of Brandenburgh, and ſuch other princes of Germany as ſhall ſend thither, to treate of an vnion and league offenſiue and defenſiue for recoverie of the libertie of Germany, and the reducing of things from the extremity and danger they are in, to the wonted equalitie, whereby each prince and State may be reſtored and ſecured in their ancient and rightfull dignities and poſſeſſions.

FROM theſe generallities, in your wiſdome and iudgement, you will eaſily collect how well and vſefullie yours haue employed your ſelfe, to keepe vpp the good affections of Bethelem Gabor, and to incline him to action ; of which, by your ſeuerall letters and diſpatches, according to the occaſion and progreſſe of affaires, you haue giuen an ample, a moſt exact, and wiſe account : and I muſt aſſure you, not onelie of his majeſties gracious acceptation, and approbation of the whole negotiation therein ; but alſo that it hath much improved you in his majeſties favor and good opinion, who obſeruing your diſcreete and dexterous handling of this buſines, takes thereby knowledge of your great abilities and fitnes for the greateſt employments. And in this concurrence of affaires, wherein his majeſtie proceeds ſoe roundlie, and ſeekes ſoe earneſtlie to forme a ſtrong and ſure party, and to expreſſe his paſſionate affection to the publicke good, is content to ſpare from his owne contentment perſons of ſuch eminencie, nearenes, and dearnes vnto him, to bee his ambaſſadors. You may confidently proceed, and take all occaſions, which ſhall reaſonablie and fairelie preſent themſelues, to foment that diuerſion by Bethlem Gabor ; the importance whereof you haue wiſelie obſerved. And conſidering his owne intereſts and ambitions, the good ſatisfaction (wee heare) his meſſenger returnes with from France, and the ſtrong attempts wilbe made in ſeverall places, both by ſea and land vpon the houſe of Auſtria, (of which you may aſſure him) ; it is conceived he wilbe eaſily perſwaded to enter into the quarrell, and not expect much invitation, or conditions of aſſiſtance in mony ; ſeeing the mayntenance of the armies att land, and fleetes att ſea, will take vpp whatſoeuer can be found ; and that by them great and faire advantages wilbe offered him, and himſelfe in a great meaſure ſecured againſt his enemies, who will not be able to aſſaile and defend in ſoe many places att once.

THE advertiſements you giue of the [a] 4939242 19667466474 794 357 62.62 154 are well waighed with the conſequence hereof. And as his majeſtie expects, that on your part you ſhould with the [b] 665946 346 and [c] 2.976464271 896 3391 999947

[a] Spaniſh ouertures for peace with the grand ſignor.

[b] Utmoſt

a t.

[c] Induſtrye yow can oppoſe.

1625. 999947 the ſame; ſoe he doubts not but that [d] 355 214 will appeare and concurre effectually with yours herein, eſpecially [e] 208 629471 5.346744. 296747464. are the [f] 9734746 and [g] 2473674.6. And to this they ſhalbe quickened.

FOR your lordſhips information in the ſtate of affaires, I will now giue you a briefe account, both of what hath beene acted here, and receiued from abroad ſince a few weekes.

HIS majeſtie, to view his fleete and armie before they went forth, made a journey to Plimouth; where he tooke ſoe great contentment in the goode order hee found, both in his fleete and armie, gallant ſhipps in good equipage, and exceedinglie well prouided, and able perſons of men, wanting neither courage nor alacritie, as his majeſtie ſtayed a weeke longer then was deſigned amongſt them. His majeſtie left the duke of Buckingham behind him there, to ſee all things accommodated for the orderlie ſetting forth of the fleete; wherein he vſed ſo much dexteritie, as that worke which the chiefe commanders ſaw noe poſſibility to performe in three weekes, his grace finiſhed in one. All that wee haue heard, ſince their ſetting forth, is, that they haue beene ſeene by a marchant, about the North-cape, vpon the coaſt of Spaine, ſcattered by a ſtorme; but gathering together againe, without any appearance of much loſſe or prejudice.

WEE haue not beene altogether free from feare of ſome attempt vpon this coaſt, or Ireland, from Dunkerke; they hauing gotten together a fleete of 20 ſayle, and drawne hither 4 or 5000 land-ſouldiers; and there was cauſe to doubt the more, in reſpect that the Hollanders fleete, with which his majeſtie had ioyned ſix ſhipps that lay before Dunkerke to block vpp the hauen, were forced from thence by a ſtorme ſoe violent, as 16 or 18 of the Holland ſhipps were conſtrained to cutt their maſts, and with difficultie to ſaue themſelues; and three marchants ſhipps of the ſix ſent by his majeſtie were ſunke, the reſt hardlie recouering the downes. To preuent the dangers, fitt cautions were given to the lord deputie, and the trained bands in diuers parts here drawn to the coaſt, which haue ſince beene diſmiſſed, vpon certaine advertiſement, that the Dunkerkers, having a free paſſage, made out of the harbours, to find the Holland buſſes and fiſhermen; amongſt whom they haue done ſo much miſchiefe, by ſinking their buſſes and deſtroying their fiſhing, as beſides the loſſe of men, whom they drowned and carried away priſoners to ſerue in their ſhipps, the Holanders haue hereby ſuffered prejudice two millions of Florins. And this exploit done, they returned home to Dunkerke: and to waite vpon them againe, his majeſtie and the States haue other ſhipps in readines to goe to ſea.

PROCLAMATIONS haue beene publiſhed here, for baniſhing of prieſts and jeſuits; forbidding the bringing vpp of Engliſh Children in forraine ceminaries, calling home all ſouldiers that ſerue the king of Spaine, and archducheſſe; and commanding all captaines in his majeſties pay, to reſide where their charge is.

HIS majeſtie hath alſo giuen order, as well for the diſarming of all recuſants, both lords and others, within the kingdome; as that all others of abilitie, not recuſants, ſhall furniſh theſelues with armes, according to their eſtate, for their owne and the publicke defence. And further, by commiſſion vnder the great ſeale, publiſhed in the court of chancerie, and all other the high courts of juſtice, his majeſtie hath commanded the execution of the lawes concerning recuſancie.

THE parlament att Oxford being diſſolued, without giving ſuch ſupplie to his majeſtie as was neceſſarie and deſired; the neceſſities were ſuch as haue inforced his majeſtie to proceed vpon privy ſeales, to gett in money by waie of loane.

MONSIUR DE SOUBIZE beeing defeated before Rochell in a ſea-fight, came into England, whileſt his majeſtie was at Plimouth; he remaines at Mr. Pouletts in Somerſetſhire, but hath not beene admitted to his majeſties preſence. He brought with him 24 or 25 ſaile of ſhipps, of all ſorts, and 1500 men; which are yett kept together by his majeſties bountie, who hath giuen them two moneths entertainment.

HIS majeſtie preſſeth earneſtlie the French king, for returne of his owne ſhipp, and the ſeaven marchants, lent him the laſt ſummer; the time for which they were lent being expired, and the worke done; and noe intention that they ſhould be vſed for the blocking vpp of Rochell, if that king ſhall ſeeke by force to reduce it.

HIS

[d] All the ambaſſadors reſident.

[e] Venice ambaſſador whoſe maſters intereſts

[f] neareſt

[g] greateſt

His majeſtie alſo labours earneſtlie himſelfe, and inuites other princes and ſtates to ioyne with him, to diſpoſe that king to a peace with his ſubiects of the religion; that, giuing an end to that vnnaturall and vnprofitable inteſtine warre, he may employ his armes and forces with honor, and for his owne ſafetie, in the publicke cauſe, and for reſtoring the publicke peace.

We haue manie daies ſince heard, that the king of Denmarke being throughlie recovered of the dangerous hurt he receiued by a fall with his horſe, and being come againe to his armie, conſiſting of 26 or 27000 horſe and foote, well paid, and in verie good equipage, he hath, by his preſence, putt new life and courage into his men; who, in many ſmall encounters with Tillys men, haue alwaies had the advantage with honor: and that this had moued the princes of the Nether Saxescreis, to declare themſelues for the king; and thoſe of Brunſwick were alreadie in armes, and had ſent to the duke Chriſtian to come and command them. Now wee haue advices, that the king of Denmarke hath, by force driven count Tilly from the ſiege of Nienburg, with the loſſe of 4000 men; and followes after him, Tilly ſtanding vpon the defenſiue. That the king hath given out commiſſion for raiſing 9000 men more: that count Mansfelt, with 5000 foote and 1000 horſe, of his owne, and a regiment of 3000, lent vnto that king by the ſtates, were as farre as Bremen on their waie towards the king: in favor of whom alſo, and for their owne defence, the princes in thoſe parts did arme. And that the kings armie being now increaſed to 30000 foote, and 7 or 8000 horſe, he did call vpon the Hants townes, and ſuch princes as ſtood neutrall to declare; which it was likelie they would find of neceſſity to doe one waie or other, for feare of further inconvenience.

For your lordſhips particular, according to your owne requeſt and the commandement of your noble ladie, I haue long ſince moued his majeſtie touching your penſion. His majeſtie was pleaſed graciouſlie and cheerefullie to expreſſe himſelfe, that although his occaſions might preſſe him to make ſtopp of ſome, yett his purpoſe was, that penſion ſhould be continued and paid. And having ſoe good an aſſurance, vpon this warrant I alſo ſpake to the lord treaſurer; who aſſured mee of his good will and readines to giue your lordſhip ſatisfaction.

I likewise repreſented vnto his majeſtie, the honor you had done him, and extraordinary expence you had beene att, in ſending blackes to the ambaſſadors reſident there, vpon the newes of his fathers death. And his majeſtie making a good conſtruction of what you had done, hath beene pleaſed to giue you a privy ſeale for 200 *l.* in that conſideration; all other ambaſſadors hauing had but 150 *l.* I haue giuen charge to a ſeruant of mine to take care of it.

I will now hold your lordſhip noe longer, then to pray you to preſent my ſeruice to your noble lady, and to make vſe of mee in your occaſions, according to the intereſt you haue in

November,
12th. 1625.

Your Lordſhips affectionate friend to ſerue you,

E. Conwey.

This letter was ſent to Paris, to be from thence convayed to Venice; becauſe vpon the breaking with Spaine, the curriers, both on this ſide and that, had beene ſeverall times ſtayed, and their letters ſeized, and their free paſſage not yet ſettled; ſoe as the waie of Antwerp was held vnſafe.

CHARLES, Rex.

INSRUCTIONS for our right truſty, and right entirely beloued Couſin and Counſellor, George *Duke of* Buckingham, *our High Admirall of* England; *and for our right truſty, and right welbeloued Couſin and Counſellor,* Henry *Earle of* Holland, *our Ambaſſadors Extraordinary to our deare Vncle the King of* Denmarke.

If our deare vncle, the king of Denmarke, ſhall employ an ambaſſador to treate with yow; or that yow ſhall find it good for our ſeruice, and for the advancement of thoſe ends for which yow are employed, to make any overtures to him: yow

1625. ſhall by all meanes indeavour to give him a perfect vnderſtanding of the iuſt cauſes our deare father, of bleſſed memory, had, to make thoſe overtures to him, which he did by his ambaſſador, Sir Robert Anſtruther. And that wee, vpon the wiſe and kingly anſwears made by him, did double our affection to vndertake a warre againſt the king of Spayne: in purſuite whereof, wee have ſent out a fleete of ſhipps, with 10000 land ſoldiers; and have now employed yow our ambaſſadors to the Hagh, as the moſt convenient place, and that which was appointed for the meeting of the reſt of the kings, princes, and eſtates, by themſelves or their ambaſſadors, to conſult and reſolve of the beſt, ſpeedieſt, and ſafeſt wayes to make a ioint warre, which might conſerve Germany, and the vnited provinces, and advance ſo vpon the publique ennemy, as might conſtrayne him to offer good conditions, or ſettle the peace of Germany, and ſecure the eſtates of the princes and commonweales of the empire, and neighbour kings, by their armes.

HERE yow may take occaſion to ſhew the common intereſt, and how requiſite it wilbee, for every particular prince and commonweale to caſt of all partiality and artifices, for the avoyding of neceſſary charge from themſelves, and caſting great burthens vpon others; but as it is for publique ſafety, ſo with common counſell, forces, and purſes to conjoyne in aſſiſtance for defenſive and offenſive action; and withall, make it appeare, how our deare father, of bleſſed memory, and our ſelf, ſince meeting with that coniuncture of affaires, in which no man appeared to make reſiſtance to that inundation of action and practice, which was ready by force to poſſeſſe the houſe of Auſtria of all the paſſages to their monarchy, and by a projected and declared aſſembly of a diett to confirme their conqueſts, and ſuccour the iuſt heyres, and depreſſe the true religion; our deare father, of glorious memory, and our ſelf, had recourſe to the wiſedome, courage, and power of our deare vncle: and he, fulfilling our hopes to ioyne with vs, and making a propoſition, *wee found it requiſite* (*without examining or diſputing*) *to enter into the accompliſhment of the demands*; but even vnder confidence, that when, by an army vnder the conduct of ſo powerfull a guide as our deare uncle, tyme and opportunity might be given to the reſt of the princes of Germany, to take heart, and to meete in common councell; that then the quotas of every ſeverall prince and member of that ſtate would be ſo equally layd, and (according to their intereſt) ſo rayſed, as wee (who are to doe other great works by diverſion) *may not bee in any degree ſo charged, as with the maintenance of* 6000 *foote, and* 1000 *horſe, with artillery accordingly, or with* 30000 l. *a monthe.*

AND as yow are to inſiſt vpon a large moderation of the monthly charge, ſo are yow to make a carefull computation, whether it wilbee more advantage for the ſervice, to continue money, of what proportion ſoever, or to furniſh ſoldiers of our owne nations; and whether the charge will not be more to furniſh officers for the trayne of artillery, commiſſaryes for the muſters, treaſurers and paymaſters, or leave them to the generall officers of the army, as they now ſtand, whilſt wee pay money, and find no men, armes or artillery in ſpecie. But before all, yow *muſt be ſure that our deare vncle be throughlie affected, and well engaged, before yow preſſe too earneſtly* the withdrawing of our payments; leaſt our deare vncle, foreſeeing our reaſon and neceſſityes, and not being confirmed in the will and power of the German princes, may thinke of his owne diſengagement, and, by complying with the emperour, make his owne ſurety and advantage.

Dated at the Court at *Saliſbury*,
the 17th of October, 1625.

EDWARD CONWEY.

COPIE of the Articles of the Treaty made at the Hagh, *betwixt* Engliſh *and* Denmarke *Ambaſſadors, and Deputies of the States.*

COMME ainſi ſoit que d'un commun conſentement, & en conſideration des mauuaiſes & tres dangereuſes menées, outrages, violences, & opreſions, les quellés depuis quelques années piſques a preſent non ſeulement ne ſont menacées, mais auſſi par guerre ouuerte, & de faut executées contre la pacification eſtablie & confirmée de temps en temps ſucceſſiuement par les emperateurs meſmes, et contre les autres conſtitutions fondamentales de l'empire, & les capitulations jurées. Tout ce qui concerne non ſeulement les electeurs, princes, villes, & eſtats d'Alemagne, mais auſſi par vne ineuitable conſequence les roys, princes, & eſtats voyſins, amys, & alliez,

1625

alliez, a cauſe de l'intereſt qu'ils ont en la conſervation des dicts paix, conſtitutions, capitulations, & confirmations, on a eſté pouſſé & contraint, pour en temps, obuier & empeſcher les cours trop violents & inſupportables de ces mauvaiſes intentions & oppreſſions, et pour le reſtabliſſement, & conſeruation de ladicte liberté, droicts, & conſtitutions de l'empire, de s'oppoſer a vne ſi euidement approchante ruine, & a tous ceux qui maintenent ou pour l'aduenir en ſeront les autheurs ; eſt que pour les dictes raiſons le ſereniſſime roy de la Gr. Bret. a envoyé icy a la Haye en Hollande, les tres illuſtres ſeigneurs, George, duc de Buckingham, grand admiral d'Angleterre, Henry, comte d'Hollande, ſes ambaſſadeurs extraordinaires ; & le ſeigneur Dudley Carleton, chevalier, ſon ambaſſadeur ordinaire, pres les ſeigneurs Eſtats Generaulx du pais bas. Et auſſy le ſereniſſime roy de Dannemarc, les ſeigneurs Jaques Vlefeld de Viup, chancelleur du Royaume de Dannemarc, gouerneur de Niburg, & Chriſtian Thomaſſen, de Tommerup, ſes ambaſſadeurs extraordinaires ; & que les dicts Eſtats Generaulx des provinces vnies du pais bas ont commis & deputez les ſeignieurs Floris, comte de Cutenburgh, baron de Pallant, Witthiem, Weerde, ſeigneur de Leede, Lieden, Wildenburgh, Henſwieter, Engelſdorp, Vvechem, Bachem, &c. Nicholi de Bouchorſt, ſeigneur de Noortwick, baillif & grand maiſtre des leuées de Rynland ; Anthoine Duick, conſeilleur & pentionaire des eſtats d'Hollande & Weſtfriſe ; Simon de Beaumont, conſeilleur pentionaire de la ville de Middelburg ; Gyſbert de Herteuelt, Chriſtian Ooſterzée, Grietman de Lemſterland, Thomas Verwer, bourguemaiſtre de la ville de Dementer & Gooſſen Schaffer, ſeigneur de Vthuſen & Meden, leurs commiſſaires, leſquels ayants eſté pluſieurs fois aſſemblez icy a la Haye ſudicte pour traicter & convenir ſur l'ordre & remede neceſſaire pour parvenir aux fins ſuſmentionées, ſont accordez, & conuenus entre eux des articles ſuiuants.

1. PREMIEREMENT, qu'il y aura vne alliance ferme, ſtable, & permanente entre les ſereniſſimes roys de la Grande Bretagne & de Dannemarc, et les ſeigneurs Eſtats Generaulx des provinces vnies du pais bas.

2. QUE pour remedier aux maux ſuſdicts, S.M. de Dannemarc tiendra ſur pied ſon armée, & la groſſira de 28. a 30000 ſoldats a pied, & de 7. a 8000 a cheual, moyennant qu'elle ſoit deuement & ſuffiſamment aſſiſté des confederez.

3. QUE S. M. de la Gr. Bretagne aſſiſtera le roy de Dannemarc de 300000 florins par moys, a payer en la ville de Hamburgh, de moys en moys preciſement, & a conter 32. jours pour vn moys.

4. QUE ſa M. de la Gr. Bretag. en ſuitte de l'alliance contractée entre elle & les dicts ſeigneurs Eſtats Generaulx, & ſelon les conventions d'icelle mettra en mer vne autre flotte, pour ſeconder celle qui deſja eſt en mer, a fin de par ce moyen diuertir & empeſcher les forces de la contrepartie.

5. QUE leſdicts ſeigneurs Eſtats Generaulx aſſiſteront S. M. de Dannemarc de 50000 florins par moys, a conter comme deſſus, et outre ce, en cas que leurs affaires le pourroyent permettre, & que les forces de leur ennemy s'advancoyent, contre l'armée du roy de Dannemarc, feront en faueur de ladicte armée vne bonne caualcade, pour diuertir ledict ennemy, & encores contribueront leur part a la ſuſdicte flotte du roy de la Gr. Bret. Et en l'eſté qui vient mettront auſſy en campagne tant d'infanterie & cauallerie qu'il leur ſera poſſible, pour faire vn bon camp & empeſcher que leurs ennemis en voyent de renfort contre ladicte armée du roy de Dannemarc.

6. QUE nul des confederez ne pourra ſortir de ceſte confederation deuant que l'on aye, par la grace de Dieu, obtenu le reſtabliſſement ſuſdict en Allemagne.

7. QU'auſſi nul des confederez pourra recevoir ouuertures du parti contraire, ſi non celles qui ſeront preſentées par eſcrit, auxquelles auſſy nulle reſponce eſſentielle pourra eſtre donnée juſques a ce que icelles ſeront communiquées aux miniſtres de tous les confederez reſidents icy a la Haye, & ſans le conſentement commun.

8. SY l'un ou l'autre des confederez ſe trouoit cy apres directement ou indirectement moleſté, inquiſté, ou oppreſſé en leur royaumes, pais, dignitez, ou villes, par mer ou par terre, a cauſe de ceſte confederation, les autres ſeront tenus de l'aſſiſter ſoit par mer ou par terre, des forces & moyens par les confederez ja accordez, ou de tout leur pouuoir, a fin d'aider a le guarantir des dictes oppreſſions.

9. Tous leſquels poynts & pactions ſont et ſeront obligatoires, meſmes au regard de S.M. de Dannemarc, moyennant que l'aſſiſtance ſuffiſante lui ſoit accomplie infalliblement.

1625. 10. Et d'autant qu'il a pleu au ſereniſſime roy tres chreſtien de France de faire faire ſerieuſes inſtances au roy de Dannemarc, meſmes par l'envoy de deux ſiens miniſtres, a fin de le diſpoſer pour prendre a la main le remede contre les pernicieuſes menées & oppreſſions en l'empire, accompagnées les dites inſtances de pluſieurs offres & aides pour pouvoir ſouſtenir ce faix, la majeſte du dict roy tres chreſtien ſera au pluſtoſt requiſe de vouloir maintenant entrer en ceſte alliance, ou bien de ſubvenir l'entretien de l'armée du roy de Dannemarc d'un bon & liberal ſubſide ſelon ſes offres royaux, & a l'eſgal des autres confederez qui s'engagent pour le bien publique.

11. D'autant auſſy que le ſereniſſime roy de Suede a faict diuers offres declaratoires de ſa bonne inclination a ceſte alliance, S. M. ſera ſemblablement requiſe d'y vouloir entre, & la ſeconder en conformité des dictes offres.

12. Seront auſſy requis la republique ſereniſſime de Veniſe, & le duc de Savoye, a y entrer & prendre part en icelle.

13. Seront ſemblablement requis les princes electeurs d'Alemagne, & tous autres princes, eſtats, & villes intereſſez a entrer dans la meſme alliance.

14. Ceste alliance ſera auſſi notifiée au prince de Tranſyluanye, pour entendre, ſi ſon Alteſſe trouuera bon d'y entrer, & faire pour le bien d'icelle ce qui conviendra.

15. Ceste alliance ne donnera aucune innouation ny alteration aux alliances que S. M. de la Gr. Bret. a particulierement contractées auec les dicts ſeigneurs Eſtats Generaulx, leſquelles l'on entend que ſeront gardées en leur entier, ſelon la forme qu'elles ſont conclues & arreſtées.

16. Lesquelles conventions, pactions & articles cy deſſus contenus, & chacun d'iceux ont eſté traictez, ſtipulez, accordez, & paſſez entre les dicts ſeigneurs ambaſſadeurs de la Gr. Bret. & Dannemarc *ſoubs le bon plaiſir de leur dicts maieſtez, & par les commiſſaires des ſegnieurs, Eſtats Generaulx*, auſſy ſoubs le bon plaiſir de leurs ſuperieurs promettans de bonne foy, & s'obligeans en vertu de leurs commiſſions, reſpectiuement, qui ſeront inſerées a la fin de ce preſent traicté, que dans 20me de Mars prochainement venant, ou pluſtoſt, ſi faire ſe peut, par ceux qui ont leurs principaux moins elloignes, ils feront fournir icy a la Haye, ſcauoir les ſeigneurs ambaſſadeurs de la Gr. Bret. aux miniſtres de Dannemarc & des dicts ſeigneurs Eſtats; & les dicts ambaſſadeurs de Dannemarc aux miniſtres de la Gr. Bret. & ſeigneurs les Eſtats; & auſſy les meſſieurs commiſſaires des dicts ſegnieurs Eſtats, aux miniſtres des roys de la Gr. Bretagne & de Dannemarc la declaration ſpeciale de la volonté de leur ſouuerains ſur iceluj traicté, ou lettres de ratification en forme ſuffiſante & vaillable.

En foy & teſmoignage de toutes leſquelles pactions, conventions & articles, les dicts ſeigneurs ambaſſadeurs, & meſſieurs commiſſaires ont ſignée ce preſent traicté, & a iceluj appoſé le ſéel de leurs armes. Faict a la Haye en Hollande, ce 9me de 10bre. 1625.

S'en ſuivent les pouvoirs tant des ambaſſadeurs ſuſdicts, que des commiſſaires des Eſtats, & eſtoit ſigné a la fin d'icelles.

G. Buckingham.
(Sigilli locus)
Hollande.
Dudley Carleton.

Jacob Vlefeld.
Christian Thomassen.

Floris compte de Culenburgh.
Nicholaes de Bouchorst.
Antoine Duyck.
Beaumont.
Hertevelt.
Osterzee.
Tho. Varuer.
G. Schaffer.

BALANCE of the ſeueral Ratifications of the Treaty of the HAGH, *December, 9th.* 1625.

1625.

Ratification du Roy de la Gr. Bretagne.

CAROLUS, &c. Omnibus haſce literas viſuris ſalutem. Cum virtute poteſtatis tam a nobis quam a ſereniſſimo Danie rege, fratre et auunculo noſtro chariſſimo, et ab illuſtriſſimis et ampliſſimis vnitarum Belgij prouinciarum ordinibus, amicis et confœderatis noſtris chariſſimis, legatis & commiſſarijs hinc inde deputatis reſpectiue datæ & conceſſæ, tractatus quidam fœderis offenſiuj et defenſiuj Hagæ Batavorum, die nono menſis decembris, proxime preteritj habitus et concluſus fuerit inter nos regna, ditiones, ſubditoſq; noſtros et præfatum ſereniſſimum Daniæ regem, prædictoſque vnitarum Belgij provinciarum ordines, et eorum vtriuſque regna, ſtatus, ſubditoſque, in hæc quæ ſequntur verba.

Cum ex communj conſenſu.

Nos omnia & ſingula capita in præfato tractatu contenta, expoſitaque, rata grataque habentes, ea pro nobis, hæredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, regnis, prouincijs, ditionibus, ſubditiſque noſtris acceptavimus, ratificauimus, et confirmauimus, bona fide, et verbo noſtro regio ſpondentes, nos ea omnia & ſingula in præfato tractatu contenta obſeruaturos, et inuiolabiliter præſtituros, neque in aliquo directè vel indirectè; aut quocunque alio modo in contrarium ituros vel facturos. In quorum teſtimonium his literis noſtris manu noſtra ſignatis, ſigillatum magnum noſtrum apponi fecimus: datum apud Palatium noſtrum Veſtmonaſterij, 18 Martij anno regni noſtrj primo.

CAROLUS Rex.

Ratification du Roy de Danemarc.

CHRISTIANUS quartus, &c. Notum facimus tenore præſentium, quamvis toto eo tempore, quo gei opt. max. in regio ſolio collocatj regnorum et prouinciarum noſtrarum habenas moderatj ſumus, ſemper quantum fierj potuit pacatis conſilijs ſtuderimus; tamen nos ſuperiorj anno grauiſſimis cauſis, et vrgente extrema neceſſitate ad arma compulſos eſſe. Quæ cauſæ cum et alios, atque cum primis ſereniſſimum principem dominum Carolum Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ regem, nepotem noſtrum chariſſimum; nec non dominos Ordines Generales foederatarum prouinciarum in Belgio, amicos et vicinos noſtros dilectos tangerent; et idirco viſum fuiſſet, vt legatj et deputati noſtrj Hagæ comitis cum ſufficientibus mandatis conuenirent, atque de fœdere ad mutuam juſtam defenſionem et ſecuritatem inter nos ſanciendo tractarent. Nos a parte noſtra viros generoſos et nobiles regni noſtri cancellarium et ſenatores, præfectum arcis Nieburgenſis, et dilectos nobis fideles Jacobum Vlfelt in Vrup, & Chriſtianum Thomæ in Tomerup, hereditarios, quorum prudentiam, et fidem ſingularem in rebus grauiſſimis, jam ante expertj eramus, illuc miſimus. Qui cum dicti ſereniſſimj M. Brit. regis, et dominorum Ordinum legatis et deputatis, ſub noſtra ratificatione conuenerunt; ejuſque formulam ſcripto comprehenſam nobis obtulerunt, cuique tenor hic ſubſequitur.

Nos itaque ea quæ hac in parte prædictj legatj noſtrj vi mandati noſtri tractarunt et geſſerunt, rata & grata habentes, fœdus iſtud in omnibus capitibus, articulis, conditionibus, et clauſulis, ita vtj hic inſertum eſt, vigore præſentium approbamus, ratificamus, et confirmamus in optima forma et modo, quibus approbarj, ratificarj, et confirmarj poteſt. Spondemuſque in verbo et fide regia, nos omnibus et ſingulis ejus articulis et conditionibus ſatisfacturos, neque quidquid in contrarium admiſſuros vel facturos. In cujus rei majorem fidem preſentes manus noſtræ regiæ ſubſcriptione robarauimus, et ſigillum noſtrum appendi curauimus. Dabantur Wolfenbitj, 28. Feb. An. 1626.

CHRISTIANUS.

Ratification de Meſſieurs les Eſtats.

ORDINES Generales confoederatarum prouinciarum in Belgio, omnibus haſce literas noſtras lecturis aut audituris ſalutem. Cum inter ſereniſſimorum regum Caroli Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ, regis; et Chriſtianj quartj Daniæ, Norwegiæ, Vandalorum, Gottorumque; regis; et illuſtres, generoſos ac nobiles dominos legatos, noſtroſque deputatos, die nono menſis Decembris annj preteritj, 1625. mutuum foedus ſupradictorum regum, ac noſtra ratificatione initum et concluſum ſit, cujus tenor hic ſubſequitur.

Cum ex communj conſenſu, &c.

Nos itaque ſupradictum fœdus omneſque et ſingulos articulos in eo comprehenſos, tenore præſentium declaramus ratos gratoſque habere, approbare, et acceptare, promittimuſque bona fide eos ad implecturos, obſeruaturos et præſtituros. In quorum omnium et ſingulorum fidem et teſtimonium, præſentes haſce literas ſigillo noſtro magno corroborarj, ac ſubſcriptione graphiarij noſtrj munirj juſſimus. Dabantur Hagæ comitis die 7. menſis Maij, anno, 1626.

Ad mandatum prædictorum Dominorum Ordinum.

1625.

ARTICLES SECRETS,

Memoire touchant le traicté fait a la Haye, *entre les ſereniſſimes roys de* Grande Bretagne, *et de* Dennemarc, *et les Seigneurs, Eſtats des prouinces vnies de pays bas le* 9. *de Decembre*, 1625.

Le Roy de la Grande Bretagne *a ratifié tous ces Articles.*

1. ENCORES que meſſieurs les ambaſſadeurs et deputez, qui ont traicté, ont trouué a propos de le coucher en termes plus generaulx pour pluſieurs reſpects & conſideracions, ſi eſt ce qu'il faut preſuppoſer, que le Palatinat haut & bas, auec toutes ſes dignitez et dependances doit eſtre tenu, pour compris expreſſement a ce que les confoederez ſoyent obligez d'en procurer et obtenir par toutes voyes poſſibles la reſtitution au prince electeur Palatin, & a ſes enfans, puis qu'on les en a depoſſedez injuſtement. Et que leſdits confœderez n'entreront point en aucun accord auec la contrepartie ſan y comprendre ledit ſeigneur electeur.

2. QUE le ſubſide d'argent, que S. M. de la Gr. Bret. contribue de trois cents mille florins par mois a l'armée du roy de Dannemarc ſera continué juſques a ce que par vne viue et gaillarde diuerſion, que S. M. de la Gr. Bret. fera par vne autre armée, par terre auſſi bien que par les flottes ſur mer, le roy de Dannemarc ſe trouvera par effect, plus aſſiſté que par ledit ſubſide d'argent, ou par d'autres ſubſides et contributions, ſa M. ſera rendue capable de maintenir ſon armée.

3. QU' en cas que le roy de la Gr. Bret. deſire d'envoyer de ſes propres ſubjects 6000 hommes de pied à ladite armée, & d'entretenir 1000 cheuaux à ſes gages, mais a la proportion de la paye de S. M. de Dannemarc, il luj ſera libre d'en faire ainſi au bout de 3 mois, comme il eſt ou ſera accordé entre leur majeſtez de la Gr. Bret. & de Dannemarc par l'entremiſe du cheualier Anſtruther, ambaſſadeur de S. M. de la Gr. Bret. s'entendant, que ce preſent traicté ne doit vien contrarie au nombre & conditions de gens, qui a eſté ſtipulé entre leurs majeſtez par ledit ſeigneur Anſtruther, et que la paye deſdits gens ſera par voye de Rabat de la ſomme promiſe de trois cent mille florins par mois, le reſte du dit argent allant aux autres fraix de ladite armée.

LE roy de Dannemarc en la ratification qu'il a faicte, & enuoyée de ce memoire particuliere obmis ces trois articles qui ſont le deuxieſme, troiſieme, et quatrieme, et par l'inſtruction que S. M. a donnée a ſr. Lorent. Winſin, luj a commandé repreſenter, que S. M. auoit de la conſideration de ratification les dites trois articles, ſur le ſuject des quels elle feroit traicter particulierement auec le roy de la Gr. Bret. meſmes, que c'eſt vn fait qui s'agit particulierement entre leurs majeſtés, et ne concerne pas tout le corps des confœderez.

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4. QUE l'armée du comte de Mansfelt tandis qu'elle demeurera conjoincte, ou en la diſpoſition du roy de Dennemarc, comme elle eſt a preſent, et s'entend deuoir continuer juſques a vne autre reſolution priſe par les confoederez, doit eſtre priſe et miſe en ligne de comte du nombre de gens, tant de cauallerie que d'infanterie ſpecifié dans le 2 article du doit traicté, entendant que ladite article ne ſoit poynt durement interpreté juſque a ce que les moyens ſeront augmentez, par d'autres contributions, poynt encores ſpecifiés dans ledit traicté pour ſubuenir a l'entretenement de ladite armée de S. M. de Dannemarc.

Nota. LE roy de la Grande Bretagne, en ſa ratification de ces articles adjoute ces mots: Soubs l'obligation de tous et chacun nos biens preſens et auenir.

C.

5. QUE l'on entend auſſy que nul des confederez ne pourra envoyer, ne laiſſer porter directement ou indirectement aux ennemis ou leurs adherants, des ammunitions, de bouche ou de guerre, ou bien des maſts, cordages, ou quelques autres neceſſitez, ſoit de guerre, ou pour armer ou baſtir des nauires, mais les empeſcheront, & defendront a leur poſſible, tant en leurs propres ſubjects que tous autres, a peine d'eſtre tout de bonne priſe.

6. PUIS que par le traicté de confoederation eſt promis, que les ſeigneurs ambaſſadeurs des rois de la Gr. Bret. et de Dannemarc, et les deputez des ſeigneurs Eſtats feront fournir a la Haye la declaration de la volunte de leurs ſouuerains ſur iceluj traicté, dans le 24. de Mars prochainement venant, les dits ſeigneurs ambaſſadeurs et deputez au meſme terme et lieu promettent fournir la declaration de leurs ſouuerains ſur les poynts et articles compris en ce preſent memoire.

To the PATRIARCH *of* Conſtantinople: *With* CARDINAL BANDINI's *Inſtructions to* CANACCHIO ROSSI.

1625.

Beatiſſime Pater,

CUM non convenit ut aliâ manu ſanctitati veſtræ ſcribam, placet diſuetudini meæ, in linguâ Latinâ, indulgere, in qua me ad votum exprimere nequeo; habito colloquio cum illuſtriſſimo Hollandiæ legato, de modo reſpondendi in negotio propoſito, mihi indicavit eſſe ejus conſilium, literam aliquam a ballivo Veneto procurare, in qua verbis generalibus fidem faceret, beatitudinem veſtram ab antiquo ritu Greco nullo modo deceſſiſſe, ſed illo totaliter in eccleſia gubernanda, ſe conformare; quam opinionem minimè approbante, cum ex clementia ſua ſibi placuit, mecum negotia veſtra communicare, putavi eſſe cordati hominis, et veri amici, rationes meas ſanctitati veſtræ exponere; de hac re multum cogitavi, et utramque partem perpendi, et firmiter teneo, beatitudinem veſtram, ſine periculo, minimam notitiam ab homine negotio impari, accipere non poſſe; ſed omnibus viis et modis tempus acquirere, et ſecundum emergentes occaſiones telum texere, debere. Et cum non poſſim per literas ſenſum meum diffusè explicare, et hujus, et reverentiæ et gratitudinis causâ ſanctitatem ſuam alloqui, deſiderio teneor. Nec dubitavi plenam ſatisfactionem proferre. Sed reſiſtentibus ſuis reſpectibus, ſatis mihi erit, cum licentia, liberare animam meam. Propoſitum et baſis eſt, talem reſponſionem dare, vel talem modum invenire, ut malitia eorum non ultrà provocetur. Quid petunt, ergo conſiderandum eſt. Non teſtimonia generalia ſed declarationem in interrogatis, ſic, vel non tenes? quærunt, et nihil aliud, condemnationem et anathema contra reformatos; dum hoc non fit, finem eorum non habentes, alia omnia in deteriorem interpretabuntur; et pro negativo, vel contemptu generalia habebunt. Beatiſſime pater, eorum fraudes, machinationes, et inſolentias, longa experientiâ expertus ſum, nullam anſam, nullam occaſionem, illis præbere convenit. Legatus Hollandiæ mihi replicavit, has literas amicis exarandas eſſe, et ita famam ſpargere, quaſi inſciâ ſanctitate veſtra; ſed cui bono non video; futura incommoda a longè perſpicio. Amicis apologiâ non opus eſt, et cum aliis facta fuerit, ad rem eſſe debet, et evaſio non eſt, niſi in ſilentio. Si quæritur cauſa talis apologiæ, vel illis data eſt, aut fruſtrà; ſi illis, implicita eſt confeſſio, ſanctitatem ſuam has inſtructioues vidiſſe, et ſpreviſſe, nec alium reſponſum dare placuiſſe, et inde indignationis occaſio. Relativa ſunt apologia et accuſatio, et non invenietur aliud fundamentum hujus excuſationis, niſi inſtructio clandeſtina a cardinale Brandino exhibita, qui non ad ballivum Venetiæ, ſed ad legatum Galliæ, vel Imperatoris, hanc confeſſionem requirit; qui, ut juri eccleſiæ Romanæ obſtricti, ſanctitatem veſtram multis inconvenientibus obnoxiam reddere poſſint. Et regula eſt cum Romanis, cùm quod petunt non abſolutum eſt, gratum non erit; proœmium cardinalis reſponſionem dignam inſinuat, non agnoſcere; cum carta beatitudini veſtræ non dicata eſt, ſed certo Tabellario, mediante tertia perſonâ; ut in contumelijs, quæ ſpretæ exoleſcunt, ſic agendum eſt technis Romanorum, dum luctaris, implicaris. Quid non agendum conſideratio facilis eſt, ſed conſilium dare, hic labor, hoc opus eſt. Cunctari vellem et hunc juvenem, vel prolatationibus conſumere, vel omninò contemnere; fidem ſuam explicat, vel Papiſta eſt, vel Græcus, utcunque veritatem confitendo, illaqueatur. Hunc non oportet conſiderare, evaneſcat dum ſpretus, ſed fautorem ejus. Itaque, in preſenti conjunctione negotiorum inter principes Chriſtianos, informandum eſt iis de conſequentia hujus molitionis: et quivis legatus, qui conſilia papæ, et per conſequentiam Hiſpaniæ promovet, peſſimum officium, ut res ſe habent, principi ſuo, et amicis omnibus præſtat. Inde ſi placet ſperare poteſt beatitudo veſtra, per authoritatem regis mei literas procurare, quæ et manus et linguas cucuivis malevoli legare poſſint. De hoc cum ſanctitate ſua ſermonem inire deſideravi; et cum literis multa referre non potuerim, in aliquo loco ſecreto convenire, ſi non nimis incommodum fuiſſet, ut cor meum expandam. Interim nihil omittam, in quo vel obſequium meum erga ſanctitatem veſtram, vel boni publici ſollicitudinem manifeſtare poſſum; inſtructiones excripſi, quas in ſervitium ſuum cuſtodiam, et originalem remitto. Benedictionem veſtram comprecante, votorum omnium ſanctorum compotem faciat beatitudinem veſtram Dominus noſter Deus, et ut feliciter vivat exopto.

Pera $\frac{16}{26}$ Novemb.
1625.

Beatudinis veſtræ humillimus ſervus et devotiſſimus filius.

1625.

INSTRUCTIONS given to CANACHIO ROSSI, *a* Greeke, *brought vp in the* Greeke *colledge in* Rome; *a forward ſpiritt, vndertaking to reconcile the* Greeke *church to the Pope: ſent hither by the cardinal* Bandini, *protector of the* Eaſt, *by the councell of the colledge* de Propaganda Fide, *to entrap the patriarch. Whereupon he came to my houſe the* 26. October, 1625. *and gaue mee the writing, deſiring it might be regiſtred in my Cancelleria; and to aske my opinion how to proceed: in both which I gave the advice that was convenient.*

Inſtruttione per il Sig$^{re.}$ CANACCHIO ROSSI.

1. NON vi eſſendo ſtate letere ne del patriarca, ne de prelati, non le ſi puo riſpondere ſe non in voce conformandoſi alla relatione del meſſe.

2. LA chieſa Romana ha ſempre deſiderata l'unione et pace con tutte le chieſe, eſpetialmente con l'orientale, tanto per alrri tempi bene merita della chieſa Catolica, et non ſolo ne tempi antichi, ma ultimamente ancora nel tempo del patriarca Hieremia, ha fatto quel che ha potuto per ajutarla et reunirſela, non perdonando in cio ne a ſpeſe, ne a fatiche. Anzi per queſto ſteſſo fine ha fondato, et mantiene il collegio di gioveni Greci con le ſue rendite, acciò quella natione ſi nobile et ingegnoſa ritorno a fiorirè in pietà et in letere, come altre volte ha fiorito.

3. NEL particolare propoſito del patriarcha preſente, N^{ro}. S^{re}. tantiſſimo fautore et padre della natione Greca in particolare, come vieſteſſo ſapete, et havete veduto, con grande guſto volontieramente ſpenderebbe ogni gran ſumma di danari per reunir un coſi nobile membro alla chieſa, et ajutare in particolare quella ſedia, dalla quale dipende il rimanente del oriente: ma ſuppoſte le relationi, che di Conſtantinopli ſono venute, et vengono continovamente del patriarcha, non vede in che maniera ſi poſſa fare.

4. DI lui ſiamo aviſati, che nega l'invocatione de ſanti, il colto et veneratione de l'imagini et reliquie de ſanti, la preſenza reale de Chriſto dell' euchariſtia, la libertà del arbitrio, l'autorità de ſacri concilii, le traditioni, l'autorita de ſanti padri, la neceſſita della confeſſione auriculare, et lo ſpiegare in eſſe li peccati della mente; et che in loco di lei haveſſe introdotto una certa confeſſione fatta a Dio publicamente, con parole generali; che manda li gioveni a ſtudiare nelle univerſità d'Inghilterra, et di Germania, dove s'inſegna queſta dottrina, per poter poi, per mezzo di loro, diſſeminarla per il Levante. Che a queſta fine ha fatto ſtampare, et egli ſteſſo diſſemina, dandola alli veſcovi, come catecheſi piena di queſte et ſimili errori, condannati gia tanti anni fa, non ſolo dalla fede apoſtolica et dal concilio Tredentino, ma dalli ſuoi predeceſſori, ancora come egli ſteſſo teſtifica nella profeſſione della fede, laſciata tanti anni fa in mano del arciveſcopo di Leopoli, riconoſcendo queſta et ſimile altri doctrine per heretiche, et dicendo che per queſto era impoſſibile, che la chieſa Greca s'uniſſe mai con li Proteſtanti: che a contemplatione delli ambaſciatori Hugonotti, con li quali liberamente communica, ha tolto via il ſinodico, et ha laſciato di far riverenza alla ſantiſſima euchariſtia.

5. CHE deſiderebbe ſua ſantita che tutti queſti coſe foſſero falſe, et che lui, come capo di tan nobile chieſa, foſſe tale, quale rechiedono li biſogni preſenti, eternali et temporali, di ſuoi ſuddiri per poter, con bona gratia et conſcienza, mettere mano ad ajutare.

6. CHE ſe queſte ſono calumnie, et le pare di poter far conſtare a ſua ſantita la ſua innocenza, ne faccia capace l'ambaſciatore di Francia, ò del Imperatore, che alla relatione loro, per eſſere perſone di tanta autorità et virtù, ſi preſtera ogni fede, et per mezzo loro mandi à N. S. la confeſſione della ſua fede, nella quale accetti il conſilio Fiorentino, et danni li errori de Calveniſti et Luterani, dannati prima da ſuoi anteceſſori, che non mancherà la ſede apoſtolica d'ogni ajuto et favore, per ajutare et rimettere in piedi la chieſa di Conſtantinopoli, et tutte l'altre dependente da lei.

7. CHE non è per richedere ſua ſantita ne da lui, ne da gli altri prelati Greci, altre conditioni, ſe non quelle che ſi ſono conchiuſe et ſtabilite nel ſacro concilio

Fiorentino, pur che, come ſin hora ha fatta la chieſa Greca, condanni et anathematizi le beſtemie delli heretici ſettentrionali, cioè Lutherani, Calviniſti, et ſimili. 1625.

Roma, xxi. Febraro, 1625.

Il CARD. BANDINI.

Locus ſigilli.
IN doſſo era ſcritto:
Inſtruttione per il ſignore
CANACCHIO ROSSI.

DESCRITTO con noſtra mano propria, del ſuo originali, moſtrato a noi dal patriarca di Conſtantinopoli Cyrillo, in caſa noſtra, alli 5 di Novembre, circa horas veſpertinas, et doppo fatta collatione, atteſtamur, che, de parola in parola, accorda con eſſe, coſi fatta in caſa noſtra, alli xi. di detto Novemb. 1625.

To the Lord CONWAY.

Right Honorable,

THE ambaſſador of the prince of Tranſiluania beeing arriued, I ſent to him the vſuall ceremony; and becauſe the letters were to depart, I deſired him, if hee had any extraordinary commiſſion or aduiſe, that hee would communicate it tymely, knowing wee could not meete vntill hee had his audience.

Hee anſwered, Hee had a letter to mee from his maſter, with charge to deliuer it himſelfe, and to acquaint mee with ſome particulars, which could not conueniently bee imparted by any ſecond perſon: That there was a gentleman on the way ſent poſt with freſh directions expected to arriue that day, of whoſe inſtructions it was neceſſary to bee firſt informed, and that hee would haſten by all meanes to ſpeake with mee.

UPON the 20th preſent hee came to my houſe, and deliuered his letter of credence encloſed. His diſcourſe was, That the prince hauing offered himſelfe two yeares to the ſeruice of his majeſtie, for the only reſpect hee bare to his perſon, as protector of the ſame true religion that hee profeſſed, and for the common liberty of Germany, and the reſtitution of the rights of the elector Palatine, his brother and colleague, vniuſtly vſurped, hee did wonder that hee could neuer obteyne any anſwere, nor the leaſt intimation how his good will was accepted. That hauing ſent expreſſly a gentleman into France, and by his laſt ambaſſador hither, diuers propoſitions, of which he long expected ſome reſolution, and to the end to giue better creditt to his words, hee had actually armed, and to his greate charge marched with 10000 foot and 1000 horſe, and proportionall canon and prouiſion to Caſſouia, aſwell to amuſe the emperor as to ſhow himſelfe as it were in the gate, ready to embrace any good correſpondence: To which force hee had in readineſs, and could haue ioyned 15000 more in 20 dayes. That hee had hindered, by all meanes to him poſſible, the ratification of the late peace of Caniſcam, and giuen ſo great and apparant cauſes of jealouſye to the emperour, (who ſought his frendſhipp by all deuices and arts) to his great preiudice and daunger. Therefore finding himſelfe vtterly neglected, hee could not imagine to whom to impute the fayling, but muſt either conclude, that his offers were not eſteemed by his majeſtie, or that I had not ſent the articles, and fully enformed his negotiations here. And therefore deſyred that I ſhould ſpeake clearly to both the points, becauſe accordingly hee had order to make mee ſome newe propoſitions.

I REPLYED, That I could not giue him ſo direct a reſolution as I deſired. To the later I profeſſed, That I had not failed in my part; but acquainted his majeſtie fully with the offers and demands of the prince, to the particular whereof I had receiued no anſwere; but that therefore it could not bee inferred that his majeſtie did not accept and embrace his good affection, but that rather the tymes and great occaſions in Chriſtendome ſhould be conſidered; that in the former yeares the princes propoſitions were in generall and doubtfull termes, vpon which no foundation could be eſtabliſhed; that ſince, when it pleaſed him to declare roundly, to deſcend into particulars, and to preſent articles, hee ſhould remember, that they arriued here in the moneth of May, from which tyme there was not ſo much paſt as might ymply any neglect, or a refuſall, eſpecially beeing ſent newly vpon the death of his late majeſtie, when many the greateſt affayres of the kingdome muſt ſuffer ſome interruption.

1625. ruption, the marriage of his majeſtie ſucceeding, and the great ſickneſs in England, might bee iuſt excuſes for the deferring a reſolution of ſo great importance, which doubtleſs muſt bee proceeded in by aduiſe of the French king and other princes, and with mature and deliberat councell. That the prince ſhould alſo call to mynd, how I often dealt with him freely, that this was no proper ſtage, for many reſpects, eſpecially of ſcandall, for the manage of ſuch a treaty; and that perhapps our maſters did not think vs fitt inſtruments to negotiat ſo great a buſineſs, and therefore, that I councelled him not to depend vpon any anſwere from vs; but that he ſhould addreſs himſelfe to the founteyne, by his owne letters to his majeſtie, which was requiſite and expected; who undoubtedly had, in ſuch caſe, long ſince giuen him ſome ſatisfaction; and if that way had bene omitted, the error would returne home, and could not bee imputed to mee. Notwithſtanding, I deſired him to aſſure the prince, though I had no direct order, yet in the generall I had vnderſtood, that his majeſtie had declared by publique proclamation, that hee would proſecute all the iuſt councells and deſſignes of his bleſſed father, for the protection of his frends and allyes, and the recouery of the inheritance of his ſiſter, the electrice, and his nephewes; and that I had ſufficient warrant to ſignify the good affection of his majeſtie to the prince in particular, and to doe him all ſeruice. And that therefore, I was confident an anſwere could not long bee deferred; and that his maſter ought not to make any ſiniſter enterpretation of the delay, where there had riſen ſo many iuſt impediments by the hand of God.

HEE anſwered, hee was very gladd at leaſt to heare thus much, that the princes hopes might yet bee nouriſhed, and that the offers made in mere loue, were not deſpiſed; and therefore had order to acquaint mee, That the prince, for the ſame reſpects of religion and the common intereſts, and to giue aſſurance to his majeſtie, and the princes of the vnion, of his purpoſe, conſtantly to continue in the ſame councells, had ſought the alliance of the elector of Bandeburgh, and obteyned his conſent to marry his ſiſter, whom he had contracted by his proxy, and had ſent ambaſſadors to conduct her to his court. That hee had diſpatched this laſt poſt, to ſignify ſo much to the grand ſignor and this ſtate, according to requiſite formality. That he had taken this reſolution, as well for the ſatisfaction of his conſcience, as to engraffe himſelfe into the good opinion of the princes of the religion. That hee had refuſed three other matches offered by the emperour; who, notwithſtanding that hee had graunted a ſafe conduct, and written formall letters to the elector in approbation thereof, (which hee knew he did to haue a ſhare in the benefitt, which hee could not hinder by any perſwaſions) that yet during the tyme of his treaty in the court of the elector, the emperour had ſent 3 ſeuerall nuntios, to hinder and diſcounſayle the match; wherein not preuayling, as hee had ſhowed great diſcontent, ſo hee feared ſome practice to hinder the conſummation, by ſhutting vp the paſſages, or by other violent wayes. That his brother had vſed all meanes to diſſwade him; but that hee had reſolued, ſign'd all writings, and contracted only for the reſpect of alliance with the religion.

THAT now the complements of the princes marriage would occaſion thoughts of retyring and eaſe, and the winter ſeaſon vnfitt for action, hee had expreſs order to deſire me to ſignify to his majeſtie, That hee would reſt neare the frontire to receiue the princeſs, and not diſſolue his ſmall army, but diſperſe it into winter garriſons, to expect yet once more ſome reſolution from his majeſtie and the French king. That hee did againe, really and ſyncerely, offer himſelfe to be ready with 25000 men in armes, in the ſpring of the yeare, to be ymployed in his ſeruice, vpon ſuch reaſonable conditions as beſeemed a wiſe prince. Hee told mee, hee had ſent priuatly a gentleman into England, and had procured a generall ſafe-conduct for him from the emperor, vnder couler of letters to the marqueſs of Brandeburgh; and that this was his ſecret, which hee had order to communicate to none but mee; and that though hee vſed the ſame generalityes to the French and Venice reſidents, of his propenſeneſs to the publique cauſe, yet hee had not opened himſelfe ſo fully, nor was it conuenient to them, to mention the reſpects of religion, contrary to their profeſſion, which hee had chaunged into the termes of juſtice. That hee only relyed vpon his majeſtie, as being tyed vnto him by the ſtricteſt bands of the ſame faith and religion. In concluſion, hee coniured mee to vſe ſynceritye, and to procure from his maieſtie ſome reſolution within 4 moneths, that the ſeaſon of the next yeare might not bee loſt; or elſe that the prince will deſiſt for euer from the thoughts of warr, and apply himſelfe to his commodity and priuate affaires. This I haue vndertaken to performe, as farr as I haue creditt; and haue promiſed, that though I doubt not his owne meſſenger will preuent mee, and bring the prince ſatisfaction, yet I would ſollicitt his maieſtie, and doe my endeauour to ſhow the integrity of myne owne proceeding.

THIS beeing the ſubiect of his negotiation, hee added for obſeruations, that vpon the fall of the king of Denmarke, the emperour, to giue a check to the prince, ſent a meſſenger to his ambaſſadors then at Newſtat, to reioyce with them in theſe words, That his greateſt enemy was dead. To which they replyed, His majeſty was then a fortunate prince. That he had intercepted letters from monſieur Tilly, preſſing preſent ayds; and that the army of Walſtein was ſtayd, but how it would proceed was vncerteyne; becauſe his maſter did make all ſhow of good quarter with the emperor, and refuſed him no ſatisfaction in his jealouſies, for the reſpect of his lady, who muſt paſſe the imperiall dominions. That there was arriued at Caſſouia, with the prince, an ambaſſador from the king of Swethland, to treat with him in the generall cauſe; and another expected daily from the ſenate of Venice, concerning the diet of Hungary, for the election of the emperors ſonne to that crowne: that the firſt deſignation was interrupted, and another intimated for the ſpring; but that the prince had giuen him nothing in inſtruction in that point, and that hee doubted hee did not vnderſtand the ſecrett, that any ſuch propoſition would bee made. I preſſed him to mention it to the vizier in *hypotheſy poſito*, that ſuch a ſodaine motion ſhould bee begunne; that the prince might haue authority lying by him for ayds in a ſodayne neceſſity. But hee replyed, That nothing was a ſecrett here; that hee muſt ſpeake by interpreters: that hee had commiſſion to giue no offence to the emperour in any diſcourſe, nor to ſhow any diffidence; becauſe in this coniuncture of the paſſadge of the princes, the emperors agent might giue ſome badd aduiſe, which might occaſion trouble; but that the next day hee would diſpatch a poſt, to acquaint his maſter with the aduertiſement, and to require directions. But in the generall hee knew, if it once came to that propoſition, the prince would hazard all things, rather then ſuffer it. That hee held his owne election after the emperour, to bee without exception, and that hee would maynteyne it with his laſt bloud.

IF it were lawfull for mee, I ſhould alſo wonder, if any of theſe ouertures bee acceptable to his maieſtie, why it hath not pleaſed your honour to giue mee ſome direction, at leaſt to enterteyne them, and preuent the contrary; for in this buſineſs there is no meane: Gabor muſt fixe himſelfe vpon ſome dependence. If his propoſitions were vnproportionall to the opinion, and valew of his ſeruice, they would haue bene filed, and reformed to reaſon.

I AM well aſſured, hee only is able to diuert and afflict the emperour; I know his frendſhipp is more ſedulouſly affected, then any other league: it is moſt euident, that his only mouing, did cauſe great feares, and alterations in the councels of the emperour. And though perhaps his marching to Caſſouia proceeded not only, and ſingly, to ſhow his readineſs to apprehend the firſt opportunity, if he ſhould bee admitted into the vnion, but had ſome reflexion vpon his priuat occaſions; and that knowing all the complements betweene the emperour and him, to bee deepe diſſimulation, and painted diffidence; and that the prince might iuſtly doubt ſome affront, to hinder him in his ſo much deſired marriage; and that therefore hee would ask the courteſy of paſſage armed, yet it had ſome mixture and nouriſhment from the other cauſe; for doubtleſs the prince did think his ayds and power ſo neceſſary, that they would haue bene roundly embraced, and no other reaſon appeares (by the conſequence of doeing nothing) to enter into the charge of an army, and to giue diſtruſts to the emperour. And now, in my opinion, a ſtronger engagement is vpon him by this new alliance, which will giue great reputation and ſtrength, if rightly vſed, to the cauſe of religion in Germany. I will not preſume to giue counſaile, nor bee an vndertaker, but the current of reaſon enforceth mee to ſay, that I am perſwaded the prince doth treat ſincerely. I know hee is powerfull to performe, and the feares, and yieldings of the emperour, the deſcent and adulations of Spaine, proclayme the conſequence of his adhæring to either party, when they thinke they

1625. obteyne much by a neutrality; and I am aſſured there is no loſſe of honor, nor tyme, to putt him to a tryall. If in all theſe I am miſtaken, and that there are other myſteries by mee impenetrable, I am ambitious to bee chidden for my labours, and ſilenced. I beſeech your honor, ſhow my letter to his majeſtie, and make of it the beſt enterpretation. Lett mee haue ſo much creditt, as to bee entruſted, and to bee able to giue ſome anſwere, in which only I ſinke, and am of leſſe value then all my fellowes, whoſe maſters eſteeme them ſeruiceable, and affoord them the comfort of their commands: That I may not take vpp the complaynt of the old fewes; Muſt I euer continue faſting and lamenting the guiltineſs of myne owne ignorance and demeritt. Your lordſhip therefore bee pleaſed to doe ſomwhat. The iſſue, I hope, wilbee a reward of honor, the ſeruice of his majeſtie and our religion requires it, at the humble ſuite of

Conſtantinople, 21.
November, 1625.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My uery good Lord,

Letters receaued from my lord ambaſſador Sir Tho. Roe, 30. June. 25. July. 29. July. 12. Aug. 9. Sept. 24. Sept.

FROM the firſt of Auguſt unto the end of October, I was ſo planetary that I could not write vnto any place, nor ſafely receaue any letters; yet had I the happines in my uoyage to receaue ſome from your lordſhip, and at Turin I haue ſince met with others. Before my departure from Venice, I did accaſe all ſuch as I had then receaued from you; and ſuch as I haue had from you ſince that time, you ſhall finde marked in the margent.

FOR the fauor of ſo many letters, I do returne unto your lordſhip moſt affectionate thancks, and do deſire to be excuſed if I haue not of late correſponded with you according to my deſire; for it was impoſſible for mee to uſe my pen in my voyage, and I did giue my nephewe charge to ſupplye my default in my abſence.

THAT which your lordſhip hath been pleaſed to communicate unto mee concerning the prince of Tranſiluania, is of great importance, and I haue made my profit of it. If he do reſolue to continue conſtant, queſtionleſſe he will do much good for himſelfe and the publique.

FORTUNE hath turned her wheele in theſe parts, and the Spanyards who had *vento in pappa* from June to October, haue loſt themſelfes before Verrna; but I will not enter into that diſcourſe, becauſe I do preſume that my nephewe will acquaint your lordſhip with all thoſe particularities.

CONCERNING Nathaniel Goodlade, I muſt tell your lordſhip, that I haue receaued your complaints, which are accompanied with the complaints of the ſtate of Venice, who haue written into England to haue your conſull, at Aleppo, puniſhed, for hauing referred the deciſion of that cauſe vnto the juſtice of Turkes. The doge did ſend for my ſecretary in Venice, to appeare in the college; and the matter was exaggerated uery farre. I am requeſted to write into England, concerning that particular; but I do reſolue to excuſe myſelfe.

FOR ſo much as doth concerne mee, my name being uſed in your lordſhips letter of 24th of September, I will deſire you to beleeue that Nathaniel Goodlade did neuer aske my leaue to commit ſuch a folly; and if the conſull at Aleppo will dare to auowe ſo notorious a lye, I will ſeeke my reuenge uppon him, if my armes can reache ſo farre. Let mee deſire your lordſhip to do mee right in this particuler, and to ſend Goodlade to mee aliue or dead; for I cannot ſupport ſuch a calumnie with patience: and I do knowe ſo well what doth belong unto my charge, that I cannot dare to incroache uppon the charge of another miniſter.

I HAUE giuen my ſecretary at Venice order to appeare in college, and to expoſe your lordſhips juſt complaints, in your owne words; and ſeing that ſtate doth make complaints, which haue conformity with thoſe of your lordſhip, I haue willed him to deſire them to puniſh their conſull, and to leaue the puniſhment of the Engliſh conſull unto your lordſhip, who hath abſolute power and juriſdiction in thoſe parts.

AND becauſe their fraighting Engliſh ſhips, with condition that the colours may be changed when they liſt, may cauſe greate inconueniences, and foment pyrats, my ſecretary ſhall deſire them not to open that dore; but to leaue our nation free to ſerue, as they ought to do, with the coulors of St. George: and I will deſire your lordſhip to puniſh ſeuerely ſuch maſters of ſhips, as ſhall dare to put up any coulors uppon an Engliſh ſhip, but thoſe of our nation. 1625.

I HAUE much to write to your lordſhip; but *non ſum tanto oneri par.* I haue lately diſpatched an expreſs into England; and yeſterday I ſent my ſecretary thither. This day I haue ſent another into Swiſſerland, ſo that I haue none to helpe mee; and therfore I muſt craue leaue to referre your lordſhip to my ſecretaryes at Venice, who will ſerue you with the occurrences of theſe parts, or elſe they deceaue mee. Our affaires here do beginne to proſper; and I hope, that ſhortly your lordſhip will heare good newes. I will here remember my humble ſeruice to your noble lady; and after hauing kiſſed your lordſhips hands, I will take leaue, and reſt

Turin, 29. November,
1625, ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate ſeruant,

I. WAKE.

To Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

My Lord,

I LEFT your lordſhip, by my laſt, in expectance of a lardger relation, hauing only intimated the ſubſtance of our negotiation here; but ſo many windings and contradictions fall betweene, that I often am irreſolute and fearfull what to write: and the people with whom wee traficque, Hungars, Siculi, and Tranſyluanians, eyther ſo groſs, or ſo falſe, and their maſter ſo ſubtill, eyther by nature or neceſſitye, that you will find I haue enough to do to diſintangle my ſelfe from their laberinths; and thus much you will diſcouer by the enſuing diſcourſe: There is vantingly intereſted a report, by the miniſters of the emperor, That the dyet hath proceeded in Hungarye; that the firſt day Nicholaus Sterhas was choſen Palatine; and the next, by him, the propoſition made for the election of the emperors ſonne to that crowne, which was preſently agreed vnto, by all the ſtates aſſembled, and preparation made for the coronation. Though this ſeeme a great haſte, contrary to the pace of that people, yet your nomination of that baron, wholly imperiall and ſtrong in friends, makes us doubt it may bee true, eſpecially concurring fully with the deſſignes of that faction; but there are many circumſtances agaynſt yt: it may be given out, by the emperors agent, purpoſely to delay and coole the oppoſition practiſed here, and to gayne ſo much tyme, that no impediment bee prepared agaynſt Februarye; that then the diet beeing intimated, they might aduantage themſelues by this neglect. It cannot be done without the conniuence of Gabor, who hath a third of the kingdome in his power; and many ſubiects that haue right of voyce in the acts of that countrye, whoſe miniſters conſtantly profeſs utter ignorance thereof: It hath not beene uſuall in that nation to præcipitate their great affayres; and 3 moneths was ſpent after the laſt was opened for the election of Ferdinand, and I know not what he hath merited ſince of that ſtate, to aduance this obſequiouſneſs: Laſtly, in the tyme of vintage, which muſt agree with this report, the Hungars will hardly bee drawne from their wine-preſſes, wherin conſiſts their chiefe reuenew. But their diſſimulations ſomewhere are ſo deepe, that I cannot penetrate them; yet may excuſe my ſelfe, that where a prince is forced to vſe arts of all ſydes, to ſpinne into length his hopes, and to deceiue his owne miniſters and friends, it wilbee no ſhame to be deceiued with them, when nothing is hazarded but opinion; and Gabor will fynd a ſtrong retraict, that hauing ſent his propoſitions into England, and France, in the ſpring, and marched to Caſſouia with an army, to no other purpoſe that yet appeares; he will pretend he ſtood there readye, but finding himſelfe neglected utterly, he durſt not oppoſe alone, and was compelled not to ſee that which he could not remedye. Theſe are but my diſcourſes; his miniſters ſtand to the offers mentioned in my laſt letters, and the truth of their word, that the prince hath ſent a gentleman to his majeſtie into England, will clear many doubts. This, as my duty, I haue written thither, and offered my ſelfe beyond their expectance; and as I conceiue the little opinion they haue of my ſeruice, becauſe I will doe my dutye, *tanquam ſeruus inutilis.* I thincke it alſo neceſſary, ſeeing I can gett from England no directions, to communicate with your lordſhip my thoughts; and what I collect, if at leaſt by that way any thing may ariſe to the ſeruice of her majeſtie, to whom I haue nothing to write, but excuſes that I can doe no more. I haue alſo ventured my opinion to his majeſtie in my playne manner, that this rumor may doe

no

1625. no harme, nor hinder the negotiation pretended, if euer ther were any purpoſe to looke this way, that I retyre not, whither it bee true or falſe; for Gabor could not reſiſt alone, without new pretences, with any honor, conſidering his ceſſion in the laſt treaty: but there are holes enough to gett out of that nett, when he is fitt to breake through; and that he is woorth the tryall in reſpect of his marriage, which hath prædictions, from whence good may bee expected, becauſe the aduerſe party expect yll from yt. The emperor hath denyed him paſſage for ſuch troopes as he required, to fetch his princeſs, and agreed only to ſixty horſe, promiſing to ſend her other company to conduct her: in this place alſo, I hope ſpeedily to diſcouer ſome ſecretts, that haue troubled us. The ambaſſador and agent of Gabor are fallen to a great breach, vpon ſuſpition of falſhood in the reſident, that he betrays all his maſters counſells; and yt is out of queſtion they are betrayed. The emperor, or his agent, getts all the coppyes of his letters and negotiations hither, and of all others written to him, which doth much ſcandalize us that are his frends; and I purpoſe to nouriſh this diuiſion, and ſearch yt to the botome, to vnmaske a knaue, which is in my power: for els there is no more correſpondence to be kept with them, though out of the zeale of this hott diſſention, carried before the vizier, I collect ſomwhat that pleaſeth mee; that the intelligence is not betweene the emperor and the prince, but by falſe inſtruments; and this being layd open, will enlighten us in many other things, wherof wee ſtagger, vnder the torture of an inconuenient jealouſye. Your lordſhip bee pleaſed to kiſs her majeſties hands in my behalfe, and to bear my letter: I will in all other wayes bee

Conſtantinople, 1$\frac{4}{4}$.
Dec. 1625.

Your Lordſhips ſeruant.

From Mr. WILKINSON.

My very good Lord,

I HAUE ſafely receaued your lordſhips letters of the 18. of 8ber, and haue ſent the incloſed, as I found them directed: your letters vnto my lord ambaſſador, and my ſelfe, were duplicates of what you had ſent before; with an addition vnto myne, of the lettre you ſent to my lord ambaſſador. Vppon the receite of the former letter of the 24. of 7ber. my lord did write vnto me to let you know, that it is ſafely come to his hands; and that your lordſhip ſhall receaue from him a very ſatisfactory anſwere, as ſoone as he can either get cleare from Turin, or negotiate with any miniſter of the ſtate of Venice; which, as yet, he cannot do, becauſe theire ambaſſador there is lately dead, and no ſubſtitute as yet appointed. And that concerning captaine Nathaniel Goodluk, and his proceedings at Aleppo, my lord knoweth not any thing, but what the lords hath written; and thoſe who haue vſed his name therin, do lye moſt falſely: by the next occaſion my lord doth purpoſe to write himſelfe unto your lordſhip, and will not be wanting to ſerue your lordſhip moſt punctually in this buſineſſe, for ſo much as may depend vppon him. This buſineſſe, which your lordſhip, in your letter of the 18. of October, did recommend vnto me, by reaſon of my lords abſence, doth exceede my commiſſion; but I doubt not but that my lord ambaſſador will ſo proceede in it, as that your lordſhip ſhall receaue ſatisfaction.

MY laſt vnto your lordſhip, was of the 28. of 9ber; ſince when the army of the leage in Piedmont hath beaten the duke of Feria from vnder Verrua, and put his army to flight, making them forſake their trenches. This welcome neuſe is receaued in theſe parts, with exceeding great joy; and great hopes are conceaued, that now the duke of Sauoye is on the offenſiue part, that he will proue a troubleſome thorne in the ſide of his enemy, ſince he neither wants ſtrength nor courage to proſecute his victoryes, and take his reuenge. I will not trouble your lordſhip with any relation of what hath ſucceeded in thoſe parts, but only with a coppy of a letter, which the duke of Sauoye hath beene pleaſed to fauor my lord ambaſſador with from the campe; by which your lordſhip ſhall breifely vnderſtand what ſucceſſe he had in his aſſault.

THE army of the league in the Valtelina, hath not of late giuen the enemy any aſſault, but are now buſy in building two reall forts; the one at Tuahona, and the other at Tirau, to the intent that they may ſecure the paſſage free through the Valtelina into Germany. Either of theſe forts are already 15 foot high, which when they are finiſhed, they will proue very prejudiciall to thoſe who haue the poſſeſſion of Riua. 1625.

THE laſt night here arriued into this towne the count Scarnaffiggi, ſent ambaſſador vnto this ſtate from the duke of Sauoye. He did take his journy hither through the ſtate of Milan, but vnknowen, and in the nature of a ſeruing-man: he is as yet lodgen in a monaſtary, being not prouided with a houſe; when he hath had publique audience in the college, your lordſhip ſhall heare further of his proceedings.

THUS, with my harty prayers for your lordſhips proſperity, I craue leaue to kiſſe your lordſhips hands, and euer reſt

Venice, December 5.
ſtilo nouo, 1625.

Your Lordſhips moſt obedient ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

From the Same.

My very good Lord,

MY laſt vnto your lordſhip, was of the 5. of this preſent, ſince when I haue receaued a letter from my lord ambaſſador for your lordſhip; which I haue here incloſed, and ſent by the firſt opportunity.

THESE ſeignori do now beginne to prepare for action in good earneſt; for beſydes thoſe forces, which they did prouide the ſummer paſt, by entertayning into their ſeruice the count de la Tour, monſieur de Candals, and now of late the ſonne of monſieur de Bethunes, who is gone into France to rayſe trouppes for their ſeruice; they do likewiſe purpoſe to arme potently by ſea, hauing already giuen order for the furniſhing of 50 gallyes, and two gallyons; beſydes 40 gallyes, which they haue already abroad: all which will amount vnto the number of 90 and two, a force in theſe parts of great conſideration. For the prouiding of men and monny on the ſuddaine, to furniſh theſe gallyes withall, they haue likewiſe taken ſpeciall order; for beſydes the decima, which is due to this prince of his ſubjects, he hath borrowed of them another decima, beſydes an extraordinary tax which he hath impoſed uppon them, to be payed within the compaſſe of few dayes; ſo that for monny their wants cannot be great. For a ſupply of men, they haue reſolued vppon this courſe, which is ſhortly to be putt in execution: It ſhall be proclaymed through this ſtate, That all thoſe baniſhed marriners, which, for what demerit ſoeuer, haue beene expelled the ſtate heretofore, ſhall now, vppon their returne, not onely haue their former freedome and liberty, but likewiſe they ſhall not want employment. By theſe their proceedings it is certaine, that they do really intend to do ſomething; but what, as yet it is a ſecret.

THE Sauoye ambaſſador hath not yet appeared in college, but remayneth ſtill ſconoſcinto, as the cuſtome of this place is; vntill ſuch tyme as he hath made choice of a houſe.

THE incloſed printed paper will enforme your lordſhip, concerning the flight of the Spanyards from vnder Verrua: from the reading of which, I will no longer detayne your lordſhip; but humbly crauing leaue to kiſſe your hands, I reſt

Venice, December, 12.
ſtilo nouo, 1625.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

To Lord CONWEY.

My Lord,

A FRESH poſt from the prince of Tranſyluania, hath brought aduice to his miniſters here, that there hath bene a diett held in Sopſonium, where the emperour was preſent; and that two of his great dependants were elected to the offices of palatine, and chief juſticiar of that kingdome, but that there was no publique motion for the ſucceſſion of the young archduke. This was but a preparation to another, wherein it was deſſigned to perfect that worke, which ought ſeriouſly to bee conſidered in Germany; and I find that Gabor doth warily abſteyne from any ſhow, what he purpoſeth to doe, when that ſhalbee propoſed; beeing daungerous to

1625. make the oppoſition with his owne forces, if he procure not ſome countenance abroad ; and that hee will abſolutly gouerne himſelfe, according to the long expected anſwere hee ſhall receiue from his majeſtie, or France ; in which he hath, before this day, I hope, ſome ſatisfaction ; hauing aduiſed mee, that there was come within 2 dayes journey of his court, a gentleman from the French king, with inſtructions and commiſſion to treat with him. I am content that any man haue the honor, ſo his majeſtie haue the fruit of my labours ; for it cannot bee taken from mee, that if any ſeruice be drawne from that prince, though others lately haue ioyned, yet I haue kept the ballance vpright, and maynteyned his hopes from many deſperate declynations. I haue againe preſſed his ambaſſador, at his taking leaue, to repeat his meſſage and offers, mentioned in myne of the 27. of Nouember, and whether I ſhould aſſure his majeſtie, that his maſter remayned conſtant to theſe propoſitions, who hath confirmed them by all requiſite aſſeuerations, and deſyred mee to renew the motion into England. Whereupon I haue written an anſwere to the prince, as well for good manners, as to take knowledge, by intimation of the ſubſtance of his ambaſſadors diſcourſe with mee ; which was only recommended by a generall credence ; and to oblige myſelfe, as farr as I thought I had any ground, to procure him ſome anſwere. The copy of my letter, I haue ſent your lordſhip, that his majeſtie may ſee how farre I am engaged, and how fearfully I haue proceeded, without inſtructions. If I haue exceeded my limitts, the blame will only reſt on mee, the ſeruice, if it bee any, wilbee my maſters ; and I was vnwilling to omitt what I haue done, foreſeeing the great inconuenience, if the prince ſhould caſt himſelfe into the emperors protection. Within two dayes the Tranſiluanians depart, hauing bought many furnitures and prouiſions for the wedding, which is appointed to be ſolemnized at Alba Julia (whither the prince is retyred to winter) the 14th day of Feb. next. I haue formerly preſumed to write to his majeſtie, but not knowing how theſe negotiations are gracious, hauing receiued no command nor encouragement, I dare not renew in his mynd my errors, if for ſuch they are cenſured ; but deſire your lordſhip ſo to qualify them, that at leaſt my honeſt heart may bee acceptable. And ſo humbly kiſſing his majeſties feet, I committ your lordſhip to the gracious keeping of our bleſſed God, reſting

Conſtantinople, 18. Dec.
1625.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant.

To the Prince of Tranſyluania.

Sereniſſime Principe,

YOUR highnes letters and credence, giuen mee by your ambaſſador the lord Paul Kereztesſy, I haue receiued, and vnderſtand by his relation, your propoſitions and reſolutions ; to which I haue made ſo reaſonable an anſwere, as I doubt not will giue your highnes ſatisfaction : and though there hath bene ſome delay in your expectation, in your wiſedome you will not impute it to any neglect ; but rather conſider the great mutations in our parts ; and laſtly, the hand of God, which hath interrupted many conſultations of great importance. I haue now written into England, with ſo much zeale and feruour in the generall cauſe, that though I beleeue a ſpeedier reſolution will preuent mee, yet I make no doubt to giue your highnes ſome account of my endeauour. I haue often intimated to your highnes, that this court was a way too farr about, and that you could neuer, from vs, receiue that content, whereon you might ground your ſelfe, in ſo great a buſineſs ; and therefore your highnes hath taken a right courſe, by ſending directly to his majeſtie, that will bring you ſuch an anſwer, whereupon you may rely. There hath bene much ſpeech ſecretly caſt abroad, concerning the diett in Sopſonium ; but knowing your highnes intereſt and wiſedome, the rumours of vayne men haue not preuailed. It wilbee vnneceſſary to make to your highnes any large diſcourſe of the condition of this ſtate, nor of your owne affayres, your ambaſſadors beeing fully informed in all matters for your ſeruice ; yet I would not omitt to enforme your highnes, that there hath bene giuen much ſcandall to all the ambaſſadors here reſident, and hinderance to your owne negotiations, by the treachery of ſome falſe hand, who hath reuealed whatſoeuer hath bene treated, to the emperours agent ; and the copies of all letters giuen him, euen thoſe ſent your hignes by your owne ſeruant, are publique in Vienna : ſo that wee haue not knowne on whom, nor where to repoſe truſt. Your highnes wilbee pleaſed to conſider, that ſecreſy is as the ſoule of great affayres; and though wee haue done whatſoeuer to vs poſſible, yet wee cannot penetrate the depth of this iniquity. There reſteth great ſuſpicion vpon diuers, by whoſe hands your highnes buſineſs hath paſſed, I leaue the inquiſition to your wiſedome; and becauſe in matters vncerteyne, ſometyme the innocent fall into like ſcandall, your agent ſignor Ballaſaza hath ſuffered much affliction: but nothing beeing proued againſt him (though I haue deſyred to ſearch the truth in your ſeruice) that hee hath committed any willfull offence; but perhaps the aduerſaryes haue, by inſinuations and prayſes, purpoſely to diſcreditt him, *que incautius deciperetur, palàm laudatum,* by a new art, ſought to depraue him, whom they found not ſo eaſy to corrupt. And if your highnes find him as cleare, as I hope hee is and deſyre hee ſhould bee, I muſt giue teſtimony of his other ſufficiencyes for your ſeruice. The aduiſe of your highnes purpoſe to marry with a princeſs of ſo high eſtate and alliance, doth much comfort thoſe of the ſame oppreſſed religion; and as it is a demonſtration of your ſyncerity and wiſedome, ſo it wilbee a great ſeale and aſſurance to all your highnes frends: and I conclude with propitious augurs, and congratulations, that poſteritye may reioyce, and enioy the expected fruict thereof. And ſo offering myſelfe, in all your highnes occaſions moſt ready, I wiſh your highnes all felicity in this life, and a crowne of glory in heauen; reſting

Conſtantinople, 17. Decemb.
1625. ſtilo nouo.

Your Highnes moſt humble ſeruant.

To Lord CONWEY.

My Lord,

THE ambaſſador of Gabor is departed with good content, the grand ſignor hauing approued his alliance with the marquiſs of Brandeburgh. A few dayes before, arriued a freſh poſt, that aduiſed, the prince had giuen order to adde vnto his former troopes 8000 recrewes, to make his army 20000 full; and appointed them a rendeuous the 18th of January, purpoſing that day to riſe from Alba Julia, and to march to Caſſouia, to meete his lady, whom hee expects in February. Theſe ſodayne leuyes giue matter of diſcourſe, and it is thought by ſome, hee only doth it to ſhowe his greatneſs, and to wynne eſtimation of thoſe Germans that accompany the princeſs; but others, that haue better intelligence from Vienna, haue diſcouered, that there is ſome practice to hinder his marriage, and that hee is not ſo ſure, as hee eſteemes himſelfe, of a wife, though hee hath enuited the grand ſignor, and made great prepartions, both here and at Venice; which beeing newly ſuſpected by him, hee hath reſolued to bee found ready and able on the frontire, to reuenge any oppoſition that ſhalbee made againſt him, or her paſſadge. And certenly his heart is ſo fixed, and his reputation ſo engaged vpon this match, that if his aduerſaryes giue him any occaſion, he will attempt to fetch her *a uiua forzza.* Theſe many clouds cannot all blow away, without ſome ſtorme and rayne. What anſwere hee hath receiued from France, by the meſſenger mentioned in my laſt letter, I know not; but the French ambaſſador here, ſent lately his ſecretary to mee, to demand whether I had receiued any order from his majeſtie, touching the propoſitions made to vs by the ambaſſador of Gabor in May, and then diſpatched by generall conſent to our princes. I replyed the truth, that I had not heard from England in many moneths, and couered myne owne ſhame as well as I could; deſiring, if his majeſtie had any anſwere, that hee would acquaint mee: to which hee ſaid, That the ambaſſador had receiued a letter from the king, wherein hee had ſome direction; but what it was, hee was ignorant, only hee had in charge to enquire, if I had the like. The ſame day, in the ſame termes, he paſſed with the Venice bailo; and wee both deſirous to know the ſecrett, ſent ſeuerally to him, to intimate, that the buſineſs hauing bene common, and aſſiſted by all, wee thought wee had intereſt in the anſwere; eſpecially, that beeing aſſured it was, if not in the name, yet with the conſent of all our maſters, it would bee to vs a light how to gouerne our ſelues. But his anſwere was vniforme, as was was his queſtion, to both; that hee had order to communicate it by his owne mouth, which beeing nowe hindered by ſickneſs, hee deſired vs to excuſe; that hee hoped in fewe dayes to come abroad, and to diſcharge his duty, according to his inſtructions. To this punctuall retyredneſs, wee are vſed; and though in this cauſe it ſeemed ſtrange, yet cuſtome hath taught patience, particularly in mee,

1625. who find that I am not a fitt inſtrument, or the buſineſs itſelfe vnaccepted; and though it bee late to open the eyes, when one is benighted, yet I will ſo farr repayre my errors, as not to trouble your lordſhip any more with this matter, vntill I receiue command or encouradgment. Why the French forbeares to communicate with vs, hauing confeſſed hee hath order to doe it, we can make no other coniecture, then that if it bee good newes, hee affects to ſend it to Gabor alone; or perhapps it is vnneceſſary to make haſt to tell us, that the buſineſs ſhalbee immediately treated from France, and for ſome reſpects of the place, no more mentioned here, where nothing can bee a ſecrett, eſpecially managed by the Turks, and the groſs miniſters of that prince. It ſhall ſuffice mee, that I haue deſired to doe his majeſtie ſeruice. And thus, wiſhing your lordſhip a happy, and many newe yeares, I humbly take my leaue.

Conſtantinople, 1. Jan. 1625.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant.

RELATIONS 31. December, 1625.

THE great vizier hath beſeeged Babilon, wherein are 8000 Perſians in defence; the regular army, conſiſting of the Janizaries and Spahees directly payd from the grand ſignor, are lodged on the one ſyde; and the Beghs being 13. with the Timariets and ſoldiours repartited on their gouernments, on the other. As they beganne their approaches, in a morning 20000 Perſian horſe fell in to the quarter of the vizier, and did a great execution; but the alarme taken by the Beghs they came to his reſcue, and the Perſians retyred. In this faction, though it bee diuerſly reported, the truth is, there fell 5 or 6000 Turks: ſince there hath beene made a generall muſter, and there are not found aboue 4000 Janizaries of 12000; nor 10000 Spahees of 30000, that are written for that warr: ſo that all the ſtrength now reſts in the Beghs, who are well followed, and little care or obedience in the other orders. There are about ſeauen princes of the Arabs, who are ſubiects to the grand ſignor, and ought to ſerue and ayd him when they are commanded, who haue beene ſommoned; but they, hauing rayſed their forces, by common conſent, ſtay on their owne borders, and anſwer, they dare not aduenture to diſpleaſe the poſſeſſor of Babilon: if the victory retorne, they will yeild their antient obedience; but if the Perſian hold his recouered right, they alſo will no longer acknowledg any ſuperior, beeing borne of free anceſtors. The way betweene Aleppo and Babilon is cloged vp with theſe newterall Arabs, who robb all Carauans; ſo that there is no more entercourſe nor paſſadge, without a ſtrong conuoy. What wilbee the ſucceſs, wee can make no judgment upon partiall rumors. The Turks nouriſh their hopes; others are of opinion, that the ſha beeing neare with an army, to keepe them waking, and to take all occaſions, the worke will proue difficult: upon the defence, and taking of this citty, the reputation of both theſe eaſterne princes is engaged. The king of Poland hath made ſome ſhowe of correction of the Coſſacques; which, as it giues great content here, ſo it may bring us quietneſs, and confirme their peace: which otherwiſe ſtands vpon weake pillars, if eyther ſyde were fitt.

To Lord CONWEY.

My Lord,

THE emperors agent ſpreads abroad confidently, that the new Palatine of Hungary, choſen factiouſly at the late diett of Sopſonium, hath ſodainly elected and crowned the young archduke in that kingdome. The haſte is great, but wee knowing out of what mint this report is vttered, doe ſuſpect the coyne to be alchymy; beeing vſuall to them to encounter all rumours and aduices with ſomwhat contrary: your lordſhip will know the truth long ſince; only I preſume to add this cenſure, that if Gabor haue conniued in that point, (the hope whereof was the reward and ſcope of all his actions) it is ſuſpitious, that not much wilbee vndertaken hereafter by him, for more remote ends. Yet his miniſters ſay, other could not bee expected from him, while hee had no encouradgment, and that crownes are not mayntеyned by voyces. If hee were able to remoue the father, the ſonne can little aſſiſt him; and if hee haue anſwere from England to his liking, this clandeſtine action ſhall not preiudice him. I confeſs this buſineſs is an abyſs: his majeſtie in his 1625. greate wiſedome, I doubt not, hath long ſince reſolued, though I am vnworthy to know it. And ſo I kiſſe your lordſhips hands, reſting at

Conſtantinople, $\frac{15}{25}$.
January, 1625.

Your Lordſhips ſeruice.

From Mr. WILKINSON.

My very good Lord,

I HAUE this day receaued your lordſhips letter of the 20. of October, with coppyes of thoſe letters I receaued from you the fortnight before. Concerning your lordſhips buſineſſe about Mr. Goodlade, my lord hath written vnto your lordſhip a fortnight agoe; and concerning the difference betwixt the Engliſh conſull and the Venice, my lord hath giuen order vnto Mr. Rowlandſon, his ſecretary, reſident here, to appeare in the college, and to informe the duke of all proceedings in that buſineſſe: Mr. Rowlandſon would haue beene with the duke before this, had not ſickneſſe hindred him; now I thanke God he is recouered, and when he hath an anſwer he will write vnto your lordſhip himſelfe, and informe you punctually of what ſhall be done here in that matter.

THE extremity of the weather hath hindred the execution of the duke of Sauoyes deſignes in Piedmont, and now it is feared that it will proue impracticable, becauſe long delay hath diſcouered their plott. If the dukes army cannot lodge ſafely vppon the ſtate of Millan, by ſurpiſing ſome ſtrong place, they muſt be forced to put it into garriſon, and expect more forces out of France; for the haſtening whereof it is thought that the marſhell de Crequy and monſieur de Bullion ſhall poſt to the court, and the conſtable will retyre to Grenoble, and returne againe with a greater army.

THE pope is importuned by the Spanyards, to appeare in their fauor, and not to remayne a neutrall any longer, but to pull off his maske, and diſcouer to the world which faction he will leane vnto. The pope doth ſtill keepe them off, and is unwilling to declare himſelfe on either ſide; and it is thought, vntill he ſee ſome great aduantage on the one ſide, he will remayne a neutrall. In the meane tyme he doth fortify himſelfe, and caſt canon; but whither feare of enemyes makes him do this, to defend himſelfe, or courage, to offend his enemy, it is a ſecret. I will at this preſent be no longer troubleſom vnto your lordſhip; but humbly crauing leaue to kiſſe your hands, I reſt

Venice, December 26.
ſtilo nouo, 1625.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

To Mr. WILKINSON.

SIR,

I HAUE receiued together 3 of your letters from the 28. Nou. to the 5. of the laſt moneth, whereby I haue knowne the paſſadges of Italy, neceſſary for his majeſties ſeruice here, in many reſpects. I haue acknowledged to my lord ambaſſador your fauour to mee, hoping hee will ſupply my defect of thanks.

HERE is no newes, and therefore I will only trouble you with our owne buſineſs; I perceiue that my complaynt againſt the Venetian conſull, is by him preuented, an art of leſſening an injury, which I hope ſhall not auayle him. I find my lord ambaſſador both very ſenſible of the abuſe done to him, and the affront to our priuiledges. In the firſt, I think I haue ſatisfied him, that I was ſo farre from giuing creditt to thoſe that vſed his name for their owne aduantage, that I withſtood the report here, both to the bailo, and at Aleppo; but that both the Venice conſull and Goodlade did traduce his name, I haue good ground to beleeue; becauſe in the publique proteſt made againſt Mr. Kirkham, which though it were worded cautelouſly and with equiuocall clauſes, hauing by a long preface declared, that the ſhipp was fraighted with conditions to bee wholly eſteemed Venetian for the voiadge, with fauour and conſent of the ſenate, and for the proffitt of the Engliſh nation, hee addeth, *ma principalmente a contemplatione del eccellentiſſimo ſignore ambaſſadre reſidente per la majeſta del re della gran Brittagnia app*^{o} *la ſer*^{ma} *ſſ*^{ria} *ſi e co npiacuits di dare a queſta nave per queſta volta, la prelatione di vaſcello Venetiano.*

1625. Which words, not naming the flagg of St. Marke, they may enterprett at their pleaſure, bearing a doubtfull ſenſe, whether *prelatione* may not as well bee taken for all priuiledges, as preſerrment to Lade; but howſoeuer they may ſhift by their writing, they explayned themſelues at Aleppo, that whatſoeuer Goodlade did, was by leaue of my lord ambaſſador; and of this I haue wittneſs, the letters of our conſull, and the aduice of our nation. Thus much I haue thought neceſſary to aduiſe by way of preuention, becauſe I underſtand that our cauſe is referred to your negotiation; and beeing likewiſe enformed, that the ſenate haue begunne to complayne, and that they ground themſelues only vpon the indirect way of Turkiſh juſtice; you may pleaſe to know, it is true, our conſull did ſeeke to confirme and maynteyne his capitulations by them, with whom they were made; when hee was thereunto forced by inſolent carriage of the controuerſy, when the other refuſed all comprimiſe there, all reference to the bailo and mee here, and all other wayes of accommodation but poſſeſſion of the mony, and abſolute liberty to protect the ſubiects of his majeſtie contrary to our treaty with the grand ſignor, only offering the caſe to bee tryed in England, while the example would wholly haue deſtroyed our priuiledges; and this I haue proued by *authenticque ſedes.* But confeſſing an error in our conſull, in the way of ſeeking to defend our right (which cuſtome will iuſtify, beeing no other, to maynteyne our capitulations); yet the worſt conſequence is, that our action in that plea may fall, but our right not thereby extinguiſhed. Now, if they inſiſt vpon crimination, they teach mee the way to proteſt againſt them, that they beganne by a ſurpriſe; hauing formerly taken out in Turkiſh juſtice, a command diametrally againſt, and to infringe our treaty and capitulations with the grand ſignor, in direct words againſt the Engliſh; which ſhowes they had the mynd to wrong vs by that juſtice, of which they complayne; and if the ſenate pleaſe to conſider the fraud, it was a more dexterous and ſubtile, but withall, a more daungerous injury done to vs, to ſtrike at the roote of our priuiledges. Laſtly, in the ſecond quarrell about the purſer, and the protection of his majeſties ſubjects on that ſhipp, the Venice conſull beganne the ſtrife, and not only kept the purſer in his houſe, but defended it by Turkiſh juſtice, calling our conſull before the caddee; and beeing there condemned, did after ſeeke to fetch him away, by raiſing the officers of the baſſa to vſe violence. This is the information giuen mee, the truth whereof our conſull will mayntayne. The bailo here promiſed mee better meaſure from the ſenate, for my moderation, which I yet expect with patience, becauſe our part is not wholly pleaded. Iniury they haue repaid vs two for one, lett them vſe the ſame conſcience in our mony and charges, and I am content they enioy their tryumph; if not, they may expect that I will ſhow them here, how eaſy it is to ſteale out a command to doe a diſcourteſy that ſhalbee felt before it bee ſuſpected.

BUT I hope his majeſtie in England will take order, and heare his poore ſubjects, and that by your good mediation I may leaue this cuntry in peace, and myne owne creditt vntouched to haue bene borne downe. And ſo I committ you to the heauenly protection, reſting

Conſtantinople, 29. January,
old ſtile, 1625.

Your affectionate frend to doe you ſeruice.

From Sir ISACC WAKE.

My very good Lord,

I HAUE of late receaued diuerſe letters from your lordſhip, whereof your two laſt did beare date the $\frac{15}{5}$. and 21th of Nouember, and I haue likewiſe had the ſight of all thoſe with which you haue been pleaſed to fauor my nephewe Wilkinſon, who, I hope, hath not been wanting in his duty, nor fayled to aduertiſe your lordſhip by euery ordinary of the occurrences of theſe parts, in conformity to the charge which I did giue him at my departure from Venice. If you haue not ſeen my owne hand a long time, my long trauaile muſt pleade my excuſe; and as I do hartily thanck your lordſhip, for congratulating with mee in your laſt, my returne to my ſetled reſidence, ſo I do wiſh that I were there where you do imagine mee to be, that I might ſerue you better then I can do at this diſtance.

VPPON the 29th of November, *ſtilo novo*, I did write unto you from this place, that Goodlad, maſter of the Peeter and Andrewe, had ſhamefully belyed mee, in ſaying that I had giuen him leaue to inurborate the Venetian ſtandard vppon any occaſion whatſoeuer. He is ſince returned to Venice, where hauing been examined uppon this particular, he doth denye and foreſweare the hauing ſayde any ſuch thing; ſo that your lordſhip may reſt aſſured that the Venetian conſul at Aleppo did forge that lye out of his owne brayne. And as I am ſure that I did neuer giue you any occaſion to thinck that I could commit ſuch an error, ſo I do preſume you will both cleare mee in your owne hart, and juſtiſe mee to all others. 1625.

CONCERNING the maine controuerſye of Aleppo, I am ſorry I cannot giue your lordſhip that ſatisfaction which you may as juſtly expect as you do worthily deſerue; but the Venetians, like bad detors, do aske where they do owe; and taking for good all that their conſull doth write, they will not heare your lordſhips reaſons; but hauing referred the cauſe unto his majeſtie by way of complaynt, as if they were the patients, and not the delinquents, they haue importuned mee to deſire juſtice of his majeſtie in their behalfe. My ſecretary reſiding at Venice, hath, by order from mee, tolde them categorically in my name, that I do deſire to be excuſed from writing into England in that ſubject, becauſe Aleppo is no part of my dioces, and his majeſties ambaſſador at Conſtantinople is accountable to him for all that doth paſſe in the Leuant, *Nemo deorum extra cœlum ſuum regnat.* I am glad, for your lordſhips ſake, that they haue appealed to his majeſtie; for in Venice they would neuer haue donne you right, they being obſtinately partiall in all controuerſyes wherein any of their owne body is intereſted, and I am ſure that in England your lordſhips letters will weigh downe all the falſe informations of their conſull at Aleppo. I am of opinion, that they haue referred the cauſe to his majeſtie, in hope that multiplicity of buſineſſe, and length of time, may make it fall into obliuion, which is that they deſire, becauſe they are aforehand; and therefore if your lordſhip can right your ſelfe there, *de facto*, it will be the moſt ſpeedy and moſt honorable courſe. It doth anger mee that I cannot haue my reuenge uppon Goodlad, becauſe the Venetians will aſſuredly protect him againſt mee, if I ſhould for this cauſe require his puniſhment by their juſtice; but I hope, that when he ſhall arriue in England, he ſhall be called to a ſtrict account for this inſolencye.

THE aduertiſments wherewith your lordſhip hath been pleaſed to fauor mee concerning Gabor, are of uery greate importance; and I can aſſure you, that wee do ground much vppon the hope of that diuerſion, and he ſhall be ſure to receaue from theſe parts as much ſatisfaction as he can well deſire. Brandebourg hath prouided a wife for him, and one to his liking, allyed with moſt of the princes of Germany; and when he ſhall by that mariage be allyed to the king of Denmarke, I hope he will drawe his ſword to keepe him company.

CONCERNING the occurrences of theſe parts, I will make bolde to referre your lordſhip to the relation of my nephew, who will not be wanting to acquaint you with all that may be worthy your knowledge; and therfore I will here craue leaue to kiſſe the faire hands of your noble lady; and euer reſt

Turin, 26. Jan. 1626.
ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt faithfull frend and ſeruant,

I. WAKE.

From Mr. WILKINSON.

My very good Lord,

THE laſt night here arriued into this towne from Rome, the newſe of the creation of twelue cardinalls, the one whereof is the ſonne of the doge of Venice; for which here is great rejoycing in this towne, which is expreſt by fyreworkes, ringing of bells, and by the ſenators putting on of ſcarlet. The cardinall Barbarini doth make great preparations for his journy into Spayne, and part of his prouiſion is already on the way thither, he himſelfe being very ſhortly to follow. The French ambaſſador hath freely tould the pope, that if he pleaſe to ſend his nephew into Spayne, for pleaſure, or for his owne priuate intereſt, he may; but if for peace, his journy would be loſt; becauſe the French king, his maſter, and other princes of the league, are reſolued not to haue peace with that crowne, but warre. The Spaniſh ambaſſador, reſident in Rome, doth publiquely giue out the agreement made betweene the pope and the kinge, his maſter, for the ſending of 6000

1625. foote, for the recouery of that part of the Valtalina, which is loſt: thoſe captaines which are appointed for that enterpriſe, deſpaire of good ſucceſſe in that buſineſſe; neuertheleſſe the neuſe of the ſafe arriuall of the flotte, for which the Spaniſh ambaſſador hath made fyreworkes in Rome, doth giue them ſome courage by aſſuring their pay.

I DO conſtantly receaue letters from your lordſhip, euery fortnight; your laſt was of the 13. of Nouember, which I haue ſent vnto my lord ambaſſador, who is yet at Turin, and there is like to remayne this winter. Concerning your lordſhips buſineſſe, I do yet attend an anſwer; and I thinke little good is to be donne in this place. I haue nothing elſe to trouble your lordſhip with at this preſent, but humbly craue leaue to kiſſe your hands, and euer reſt

Venice, January, 30.
ſtilo nouo, 1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

From Mr. WILKINSON.

My very good Lord,

MY laſt vnto your lordſhip, was of the 30. of Jan. ſince when I haue receaued from Turin, a letter from my lord ambaſſador, for your lordſhip; which I haue here incloſed, and ſent by the firſt opportunity.

HERE hath beene priuately in this town, theſe ten or twelue dayes, an agent ſent hither from Gabor; who, though ſecretly, hath diuers tymes appeared in college; but what he negotiates with theſe ſeigniori is not yet diſcouered: during the tyme of his ſtay here in Venice, he is allowed by theſe ſeigniori 25 crownes a day. He maketh great prouiſion of ſilkes and clothe of gold, for his maſters wedding; which is thought to be the principall end of his comming hither.

THE cardinall of Sauoy, deſyring to borrow 20000 duckets of theſe ſeigniori, hath receaued 12000 from them, as a preſent; they rather chuſing to giue him freely the better part of what he deſyred to borrow, then to lend him all.

Dimidium donare lino, quam credere totum,
Qui mauult; mauult perdere dimidium.

THE Spaniſh ambaſſador hath made great feaſts and fyreworkes here in Venice, this weeke, for ioy of the young Infanta borne to his maſter; vnto which he inuited the Nuntio, the French ambaſſador, the reſident of Florence, and all the agents of other princes, which are reſident here, the Sauoy ambaſſador onely excepted, who was abſent, being not inuited.

ALL thoſe letters I haue had the honor to receaue from your lordſhip, concerning the buſineſſe of Aleppo, I haue ſent vnto my lord ambaſſador to Turin; who, vppon the receite of thoſe letters, hath diuers tymes giuen order vnto Mr. Rowlandſon, his ſecretary, to appeare in college about that buſineſſe, and to bring it vnto a concluſion, if it were poſſible. Mr. Rowlandſon hath beene with the duke diuers tymes, but ſeeth that little good is to be donne here in Venice: he hath acquainted my lord with all the paſſages, who, I doubt not, but that in his incloſed vnto your lordſhip, hath giuen an account vnto your lordſhip of what is paſt, and what is to be donne in his judgment. I will trouble your lordſhip, no longer at preſent; but here humbly craue leaue to kiſſe your hands, and euer reſt

Venice, February 6.
ſtilo nouo, 1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

I CAN ſend your lordſhip at this preſent no newes from Turin, the ſharpeneſſe of the winter keeping the duke of Sauoy out of the feild; but what hath paſſed of late in theſe parts, this incloſed relation of the ſeige of Verrua will giue your lordſhip a punctuall account, &c.

To the KING.

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

I KNOW it becomes mee not, to preſſe into your majeſties preſence vpon light occaſions, that recompence not the loſſe of any leiſure; and ſuch I may feare the aduices haue bene (vncorreſpondent to your majeſties deſſignes) that I haue obtruded ſome moneths paſt, hauing receiued no dyrection in them: but knowing your majeſties goodnes, that you value the ſacrifice of a true heart aboue the happineſs of woorks, and that my endeauours haue riſen from that roote, I cannot deſpaire of your gracious acceptance. I haue bene too much deceiued, if the nouriſhing of the hopes of the prince of Tranſiluania to bee receiued into your majeſties protection, and reſiſting the practiſes of Spaine in this court, would not concurre with your preſent ſeruice: in both, I haue ſucceſsfully done, according to my diſcretion, and giuen frequent and diligent account to my lord Conwey. So farre myne owne conſcience warranted mee; and when they were preſented before your majeſties ſingular wiſdome, I thought I might reſt in humble attendance of your pleaſure. But thoſe motions hauing bene well heard in France, and anſwere, and orders retorned hither, with reference to mee; beeing called vpon by the reſidents here, I thought it my duty to aduiſe your majeſtie all that I know, in the proceeding of theſe affaires; which I haue done, for more conueniency, by another hand. I know I am vnworthy to receiue your majeſties commands, and doe rather expect to be called home, *tanquam ſeruus inutilis*, then ymployed; yet hauing begunne, it ſhalbee my honor to finiſh any thing in your majeſties ſeruice; and whatſoeuer ſhalbee your pleaſure, ſhall nouriſh my obedience, and bee my content. What is defectiue in mee in other abilityes, is ſupplyed in continuall prayers, that your glory and felicity may haue neither bounds, nor end.

Conſtantinop'e $\frac{11}{21}$. Feb.
1625.

Your Majeſties moſt humble ſeruant, and ſubiect.

To Lord CONWEY.

My Lord,

AGAINST my reſolution, fearing my many importunityes haue bene diſpleaſing to his majeſtie, I am againe enforced to mention the name of the prince of Tranſiluania; becauſe I would not omitt any part of my duty.

AFTER a moneths delay, and tyme to make his owne ſecret diſpatch, the French ambaſſador came to mee, to renewe the queſtion, whether I had receiued any directions from his majeſtie on the propoſitions of Gabor; to which I replyed, that I had not any anſwere: whereupon hee ſeemed much to meruaile, and told mee, that, by the three laſt ordinaries, hee had the honor of his maſters letters. In the firſt, a generall liking of the buſineſs, and command to continue the treaty vntill further order; which, hee ſhould expect vpon anſwere from England. In the ſecond, that hee had ſent an extraordinary ambaſſador to his majeſtie, and, among other inſtructions, recommended that inſtruction; which, he doubted not, would bee well heard, and correſpondent directions giuen to mee. For the third, that hee had ample commiſſion, in the French kings name, to accept the conditions; and to engage his promiſe for his portion of mony, and power, on his part, to perfect the treaty; preſuming that I had receiued the like authority, without which, hee could not proceed to any abſolute concluſion.

FROM that queſtion, hee proceeded to the other, what command I had concerning the oppoſition of the Spaniſh Treaty; in which, though wee had ſent away the firſt inſtrument, yet the deſſigne was cloſely followed by the emperors reſident, and a corrupt faction. Hee acquainted mee, that hee had directions to vnite with mee, and the other ambaſſadors, and to ſpend, by common conſent, his portion of ſuch reaſonable mony as might croſſe that practice.

To both theſe, I had no modeſter anſwere then, that I thought his majeſtie would reſolue of ſome nearer way, and knewe mee vnworthy or vnfitt for ſo great affaires; but that, vntill I receiued a direct prohibition, I would continue a conformity with them, in all things which I ſuppoſed might conduce to his majeſties ſeruice; but to treate, or write to the prince of Tranſiluania, without commiſſion, I could not.

1625. HEE replyed, that hee had ſent a ſeruant to Tranſiluania, to ſignify to the prince his maſters acceptance, in generall termes; and that hee had receiued inſtructions to conclude with him for his proportion, if his majeſtie of England ſhould, either by mee, or any other way, giue the like authority, which hee could not but daily expect: and that therefore the meanes of a treaty might bee thought vpon; but that, ſeeing I had no order, hee muſt forbeare. And ſo, for any thing I know, the buſines ſticks vneffected, and the ſeaſon will ſoone bee ouerpaſſed.

THE French ambaſſador hath made this vſe to his glory, that the negotiation hath bene heartily by him followed; and that hee hath creditt with his maſter, though hee were the laſt that entered the vineyard, at the eleuenth houre.

I CANNOT but bee ſenſible of myne owne ſhame, becauſe it proceeds from myne owne demeritt. If his majeſtie hath reſolued vpon any other more expedite way for his ſeruice, it ſhall fully content mee that it bee effected; and I will yet liue in hope, that my endeauours haue found his gracious conſtruction; and though others haue the honor, I ſhall haue comfort of myne owne labours: for I preſume, that I only haue maynteyned the opportunity of this buſineſs, if it take effect.

THE grand ſignors miniſters beginne to murmure, and to expreſſe ſome jealouſy, that there hath come no letter of renouation of this amity in ſo long tyme; and I know not in what termes I ſtand, without confirmation or warning to retorne. I am aduiſed, that my ſucceſſor is ready to depart, and I ſhalbee moſt glad to kiſſe his majeſties feete; though I ſhould haue held it to bee an honor to haue deliuered the complement for the concluſion and ſetling of affaires of trade here, by mee receiued and brought into order. The merchants haue held mee in the ſame doubt, which is the worſt of conditions; but his majeſties pleaſure ſhalbee my content.

THE ſtate of this empire ſtill languiſheth. The vizier continues the ſiege of Babilon with no great hopes, at leaſt as wee conceiue by the ſilence; the king of Perſia beeing encamped neare him, to attend occaſion. Vpon the ſucceſs of this action depends thé whole quiett, if not the ſafety of this ſtate.

THE ſoldiours are not retorned to due obedience; they rather attend the farming of cuſtomes and offices of juſtice, then the ſword, which ruins trade, and brings all orders into confuſion, and neceſſity dares not ſee it. The wants of mony are importunate, and begett daily newe and inſupportable oppreſſions.

IT is aduiſed, that Algier and Tunes are fallen into a great quarrell, thoſe hauing vowed the deſtruction of the others; but the grand ſignor hath ſent to intercede betweene them, if the blowe bee not firſt giuen.

THE Tartars haue a-newe (at the unſeaſonable inſtigation of the chimachan) broken the peace, and entered Poland; with what ſucceſs, I yet know not: but the peruerſeneſs of that councell doth now appeare, to puniſh and diſcontent the Coſſacks old ſeruants, for faithleſs frends; who therupon are ioyned with Shahin Gheray, brother to the Tartar Han, and conſent to the ſpoile of Poland, that hee may conniue at their incurſions in this dominion; and this is a dangerous union of brethren in euil: The report is, that they are preparing for the ſea 600 boats, and will proue very troubleſome. The armada here is ordeyned to guard the coaſts, I think, not willing to encounter them; and ſo the Mediterran wilbee free, and the Spaniard at liberty, who hath, as I haue formerly aduiſed, practiſed theſe diſorders for his owne ends. Radula, the old prince of Bugdania, is dead; and a baron of that prouince made prince, not of the bloud and race, contrary to the fundamental lawes and continuall practice, which may occaſion ſome broyles in thoſe quarters; becauſe the Tartar Han hath in his court, and in his fauour, a true prince, for whom hee hath bene an earneſt ſuiter with many promiſes; and it is likely, hee will by force eſtabliſh him, for the reſpect of this empire is quite extinguiſhed.

I HAUE preſumed to write to his majeſtie, rather to obtrude myſelfe into his gracious thoughts, then for any matter; hauing referred him to your lordſhips relation, whom I will eſteeme my patron, vntill I haue deſerued to bee caſt off, howſoeuer I haue not had the honor to be remembred, as

Conſtantinople, $\frac{11}{21}$. Feb.
1625.

Your Lordſhips humble ſeruant.

To Archbiſhop the of CANTERBURY

[The former and latter parts of this Letter being incerted in others, are therefore here omitted.]

May it pleaſe your Grace,

I HAUE a particular account to giue your grace, which I haue deferred vntill I ſawe the end, or ſomwhat neare it, of a like practiſe, and not much leſs dangerous, from Rome, to ſubuert the whole Eaſterne church, and conſequently to make them Spaniſh. With the mentioned nuntio from Naples, came a fryar and a young Greeke, brought vpp in their ſchole at Rome; ſo that this forked ambaſſadge had three heads to one body. The counſayle was, either to make a feigned peace with the grand ſignor, or elſe to trouble him by a foraine warr; and if that failed, to corrupt his ſubiects at home. To euery one of theſe, was fitted and entruſted a ſeuerall inſtrument: the nuntio to treat the peace, which was happily and ſtrongly reſiſted, and hee ſent empty away: to raiſe the warre was the fryars part, who had preſents and letters of creditt to the heads of the Coſſacks, perſwading them, in the name of the king of Spaine, with promiſe of great pay, to enter againe the Black-ſea, and to continue their incurſions on the grand ſignors dominions; that thereby, all the ſea forces beeing neceſſarily ymployed in that defence (as they haue bene theſe two yeares) the Spaniard might be free of all feare in the Mediterran, and vſe his gallies in other ſeruice. This man, it is reported, hath likewiſe miſcarried in his journey, on the frontire of Poland. The third engine, the young Greeke, Roman and Jeſuite bredd, ſubtle, cunning and learned, in reſpect of thoſe with whom hee was matched, had his inſtructions from cardinall Bandini, preſident of the newe ſociety *de propagandâ fide:* What they are, your grace may pleaſe to read in their copy? The ſumme is, in appearance, they ayme at nothing but to change the patriarch from his conuerſation and frends, and to curſe the Proteſtants; but what hath that to doe here, where are not forty? This proſelite beganne at the head, and offered, in the popes name a ſumme of mony to releiue the preſent ſtate of the church, and a penſion in the future; and deſired nothing but a writing, conformable and ſatiſfactory to the points of his inſtructions. The patriarch came inſtantly to mee, and, beeing fearfull, and deſirous to giue ſome content, enclyned to ſett downe a ſymbole of his faith and doctrine; and that hee had not changed *ab antiquo ritu*, in gouernment. But, from this purpoſe, I wholly diſwaded and altered him: I lett him know, it would weaken his reputation, and to giue any account, were a kind of ſubmiſſion: hee could write nothing to ſatisfy them, if hee did not come to the point, to anathematiſe vs; no ſecond thing was aymed at; all would diſpleaſe alike; and that hee could publiſh nothing which they would not confute, hauing aduantage of meanes, men, and bookes; and that they perhaps deſired nothing more, then ſome declaration vnder his hand, whereby to proceed againſt him (if contrary to their doctrine) either by practiſe, or ſcandall, or excommunication. I ſhewed him other wayes to get tyme, and to auoyd the blowe, to keepe his aſſured frends, and not to prouoke his enemyes. When the Greeke ſawe, that hee was drawne in length, and enterteyned with delayes, and could no way atteyne either of his ends, without taking leaue hee went away, as yet wee know not whither; but ſince his departure the patriarch hath felt the effects of his practiſe. Hee had order, that, if hee could not wynne him, to promiſe the ſame mony to ruyne him, to take his life, and to procure the election of another in his roome, that ſhould depend vpon the pope and Spaine; who in tyme, making all the biſhops of thoſe bredd in Rome, and recommended from thence, they would haue a ſtrong party in the grand ſignors dominions. But becauſe this was too open, hee abuſed the ſimplicity, or rather wrought vpon the ambition and folly of ſome diſcontented prelats, and ſecular men, vnder pretence of goodneſs; and that the preſent patriarch had much indebted the church, and gouerned tirannically, and made them complaine againſt him to the vizier, as *vox populi*, and to deſire another, that ſhould giue for his admittance to the emperour 20000 dollars. This bayt was eaſily ſwallowed of the Turks, and the poore patriarch fell into great trouble; to auoyd which, hee was forced to keepe cloſe and to forſake his ſee, vntill hee could diſcouer the bottome and ſpring of this aduerſity: for, if hee had bene taken in the fury, his life had bene in danger; and though the popiſh faction was not yet ripe, they deſired nothing more then, as the firſt ſtepp, any way to be ridd of him. They knew the next would bee an ignorant ſtatue,

whom

1625. whom they could remoue when their occaſions fitted. In this extremity, foreſeeing many inconueniences to the church and ſtate, that the popiſh faction ſhould become ſo powerfull, I went to the vizier, and opened to him the whole plott, *ab ore ad imum*; and ſo farre preuailed with him, by letting him ſee, that this perſecution was plotted by enemyes, becauſe a faithful ſubiect would not become Spaniſh; and that theſe three meſſengers were all of one faction in ſheepes clothing, that hee was ſeemingly reconciled; which beeing helped with ſome mony, hee is retorned to his church, I hope in ſecurity, vntill the next practiſe from Rome. In this, I preſume, I haue done nothing but correſpondent to his majeſties ſeruice, and your graces order; which, if you pleaſe, you may make knowne vnto him, that hee may ſee the oppoſites omitt no meanes, no way, to encreaſe their double vſuped monarchy. I haue long expected from your grace, ſome anſwere of his letter, which would aduantage mee, in getting books. Of his Metrophanes, hee hath at laſt heard from Nurenburgh, who writes him a ſtrange diſcourſe, that Gondomar did ſeeke to debauch him, and ſend him to Rome; but failing, attempted his life, which made him forſake England, with many other friuolous aduentures. I wiſhed the patriarch to beleeue little: but hee willingly heares nothing againſt him, vpon whom hee hath ſett his affection: the truth is, they are *futiliſſima natio*. Long ſlauery hath made them for the moſt part lyars, baſe, and treacherous ——

From Mr. WILKINSON.

My very good Lord,

MY laſt vnto your lordſhip, was of the 6. of this preſent; ſince when I haue receaued your lordſhips letters of the 18. of December, old ſtyle. Your lordſhips packet was directed vnto my lord ambaſſador, which, in his abſence, I opened, according vnto his commiſſion; and ſent the incloſed, as I found them ſuperſcribed.

THE laſt weeke, the pope hath ſent hither, vnto Venice, a redd hatt, vnto the Venetian cardinall; who, on Monday morning, being accompanyed vnto church with great ſtore of biſhops and ſenators, had it there at a ſolemne meeting put on his head by the nuntio.

IN Rome, they do publiquely print and ſell libells of our Engliſh nauy, giuing out, that it is altogether annihilated, by the miraculous force of 400 Spanyards onely, making Engliſhmen to bee ſo manny pigmyes, borne vnder the pole; and ſo manny ſheepe, ſuffering their owne throts to be cut without reſiſtance. The Spanyards did firſt perſwade the pope to give licence, that this ſcandalous libell might be printed, to the end, that Rome, before being fearfull of our Engliſh armada, might now altogither caſt away that feare, and adore onely the Spaniſh power, which hath conquered ours; and with which they profeſſe to haue put to flight, and diſtroyed the cheifeſt forces of England, Scotland, and Holland. Thus do they ſeeke to keepe the pope in awe, rather by reputation then force; and haue almoſt wonne him to their owne deuotion.

MONSIEUR DE CANDALLS is come from his regiment hither, to Venice; this Carnavall propoſing to ſpend his tyme here vntill Lent, and then to returne to his charge.

I WILL be no longer troubleſome vnto your lordſhip, at this preſent; but here humbly crauing leaue to kiſſe your hands, in all humility I take leaue, and reſt

Venice, February. 17.
ſtilo nouo, 1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble, and moſt obedient ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

Extract of a Letter to Mr. WILKINSON.

SIR,

IN the controuerſye betweene our conſulls at Aleppo, wherof I vnderſtand yow haue now the negotiation, I haue found, that the Venice ther, nor the ſenate, haue no pretence of complaynt agaynſt ours; but that he went to Turkiſh juſtice, to recouer his owne. I haue alway confeſſed, I would not haue done yt, though it bee vſuall in that place; and it may iſſue right, to pleade our euidences, in that court, wher only they take vigor, and are of uſe; but lett them vrdge therin what error they pleaſe. I haue ſent you the encloſed to requite yt, wherby it is euident, that the Venice conſull called Mc Kyrchum before the caddee, with Turkiſh juſtice, vpon a poynt of leſs right, to take from him the power of command ouer his majeſties ſubiects; I hope, though it come late, it wilbee of ſome uſe: wee long to heare a reſolution and anſwere, from the ſenate, to doe us juſtice; which, if I cannot obteyne, wee muſt repay injurye for injurye, and ſhall play the foole here for the paroul of honour; for our nation ſhall not ſitt downe by the loſſe and affront. The encloſed I recommend to your fauor, according to their directions; deſiring, if you fynd Sir Dudley Charlton remoued, that you will putt on his, another caſe, and giue it conveyance to her majeſtie the queen of Bohemia in the Haghe; and ſo I committ you to the gratious keeping of our bleſſed God,

Conſtantinople, 25 Feb.
old ſtile, 1625.

Your louing freind to ſerue you

THO. ROE.

To my Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

TO accompany your encloſed coppy, I expected to haue ſome certeyntye to aduiſe of many things therein mentioned; but I muſt make uſe of rumors and trifles, or haue beene ſilent at this tyme. It is reported from Buda, that the marriage of the prince of Tranſiluania is conſummate in Caſſouia, without any impediment, which was greatly feared: I hope it bee ſo, though the tyme caſt vp (which ſeldome is preuented in great affayres) is too ſhort to bring the newes. Vpon the riſing of the Tartars, vnited with the Coſſacks, it was noyſed here, that they both, with conniuance of the Poles, had waſted Tranſyluania; uſing the oportunitye of the princes abſence in Hungarye, with whom marched the ſtrength of his countrye: but as it is not proued true, ſo it were friuolous to mention, if ther were not ſomwhat to bee collected out of yt; for the rumor had ſome foundation. The Tartar Han, hauing ſent to Radula, Vayrode of Bugdunia, a few dayes before his death, to demand paſſadge, victualls, and ſome ayds for that enterpriſe; and at the ſame tyme, he diſpatched twelue horſemen, wherof one had the name of his ambaſſador to Gabor; who hauing arriued at Caſſouia, and fynding the prince departed toward his bride, are gone after him: their meſſage is vnknowne, but in wine ſome words were lately let fall, that they came to demand gold, to ranſome the ſpoyle of the countrye. By the euent of things, it appeares, that the Tartars were not reſolued, eyther for reſpect of this ſtate (vpon whom Tranſiluania depends) or not ſeconded by the Bugdans; but it is concluded, that they were ſtirred by ſome freinds, or miniſters of thoſe that did not deſire the finiſhing of his new alliance, and marriage; and that therfore they had practiſed, eyther to invade his countrye, or at leaſt ſo to feare him, that he might keepe all his forces on this frontire, whoſe mouing toward Hungarye was ſuſpitious and diſpleaſing. What yet wilbee the euent, after the returne of thoſe meſſingers, is doubtfull; but Gabor may fynd herin what frendſhip hee muſt expect; and I am of opinion, this was the impediment giuen out, and wheron they relyed; which they thought (though done by Infidells) would bee leſs ſcandalous. From Gabor ther is come no late aduice: what the French ambaſſador doth, I know not; thoſe buſines, I thincke, reſting in the former ſuſpenſion for want of my companye. The emperors agent makes freſh way for the Spaniſh treatye: the meſſinger formerly ſent hither, is returned to Naples; and the fauoure of that affayre expect, within 14 dayes, an abſolute reſolution for the comming of an ambaſſador, or to proſecute yt ſecrettly by mony, which is the more dangerous way.

OUR fleete on the Spaniſh coaſtes (as the looſers ſay) hath driuen in all the piratts into theſe ſeas: from Modon and Tenedos, ther are numbered 40 ſayle diſperſed by ſixe and 8 in a ſquadron. The Arches, and all the ports therin, are quite ſhut vp; without wings a frigatt cannot eſcape them. The laſt weeke brought vs the newes of two French, one laden from hence, and the other from Smyrna, taken at their comming out of the grand ſignors harbour. A Duch newly departed hence, a great ſhip, that profeſſed himſelfe a man of warr, that had ſerued the duke of Guiſe, and

1625. from Marſeills fraighted hither, with a Venetian in his company, were the ſame tyme ſnatchd vp before Millo. Another French chaſed into Scio, and there kept in. Cape Janizarye, beeing the mouth of the Heleſpont, and Metteline the entrance into the gulph of Smyrna, are guarded and watched ſo narrowly that ther is no more paſſadge from port to port, and the grand ſignors cuſtome-houſe is emptye. The ambaſſadors interreſſed in the late loſſes haue conſulted, and reſolued to renew fruictleſs complaynts; but as yet they haue only talked, while their merchants haue made a righter reſolution, that ther is no more trade in the Medeterran for the weaker. It agrees not with the policye of this ſtate to ſuppreſs theſe theeues, that pretend they keepe poſſeſſion of the ſea for the grand ſignor; or, which is a like truth at this tyme, they dare not, nor are able to bee effectually angrye with them. Their priſes they boldly bring in to the next porte, and there ſell them; and as boldly the gouernors, that ſhould protect us, buy them: and wee expect that the next degree, if ther bee any lower, ſhalbe, that they will take chriſtians in their harbors vnder the forts, and ſell their goods before their faces, by out-cry, in the ſame cyttyes. That ther are ſo many abroad makes me doubt that Algier and Tunes are of themſelues reconciled, though of theſe I heare nothing in theſe ſeaes: it is to bee feared, they keepe their courſe about Cyprus and Scanderone. The bey ſent to mediate betweene them is diſpatched; but the new baſſas nominated haue refuſed the charge, finding that their authoritye, depending on the good or ill humors of the ſolderye, hath more danger attending it, then honor or profitt: by this your lordſhip may judge the eſtate and obedience of thoſe cyttyes. By this meanes Iſouph, baſſa of Algier, who made our peace, is like to keepe his place long, and, beeing himſelfe a merchant, he will endeauor to maynteyne peace: to which alſo the moſt refractorye will encline, if the newes bee true which wee heare, that wee are in the way of beeing their neighbors. Your lordſhip wilbe pleaſed to acquaynt his majeſtie, and my lord admirall, with theſe poore aduertiſements, if from them any thing may tend to the generall ſeruice; hauing ſome conſideration, that from thoſe coaſts, or in thoſe harbors, ther may bee found retraycts and prouiſions in neceſſitye. The way of my returne wilbe troubleſome, and therfore I attend his majeſties pleaſure tymely, that I bee not ſtreightned. I would bring my wife, not only free from dangers, but fears. And ſo I kyſs your lordſhips hands, reſtinge

Conſtantinople, 25. Feb.
old ſtile, 1625.

Tour Lordſhips affectionat and humble.

To the Same.

My Lord,

THE reſidents in this port hauing diſcouered, that the treaty for Spaine is againe ſecretly reuiued, and that there is expected an ambaſſador from thence, or ſome other ſpiritt of more effectuall operation, beeing commanded by their princes to be vigilant therein, and to oppoſe by all meanes that practice; to which purpoſe they are enabled to vſe *vehiculum negotiorum* in this court, guifts and monys; they haue reſolued, rather to preuent a danger farr off, then to fight againſt it at hand, when the aduerſary ſhalbee armed: therefore they haue thought fitt to procure frends, and to prouide rather againſt his comming, then his golden arguments. Many meanes haue bene propoſed; but finding that whatſoeuer ſhalbee done by viziers, and officers of that nature, may bee altered by the next, and all expence loſt vpon them, who hold their places with vncertenty; it hath bene concluded to worke by a fraternity that is permanent; and to this purpoſe they haue choſen mee to bee the director and inſtrument, the moſt vnable and woorſt prouided; hauing no expreſs warrant giuen mee, nor encouragement to diſburſe, other then myne; owne zeale to his majeſties ſeruice. That this office is fallen vpon one, the neceſſity of ſecreſy required it, and vpon mee, becauſe the way was by mee opened, and to mee knowne. The reſolution is, to engage of our ſide the men of their lawe, that is, their clergy; who in councells haue the greateſt authority, and no great action concluded without them. Theſe men ſtand out of the way of ordinary bribes, and are ſeldome ſought vnto in ſtate affaires by ſtrangers; and how-euer they change offices yearly, yet they fall not like others; they are ſtill reſpected and reuerenced, and retorne againe to their charges once in three yeares; and whatſoeuer ſhall proceed from them, wilbee leſſe ſuſpected of intereſt, but rather eſteemed

pure

1625. pure zeale and wiſdome. Among theſe wee haue elected one to bee the head of the whole, by him to enforme and enſtruct ſuch as wilbee capeable of the ſeruice, and by them to diuert the minds of thoſe who fauor the Spaniſh faction, that the litle miniſters here may bee diſcouraged and diſcouncelled, to venture the creditt of their maſter by ſo publique a declaration as a ſollemne ambaſſadge, when they ſhall ſee all men fallen from them, or afraid to know them. This way wee hope wilbee effectuall, and without noyſe, eſpecially vſing but one man, who hath a ſultana of great creditt in the Seraglio to his wife, and can by her diſcouer and reſiſt the cabinet practices. The next week I muſt beginne, hauing allready made fitt preparations, that our propoſitions ſhalbee embraced; herein I muſt ſpend with my fellowes; and though I haue not bene worthy of any order, yet I am confident in my gratious maſter, that hee will giue mee bread, for whom I will ſpend my life.

HERE is arriued a poſt from the prince of Tranſiluania with letters to the vizier: he reports the conſummation of the marriage in Caſſouia; and ſome other newes out of Germany, which I ſuſpect hath rolled by the way in the deepe ſnowe: it is too greate to bee beleeued at once. From England I haue not heard in 5 moneths, nor receiued any commands from his majeſtie in the whole yeare; ſo that I am utterly diſabled, and doe feare to looſe a faire harueſt. In this long vacation wee are toſſed with rumours, like a ſhipp in a tempeſt without a rudder, and daily aſſailed with good and badd newes; which hauing weakened our ſences, wee are fallen into that ſickneſs, *accipere credereque omnia, cum triſtia ſint.*

WHAT I propheceid in my laſt letters is haſtily come to paſſe. There I told your lordſhip how the piratts reigned in the Arches: ſince, they haue chaſed a French man into the port of Limiſſo, in Ciprus, and made priſe of her vnder the caſtle, which ſent 3 ſhott, for a couler of defence, but ſuffered the theeues to poſſeſs the ſhipp; the poore men eſcaping a ſhore (to ſuch inſolence are they growne) were demanded as ſlaues. This laſt weeke wee haue bene aduiſed of 3 or 4 others, Dutch and French. Theſe miniſters haue ſent a frigatt to all the out ports, to arreſt and ſeiſe all they can find, not for the loue of juſtice, but for ſhame that the graſs hath ouergrown the cuſtomhouſe. They promiſe reſtitution, and our intereſſed ambaſſadors haue renewed the hope of vnfaithfull remedies; but theſe are ***bruta fulmina:*** I will beleeue in no redreſs but the thunder of the cannon.

FROM Babilon are come two curriers, who bring word, the great vizier is rather beſeeged in his camp, then in hope to take the place; his forragers and conuoyes cutt off in *veſtibulo caſtrorum.* There is ſpeech to chaunge the generall, and thereby the fortune of theſe declynations; but it is more like, that of their empire is the predominant.

FROM Poland wee haue nothing certeyne, rumours many; that the king of Sueueland greatly aduanceth in Liuonia, and that the Tartar hath bene called in to oppoſe him, and to oppreſs the proteſtants in Lituania that are thought to fauour him: *venenum in pharmaco*; for the lateſt aduice is, that they (hauing vnited with the Coſſacks, full of reuenge, who entred with them to the number of 12000) haue not only made all ſpoile like enemyes, but that they fortify in ſome part of that prouince, from whence hauing carried captiue (to ſpeake halfe of the report) 40000 ſoules, they plant their owne, and, inſteed of wonted depredations, make ſhow of a purpoſe to conquer, and keepe what they gett; but the paſſages beeing ſhutt while the Tartars range, wee take theſe things on truſt, paſſionately deliuered, without much ground for particulars from both ſides intereſſed. Certenly there is great dammage done to that kingdome, and that is all I dare deliuer for truth. I beſeech your lordſhip preſent this humble paper to his majeſtie, beeing forced to write in ciphar I durſt not trouble him; and continue to ſhow that grace to your ſeruant that I will ſtudy to meritt. And ſo I commit your lordſhip to the heauenly protection.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{11}{21}$.
March, 1625.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble ſeruant.

From

From Mr. WILKINSON.

My very good Lord,

HOW earneſtly the pope doth ſeeke to vnite himſelfe with Spayne, I gaue notice vnto your lordſhip in my laſt, of the 4. of this preſent: ſince when, the cardinall of Sauoy, and the French ambaſſador reſident at Rome, haue threatned the pope, that if he will not deſiſt from entering into a league with Spayne, againſt other Chriſtian princes, that both France, Venice, and Sauoy, will recall home their ambaſſadors from Rome, and will likewiſe diſmiſſe thoſe miniſters which the pope hath ſent vnto them; beeing vnwilling to keepe correſpondency with ſuch a prince, which doth aſſiſt and vnite himſelfe with the common enemy. The pope as yet doth little regard their threatnings; but doth proſecute his enterpriſe begunne, and hath already depoſited monny for the payment of his ſoldiers, vntill Nouember, which he hath rayſed for the recouery of the Valtelina; and doth promiſe himſelfe, that, with the aſſiſtance of Spayne, Leopold, and his owne ſtrength, he ſhall recouer, before May be ended, whatſoeuer hath beene loſt in the Valtelina.

THAT which doth begett in him this beleife, is the falſe aduice of ſome, who perſwade him, that France and Venice haue not betweene them in readineſſe, 4000 ſouldiers, and thoſe ready to rebell for want of pay. This vnderualewing of his enemy may make him preſume very farre, but in the end is likely to proue prejudicall.

VPPON the arriuall of the newſe of the vnion betweene the catholique and proteſtant Swiſſes, in the fauor of the Griſones, the pope was exceeding angery, threatning to turne away his guard of Swiſſes, and to take people of other countryes in their ſteede.

THE king of Spayne doth ſhortly intend to ſend an ambaſſador from Milan, to all the princes of Italy, to make vnto them a relation of the affront he hath receaued at Cales by our Engliſh nauy. The Spaniſh ambaſſador here hath beene in college about this already, to let theſe ſeigniori vnderſtand, that if the king of Spayne, his maſter, ſhould draw his ſword againſt England, that he did not do it without a very juſt cauſe.

I HAUE here incloſed, by my lord ambaſſadors commands, an atteſtation of Nathaniel Goodlad, taken by Mr. Rowlandſon, my lords ſecretary, and written by his owne hand; vnto which atteſtation the vnderwritten are witneſſe.

YOUR lordſhips letters of the 15. of Jan. are ſafely arriued, and the incloſed ſhall be diſpoſed of according vnto your lordſhips deſyre: my laſt vnto your lordſhip were of the 4. of this preſent. This being all I haue to trouble your lordſhip with at preſent, I here humbly craue leaue to kiſſe your lordſhips hands; and reſt

March, 11. ſtilo nouo,
Venice, 1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt faithful and obedient ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

From Lord CONWAY.

Right Honorable,

TO accompany this bearer, and giue him addreſſe vnto you, though I conceive my letters wilbe verie long on the waie, yett I will preſent vnto you a briefe view of the ſtate of our affaires att the preſent, referring you to my letters that I haue, and ſhall ſend over land, for your more particular information.

MY former letters haue accounted to you, how well your negotiations for keeping vpp Beth. Gabor in good affection, haue beene received and vouchſafed by his majeſtie, as having ſpeciall reference to his majeſties deſignes for recovering of the Palatinat, and reſtitution of the peace of Chriſtendome; but his majeſtie being ingaged in a vaſt expence, for maintayning count Mansfelt, aſſiſting the king of Denmarke, and ſetting out his fleete to ſea, which tooke vpp all the monie that poſſibly could be found, and further verie farre ingaged his majeſtie, there was noe meanes left for him to enter into a ſpeciall treatie with Gabor, ſeeing his principall demand was money, which was impoſſible to be had from hence: beſides, his majeſtie held not that port a place proper for ſuch a treaty, for thoſe reaſons by you ſoe well preſt: and did expect that Bethlem Gabor ſhould haue ſent immediately hither, as he did to the French king; becauſe otherwiſe his majeſtie knew not how conveniently, either to invite the moſt intereſſed princes, nor thinke of any indifferent place in theſe parts of Europe, for ſuch a treaty. And though his majeſtie thus ſuſpended all declaration of himſelfe for theſe, and ſome other reaſons; yett his majeſtie never vndervalued either your diligences or abilities to manage this or any other greate affaire, in places and times fitt and ſeaſonable. But when things were fully ripe, the time of the meeting att the Hagh come, and Bethlem Gabor having a gentleman there who had paſſed by the king of Denmarke, all things were communicated to his agent; and vpon the framing of the treatie betweene his majeſtie, the king of Denmarke, and the States, with the knowledge of the French and Venetian reſidents, one article was inſerted to invite Bethlem Gabor to enter into the league for the common liberty, and to that purpoſe to ſend his ambaſſadors to the Hagh, the 20th of the preſent, to be preſent att a further treatie. And notwithſtanding the ill ſucceſſe his majeſties fleete hath had, his majeſtie is not diſcouraged; but reſolues to continue his aydes to the king of Denmarke, and his ſupport of count Mansfelt, and to performe all things requiſite and poſſible, for defence and offence, againſt the king of Spaine and houſe of Auſtria, wherein he doubts not of a conſtant concurrence from the king of Denmarke and the States, a liberall contribution from France to the warre of Germany, and a vigorous purſute of the deſignes of Italie; and that moſt Chriſtian princes, eſpecially Beth. Gabor, will ioyne in this cauſe. And to ſupplie himſelfe, his majeſtie expects from the parlament liberall aydes; and though they doe yett a little inſiſt vpon ſome particularities not verie acceptable, yett there is hope and likelyhood, that, according to their owne large and liberall offer, in the generall, vpon a meſſage from his majeſtie, they will aſwell provide for the preſent neceſſities of the State, as they ſee apparently the danger and prejudice, if it be not ſpeedily done. According to which ſtate of affaires, the conſultations and reſolutions here wilbe guided ſoe, that whatſoeuer you can fitly doe to keepe Beth. Gabor vpright, and breake the Spaniſh treaty there, wilbe well taken, and is according to his majeſties intentions, which you haue, and ſhall more particularly vnderſtand, by my other letters.

HERE hath beene much diſpute about your revocation, or continuance. If you had deſired it as a thing good for you, his majeſtie would haue continued you; but you deſiring firſt to returne, and after making it a thing indifferent; and his maſter and the duke being ingaged for Sir Tho. Phillipps, his majeſtie hath given him a commiſſion to ſucceed you; which, I doubt not, will be for your advantage, anſwerable to your worth and meritt, wherein, if I ſhalbe able to contribute any thing, you ſhall, by good proof, find that I am really

March, 18. 1625. *Your Lordſhips aſſured friend to ſerue you,*

E. CONWAY.

I BESEECH you, preſent my ſervice to your noble ladie. I haue beene forced to keepe my chamber now ſix weeks, but hope within a few daies to goe to the king, and then I ſhall write more att large to you over land, which I ſhould have done ſooner if the violence of my fever, which, I thank God, hath now left mee, would haue given mee leaue.

Superſcribed,
To the Right Honorable Sir THOMAS ROE, *Knight, his Majeſties*
Ambaſſador, reſident with the Grand Signor.

From Mr. WILKINSON.

My very good Lord,

SINCE my laſt vnto your lordſhip, of the 11. of this preſent, I haue receaued your lordſhips of the 29. of Jan. old ſtyle, wherein your lordſhip doth renew the buſineſſe of Aleppo, both in your letter to my lord ambaſſador and to my ſelfe. In my laſt letter vnto your lordſhip, I ſent incloſed an atteſtation from Goodlad, written by Mr. Rowlandſon, my lords ſecretary: and what further commiſſion I ſhall haue from my lord, from Turin, after the receite of your lordſhips letter, which I ſent the laſt weeke, I will acquaint your lordſhip withall. In the mean

1625. tyme, I will make bold to trouble your lordſhip a little with the preſent affaires of theſe parts.

THE Spanyards do voice abroad in theſe parts the arriuall of another flotte vpon the coaſts of Spayne, which hath brought great ſtore of gold from the Indyes, to ſupply the preſent occaſions of their king and country. In confirmation of this newſe, the king of Spayne hath ſent vnto all the barrons of the kingdome of Naples, to prouide among them 150000 crownes, which ſhall bee ſpent in payment of ſouldiers, and in prouiſion of warrelike ammunition. Thoſe taxes which are impoſed vppon the nobility of that kingdome are very great and intolerable; and certainely no other flotte is arriued with any treaſure, but what is extorted out of their coffers.

THE Pope doth conceaue great hopes of an accommodation of peace, betwixt the French king and the king of Spayne, which makes him deferre the ſending of his forces into the Valtelina, for the recouery of thoſe paſſages which are loſt.

CARDINAL Farneſe, protector of the Engliſh nation in Rome, is lately dead; and the Pope hath made cardinall Barbarini, his neaphew, protector of our nation in his place.

HERE are books dayly printed in theſe parts: ſome in fauor, others in disfauor of the Spanyards, and the league; and whiles the ſeaſon ſerues not for a warre of ſwords, they do perſecute one another with their pens.

I HAUE here incloſed ſent your lordſhip the Auiſi, I receaued from Rome the laſt weeke; and as often as they come to my hands hereafter, I will ſend them vnto your lordſhip.

I RETURNE your lordſhip moſt humble thankes, for vouchſafeing mee the honor of ſo many letters, and for the taking notice of myne vnto your lordſhip; I am bound to continue my duety vnto your lordſhip ſtill, as I haue begunne, in a double reſpect, both of my lords commands, and of your lordſhips kind acceptance of my endeauors.

SO, humbly crauing leaue to kiſſe your lordſhips hands, in all humility, I take leaue, and reſt

Venice, March, 20.
ſtilo nouo, 1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt obedient ſeruant,

J. WILKINSON.

Extract of a Letter to Sir DUDLEY CARLETON.

——THE Tartar Han, ouerburthened with a prey, retorning out of Poland, hath receiued a check, and loſt part of his booty with part of his army: Hee abydes in Bugdania, to what purpoſe, is rather feared, then knowne; becauſe hee hath brought with him a pretender to that principality, whom, if hee place by force, it wilbee a great affront to this empire. The Coſſacks prepare boats to fill the ſeas; and wee wiſh them no good ſucceſs, if they come hither. The armada is making ready, to guard the Boſpherus: theſe troubles are the fruicts of the Spaniſh treaty; and many obſeruations may bee taken out of this little matter. From Babilon, wee haue no better: the horſes muſt eat graſs, and that muſt ſaue their honor. ——

Conſtantinople, 25. March,
old ſtile, 1626.

Extract of a Letter to Sir ISAAC WAKE.

——AS troubles ſeldome come alone, it is muttered, that there hath fallen a nother quarrell in the frontire, with the baſſa of Boſna, about a caſtle built by the Venetians, and bloud ſhedd on both ſides, and that this alſo wilbee ſett a foote againſt them; whether in theſe needy tymes to gett mony, or their fate carrying them headlong to looſe all frends, when they moſt need them: but they are not like to preuaile ſo eaſily (if the euidence bee no better) for beginning injuryes: for I beleeue no man of witt doth think, that the Venetians ſeeke occaſion of breach with them; but they, in euery offence, ſeeke to make proffitt of their owne inſolence. This ſtorme is like, with the tayle, to wett mee. The gouernour of Zant forced two Engliſh ſhipps to ſerue the Senate, to fetch corne in the Arches; where, beeing vnder the command of others, it is ſaid, they ſhott at the Bey of Morea, and 1626. that their boat robbed a carmiſall. The Turks pretend great dammage: when they beginne with mee, I will defend as well as I can; but if no other ward, I muſt alſo lay this vpon the back of the Venetians, in whoſe ſeruice the ſhipps were taken. I feare this buſineſs will giue your lordſhip ſome trouble: they are too importunate, not only to force our ſhipps, but to imploy them in vnlawfull actions, that may entreague mee, and all our eſtates in this cuntry. They vſe our ſhipps, with St. Marke in the topp, to deceiue vs of our right; but committ diſorders vnder St. George, as a ſoldiour better able, they think, to beare it out. ——

Conſtantinople, 25. March,
old ſtile, 1626.

To the Earl of ARUNDELL.

My Lord,

MY laſt letters brought your lordſhip the aduice of Mr. Pettyes ſhipwracke, and loſſes vpon the coaſt of Aſya, returning from Samos: his commands and letters of recommendation, and his labors, togither there periſhed. The firſt I preſently renewed, and ſent them to Smyrna; and the other, I thincke, he hath by great induſtrye, ſince recouered. From that tyme, what aduentures hee hath paſſed his owne encloſed will giue beſt ſatisfaction; and it ſhall ſuffice mee to ſay in groſs, that, although he will not boaſt to mee, yett I am informed hee hath gotten many things, rare, and antient. Ther was neuer man ſo fitted to an imployment, that encounters all accidents with ſo vnwearied patience; eates with Greekes on their worſt dayes; lyes with fiſhermen on plancks, at the beſt; is all things to all men, that he may obteyne his ends, which are your lordſhips ſeruice. He is gone to Athens, whither alſo I haue ſent; and from thence promiſeth mee to viſitt this city, wher I ſhalbee glad to enterteyne him, and to know the hiſtory of his labors. I haue in my endeauour bad ſucceſs, by the ignorance of thoſe that I am forced to employ, who ſend mee heauy ſtones at great chardge, that prooue newe images, wher I ſeeke old idolls; for ſuch alſo were the Roman ſtatues of their emperors. From Angory I had an hal-woman, brought 18 dayes by land, vpon change of mules, which wants a hand, a noſe, a lip; and is ſo deformed, that ſhee makes me remember an hoſpital: yet the malicious Turkes brought trouble on the buyers, by a falſe command, accuſing them of a great wealth ſtollen out of the caſtle; it hath coſt mee mony to puniſh them, and that is all I haue for my labor. I haue ſent three ſeruants togither to Taſſos, Caualla, Philippi, and all the coaſt of Thrace; followed Mr. Petty to Pergamo, and Troy; am digging in Aſya; and, to fulfill the prouerb, turning of all ſtones. Somwhat I hope to gett, to ſaue my creditt; but I dare not write to his grace, vntill I am in poſſeſſion: ſo often I haue beene by Greekiſh promiſe deceiued. Thoſe on Porta Aurea ſtand vp, ready to fall, in ſpight of all my arts, and offers; the tymes are ſo dangerous that I dare not venture to entreague others; but ther is an opportunity attended to make them ſtoope: the glorye of taking them from the gate of Conſtantinople inciteth mee farther then any bewtye I ſee in ruines, that only ſhowe their was once bewtye, good emblemes of one that had beene a handſome woman, if an old woman were not a better; yet few loue them. When I haue made my collection, I will not forgett that I was engaged by your lordſhips commands; as I am aſſured your lordſhip will not grudge mee to performe the ſeruice I owe the duke of Buckingham, betweene whom, and your lordſhip, if ther had beene an vnion, ther had nothing beene difficult to us both here, and many things much cheaper. The condition of this empire hath little amendment; the ſoldiors are agayne in ſedition: the Tartars hauing inuaded Poland, and taken a great bootye, in their returne were incountered, and beaten: the loſſe is as great as their prey, reported 20000. The Coſſacks prepare to moleſt us; and the armada to meete them, or rather to defend the coaſt. This is the ſumme of our affayres; and ſo humbly kyſſing your lordſhips hands, I committ you to the heauenly protection.

Conſtantinople, 28. Mar.
old ſtile, 1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt ready ſeruant.

To

1626.

To Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My very good Lord,

I THANK your lordſhip for your letter of the 26. of January. Perceiuing that you haue wintered at Turin, where, among actiue princes, you haue bene of moſt vſe for his majeſties ſeruice; for our petty quarrells, in compariſon, are not worth the mention: only it will concerne mee, beeing the higheſt of my buſineſs, to maynteyne our antient rights. I neuer doubted, but Goodlad would deny at Venice what hee had ſaid at Aleppo; and I am ſorry your lordſhip hath taken any occaſion to doubt, that I did beleeue it: if any expreſſion of my letters were vehement, it proceeded from deſire of reliefe, and from no miſvnderſtanding of your knowne and approued wiſedome. I haue there wittneſſes, that, when the bailo vrged that point here to mee, I anſwered negatiuely, that it was a ſlander, of which I knew you would bee ſenſible: inſomuch, that hee diſputed the caſe, and vrged examples for the like, but ſuch as were lame: for that cauſe only I ſtopped our conſulls letters for England, leaſt, in his firſt heat, hee might there miniſter occaſion of ſuch report: and laſtly, I neuer mentioned that excuſe for Goodlad, but layd all vpon his owne contumacy. The gentleman of Venice, in his publique proteſt, made ſuch an intimation, though in more reſerued words, not to lye vpon record. Lett this ſuffice your lordſhip: though I am a ſtranger to you, I am not ſo to your life and actions; but one that loues and honors you without adulation.

I PERCEIUE, both from your lordſhip and Mr. Wilkinſon, that I muſt expect cold amends, and juſtice from the Senate: I did not expect much more, and therefore by anticipation ſent, at the ſame tyme, a declaration of the cauſe to the lords of his majeſties councell; where I doubt not, if I were *ore tenus*, I could defend my part; but the aduantage of a publique miniſter aboue a merchant is greater then I would allow them. I am able here to requite it, and to take out a priuat command, ſodainly to call their conſull into juſtice, and to order the repayment; eſpecially at this tyme, when the Venetians are in diſgrace. But I am an Engliſhman, and ſcorne to ſtrike any, behind his back; and when I ſhould, their purſe is ſtrong, and the bailo would by another ſurpriſe retorne the like: the Turks would take both our monyes, and laugh at vs. Laſtly, I haue miſliked the way in the conſulls, and hauing alſo referred the complaint into England, I expect ſome anſwere; for I haue asked direct leaue, without which, in the preſent coniunctures, I may reape ſome reprehenſions, inſtead of a flaſh of honor. But if either I haue licence, or no anſwere, I will take my ſelfe at liberty, and my tyme ſo, that they ſhall not bee able to repay mee, in my tyme.

I DOE not find, that any thing I haue done, or written into England, either of Gabor, or the Spaniſh treaty, is ſo well accepted there, as with your lordſhip. I neuer could gett any reply, though the buſineſs reſts vpon mee; ſo that though I am reſolued to ſpare my penne, yet I will omitt no part of my ſeruice, which perhaps wilbee beſt accepted, and iuſtified in the effects. Hee knowes the emperour hath held a councell, and taken a reſolution, as ſoone as hee is able, to driue him out of thoſe parts of Hungary, on this ſide Tibiſcus, which hee poſſeſſeth by his ſword, and the laſt peace; and therefore, I hope, hee will preuent him preſently, beeing ready in armes to doe ſomwhat.

WHAT they will doe, I think themſelues know not; and therefore I leaue them to their daily counſells, wiſhing myſelfe a good deliuery from them; and your lordſhip all happineſs, reſting

Conſtantinople, $\frac{8}{18}$. Aprill.
1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant.

To the Duke of BUCKINGHAM.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

I HAUE receiued from my lord Grandeſon your graces anſwere to him, concerning mee, which hath brought mee into confuſion, that you haue not vouchſafed to command him, that hath wholly dedicated himſelfe to your grace: I muſt confeſs it is a great fauor to leaue mee to myne owne election; but not that which I ſought, to bee ſubmitted and gouerned by your graces pleaſure. Thoſe whom you eſteeme your owne, you will direct; and I haue no other ambition: I will preſume to open my heart to your grace, *conſcius rectæ mentis*; which I hoped you had vnderſtood nakedly, and without diſguiſe. When the company ſollicited mee, with many earneſt letters, and added thereunto a command from the lords of his majeſties councell, to prolong my reſidence; I yielded ſo farr vnto them, as to bee contented to finiſh this yeare, which fullfilleth fiue; and will end ſixe in the ſeruice before I ſee England: with this limittation, that your grace ſhould accept it, and that it might bee your fauour to them, leaſt I ſhould giue any occaſion to oppoſe your purpoſes, to mee vnknowne. Thus much I wrote to them, and more clearly to my lord Grandeſon: ſince, I am better enformed, that my retorne hath bene reſolued, and my ſucceſſor named. I muſt confeſs, in my wiſhes, knowing the neceſſity of good agreement, and vnion, betweene any that ſhall ſerue here, and the merchants, I deſired their accommodation, with reſeruation of his majeſties pleaſure, and your graces fauour; which, whatſoeuer it ſhalbee, I haue learned the humility and diſcretion to beleeue there are reaſons aboue mee, and to find myne owne contentment in the will of my ſuperiours. Therefore whoſoeuer ſhall come, hee ſhall bee to mee moſt welcome. If it ſhalbee thought fitt to diſcharge mee by this expected ſhipping, I ſhall eſteeme it ſo much life gayned, and what I ſpend more here, among graues. Therefore I humbly beſeech your grace to diſpoſe of my retorne, (if I ſtay ſo long) at the end of this yeare, and to accept mee, for euer, as your deuoted ſeruant. I will not ſuſpect any miſtaking in ſo much clearneſs, if there bee any pretender that may reflect vpon mee; though, *dum res integra fuit*, I hoped an equall ſhare of your graces fauour, or that there hath bene by mee any oppoſition. For I am not ignorant, that few men iudge well of themſelues; and the beſt courſe of life for mee wilbee that which your grace ſhall pleaſe to fauor: to that I ſurrender my ſelfe, and in that only I will repoſe.

I HOPE to giue your grace ſome good ſatisfaction in marbles. Thoſe on Port Aurea are promiſed, and mony depoſited; but I will not aſſure them, in theſe dangerous tymes. I haue three of my owne ſeruants in Greece, to ſearch Taſſos, Caualla, and Phillippi, and all that coaſt. I haue procured a command to the protomaſter, ouerſeer of the grand ſignors works, who is like to know more, and hath authority to ſearch and take downe any old ruynes, and hee is gone purpoſely into Aſia. I haue ſent a caloyre, by the help of the patriarch, to Athens and Thebes; and I haue giuen order to our conſulls in Aleppo, Smirna, and Morea: all theſe haue promiſed mee, that I ſhalbee furniſhed. Lately there is ſomwhat new diſcouered to mee, that hath difficulties; which I will ſtriue againſt. Mr. Petty hath uiſited the iſlands, and, beeing preſent, and of judgment hath gotten many things: what they are, I can ſay nothing, but, that hee gott them.

I WILL not trouble your grace any more with mention of Gabor, who beginns to arme; nor with the Spaniſh treatyes, hauing ſo often preſſed and vrged ſome direction; and all the ambaſſadors here, hauing receiued their inſtructions with reference to mee, haue by mee loſt much tyme; and I muſt at laſt collect, that thoſe aduices are lightly eſteemed in England: yet I ſhall not deſiſt to doe my ſeruice, which perhaps willbee beſt accepted in the effects. I hope your grace hath bene acquainted with all my letters to my lord Conwey; or elſe the buſineſs may haue miſcarried for want of conſultation, to which, if it had once come, I am confident it would haue procured mee at leaſt ſome anſwere.

THE gouernment of this empire hath many paroxiſmes: great and ſtrong bodies haue proportionall luctations, before they yield and waſte. The Janizaries, the laſt moneth, mutined againſt the Buſtangi baſſa, for beating (by the grand ſignors command) one of their order, for diſorder committed in the night vnder his windowe. By the canon, they ſhould bee ſent to their owne capes; yet though the emperors word ſhould bee aboue the lawe of his ſlaues, though hee auowed the fact ſent and wrott to them, nothing would appeaſe them; only his life at much ſuite was pardoned, exacting his diſplaceing with a ſentence of incapability of office for euer. Hee was a good ſeruant to his maſter, my frend, carefull of the publique honor, ſeuere againſt the licentiouſneſs of the tymes; and therefore vnfitt for them. Since, the Spahees haue taken vpp the example, and begunne to quarrell with the vizier; who are for a while ſilenced, but not quieted. What can wee poore ſtrangers expect, when the emperour ſuffers inſolencyes of his owne bondmen?

1626. The Tartar Han, retorning out of Poland, ouer burthened with a prey, was mett, and loſt part of it ; with a greater part of his army.

The Coſſacks prepare to fill the ſea, and the armada here to guard the coaſt and channell. The Mediterran wilbee free, to the great content of the Spanyard. From Babilon, there is no newes that pleaſeth ; the horſes muſt nowe eate graſſe, and that ſhall ſaue their honor.

Vnder your graces patronage, I haue preſumed to write to his majeſtie, rather now to diſcharge myſelfe, then in hope I ſhall tymely receiue his commands to finiſh what I haue long attended, as I doe now to kiſs his feete ; and by nearer ſeruice to waite vpon you, as

Conſtantinople, $\frac{8}{18}$. Aprill.
1626.

Your Graces moſt deuoted humble ſeruant.

To the Queen of BOHEMIA.

May it pleaſe your majeſtie,

Vntill the end of February, I continued, vnder Sir Dudly Carletons couer, to write vnto your majeſtie ; and I feare theſe letters haue ſought him in an errant courſe, though principally addreſſed to your majeſties ſeruice, which, if arriued at the Hagh, I hope you haue opened. Since, I haue made a little pauſe, as well to attend an anſwere from England, which I could neuer yet obteyne, as that there was no other ſpeech of the prince of Tranſiluania, but his marriage ; and it was fitt to allow him a moneth or two, to enioy his faire bride : yet I can ſend your majeſtie no aſſurance, the ambaſſadors here ſtill reſting in expectation of my orders, to which theirs haue reference. And I conclude, there is ſome other ſcene choſen, and perhapps more fittly to ſettle that buſineſs, though I hoped I had merited ſome reply, ſome direction, or ſome acceptance. My reuocation is reſolued in England, how ſoone, I am vncerteyne ; and therefore your majeſtie will take mee to bee on the way, when I am ſilent : while I ſtay, I will not omitt to aduiſe what is requiſite. At the election of the young duke to the crowne of Hungary, thoſe voices that depended, and were ſubiect to Gabor, were mute, and expreſſed neither content, nor contradiction : but aſſoone as the diett was paſt, hee ſent two ſollemne ambaſſadors, to congratulate. It may ſeeme ſtrange to thoſe that know not that prince, who at this day treates with ſo many, vnder other ſhadowes, only to recouer that kingdome : if hee had receiued any comfort, hee had long ſince vſed the armes hee kept by him ; and of which hee may now haue neceſſary occaſion. Hee hath vnderſtood, that the emperor hath held a councell, and taken reſolution, as ſoone as his other affaires will leaue him any meanes, to recouer thoſe cuntryes of Hungary on this ſide Tibiſcus, which hee now poſſeſſeth by his ſword, and the laſt treaty ; which I hope will enforce him to vnmask, and ſtrike firſt, and not to trifle vntill the fire bee brought home to his owne dore. The grand ſignor will, doubtleſs, aſſiſt him, when this ſhalbee diſcouered ; and wee wonder, that in 4 moneths wee haue not heard from him vpon this occaſion. Hee hath ready 20000 men, and rumor ſaith, hee will preuent all newes of him ; but it hath ſo often failed, that I beleeue nothing, vntill hee bee beaten vpp by iniuryes, or that I ſee him well aſſured, and ſeconded from Chriſtendome : if hee, and that back dore, bee wholly neglected, it is an ouerſight that wilbee irrepayreable. The Spaniſh faction follow their treaty, as if they meant it : the actiue part of oppoſition is allotted to mee, and I will narrowly ouerſee it. I preſumed long ſince to bee a ſuitor to your majeſtie, to taſte the king my maſters opinion of mee : I will not doubt you haue vouchſafed mee that fauour, eſpecially hauing had a fitt opportunity, by the preſence of the duke of Buckingham ; to whom, if you haue recommended mee as your ſeruant, I will hope of ſome way wherein to giue your majeſtie more fruictfull teſtimonyes. The remoue of Sir Dudly Carlton, beeing, I hope, for his good, I reioyce at, knowing your majeſtie ſhall haue no loſſe in his woorthy ſucceſſor ; whoſe affections to your majeſtie, and abilityes are behind no man.

The gouernment of this empire hath many fitts and luctations : the Janizaries haue lately mutined againſt a principall officer of this court, protected by the emperour ; yet they haue preuailed. But the relation of theſe parts, as vnconcerning your majeſties ſeruice, is ſuperfluous ; and I will not preſume to extend them beyond the limitts thereof, as my only ayme and ambition ; and in which, I will liue and dye : humbly praying to God for your majeſties eternall happineſs.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{8}{18}$. Aprill
1626.

Your Majeſties deuoted ſeruant.

To the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

I HUMBLY thank your grace for the comfort I haue receiued in your letter, and the encloſed to the patriarch ; which beeing arriued in the holy weeke, when our deuotion and their ceremonies are at higheſt, I muſt defer the deliuery vntill after Eaſter ; and therefore can giue your grace no full ſatisfaction, either what I ſhall gett of him, nor vpon what conditions. But whether in exchange of books, or any other contribution, the charge will not exceed two or 300 *l.* becauſe I foreſee the numbers are but ſmall, by which they iudge, not knowing the value of many authors : what this offer, comming from your grace, may diſcouer, I cannot ſay ; I hope it will moue him farre, and I am confident, there are worthy matters in his power ; but hee is miſerable of books, out of a generall eſtimation, that they are a treaſure ; and ſometyme the beſt may bee ſooneſt procured, for their obſcurity. I will ſtreyne all my forces and witts, to doe ſome ſeruice this way; finding in all other I haue bene vnprofitable. I ſuppoſe I haue already the jewell of his library in my poſſeſſion, but not yet my owne ; an old and great manuſcript in Arabicque, antiently belonging to the patriarch of Alexandria, and by Cirillus brought away. It is, if I miſtake not, mentioned by Baronius, and by Byny, as hee profeſſeth (concerning the Nicene councill) ſett out ; but I haue found corruptly. It conteynes all the firſt councills, their hiſtories and acts ; with many church conſtitutions, and other matters of diſcipline, and eccleſiaſticall gouernment. Some popes haue vſed great meanes to haue it ; a braue letter, and uery antient. Leaſt I ſhould not preuaile for the originall, I haue attempted to tranſcribe that part, and to examine it by Byny. In this little ſearch, I find many notable obſeruations ; firſt in the ſubſcription of biſhops, both in order and number ; and next, a great light in that controuerſy, how many the canons ſhould bee : where it is playne in the hiſtory, that there were twenty made, which are firſt ſet downe for the Uniuerſall church, and then 84 apart, as I conceiue, for the Eaſt, which Byny numbreth and leſſeneth to 80 : and laſtly, other canons and acts for the Affrick church ; ſo that all the diſputes are in the foundation true, though indiſtinctly and vnreſolued how they were ſo many. Your grace muſt excuſe a ſciolus, and my ignorance, that doe but gueſs at things without any help : in the book are rare matters, beyond my capacity and expreſſion. I haue begunne to tranſlate the 84 acts, to conferr them with the Jeſuit : ſome difference I haue obſerued, and the 37th canon wholly left out ; which I ſend your grace encloſed, in Arabick, and our Latine, neuer before, as I ſuppoſe, extant. My inſtrument is a Jewe : how well it is done, *ſupra me eſt* ; ſure I am, it was a fraud to omitt it qvite. The words giue great præeminence to the pope, but in my opinion, make the other patriarchs, in matters of their church vndependent, and his equalls: that it mentioneth Epheſus is more than euer elſewhere I obſerued ; but withall it is a playne canon, diuiding the Chriſtian world to 4 patriarchs, which hath bene by tradition receiued ; but by what authority, and from what ground, I think vncerteyne. *Hieruſalem, honoris cauſa*, had the title, but neuer antiently the juriſdiction of a patriarch. Beeing come ſo farre, and hauing found one of Bynyes ſuppreſſed canons, I hope to imprime the reſt, and in the end to hold the booke as myne owne ; and then your grace will cauſe it to bee digged in England, as in a rich mine. In the Vatican, I haue heard of a Greeke copy of the hiſtory of the Nicen councell ; but it cannot compare with this, perhaps not in antiquity, certeynly not in fullneſs, beſids ſo many other councills adioyned, that it may bee called, *corpus canonum, et theſaurus hiſtoriarum eccleſiaſticarum*.

Conſtantinople $\frac{8}{18}$. April, 1626.

[The reſt of this Letter, being inſerted in others, is therefore omitted.]

1626.

To Dr. GOADE, *Chaplain to my Lord Archbiſhop of* Canterbury.

Sir,

I HAUE receiued a great meaſure of encouragement by your freindly letter, and will, by Gods grace, endeauor to repay that good opinion you haue lent mee: what I haue done, I haue related to his grace, who, I doubt not, will acquaint you; what I ſhall doe, as yet I cannot judge. The patriarch is faſt handed, and his promiſes are miſteriall: I doe beleeue hee hath treaſures hee doth not know; for hee gathers bookes from monaſteries, and by uacancies of biſhops: ſome I ſhall gett, if I were able to chooſe. The manuſcript of ancient canons, mentioned to his grace, is the jewell of the Eaſt. I haue aymed at things, in my letter, aboue my underſtanding, and out of my profeſſion; you will helpe to excuſe my ignorance, for my affection to learning: but I am perſwaded that booke will enlighten and cleare many doubts and controuerſyes, and I am ſure Binny yet profeſſeth to publiſh the councell of Nice, by the labor of another Jeſuite, out of that indiuidual book, for there is not another hath played the Jeſuite, and maymed it: but there are other long treatyſes of that councell, which hee hath not; nor as yet I cannot underſtand them: it ſhall ſuffice mee, to ſtudy the titles. Mr. Petty, a woorthy gentleman and learned, employed hither by my lord of Arundell, for antiquities, by my meanes had admittance into the beſt library knowne of Greece, where are loades of old manuſcripts; and hee uſed ſo fine arte, with the helpe of ſome of my ſeruants, that hee conueyed away 22. I thought, I ſhould haue had my ſhare, but hee was for himſelfe: hee is a good chooſer, ſaw all, or moſt, and tooke, I thincke, thoſe that were, and wilbe of greate eſteeme. Hee ſpeaketh ſparingly of ſuch a bootye, but could not conteyne ſome tyme to diſcouer, with joy, his treaſure. Hiſtoryes ſome, Ephraim and Manaſſeth two Greeke fathers, Phocion, Euſebius, and ſome other names that I haue forgott. When hee returnes, I make no doubt he will communicate, and contribute to the publicque good; for I eſteeme him a woorthy man. I meant to haue a reuiew of that library; but hee gaue it ſuch a blow, under my truſt, that ſince it hath beene locked up under two keys, whereof one kept by the townſmen that haue intereſt or ouerſight of the monaſtery, ſo that I could doe no good: but I hold my ſelfe to haue good title to ſome of them, though in his hands I eſteeme them ſafe for the ſame uſe; but my hope is, to deale with the patriarch, and not to truſt to my ſelfe, and to chances. The barron of Sanoy, now a clergyman, and attending her majeſtie in England, with great induſtrye, and a ſtrong purſe, robbed all Greece: hee carried away two bookes borrowed of the old patriarch, of which this doth much lament; he knowes not the names, and the church was promiſed reſtitution, eyther in ſtampe, or by themſelues; but nothing performed: theſe bookes were highly eſteemed here, and are doubtleſs gone to Rome, toward a redd hatt. What I haue gotten, is not woorth the naming; yet you ſhall haue it: Teclaes bible with notes: the patriarch gaue it, and eſteemeth it a coppy of her own hand, and a relicque; but Mr. Petty thincks it not ſo ancient: a old comment upon all St. Paules epiſtles, without the name of the author: the life of Conſtantine, and Helena; with the inuention of the croſs: an great fayre manuſcript, with part of Chriſoſtome, Damaſcen, Ephraim, Andreas arbiſhop of Crete, Baſill the great, Gregorye, Nectarius, *uariæ tractationes*, and others; but theſe are, I doubt, fragments: Anaſtaſius treateſies, I thincke, not extant: a comment on the Pſalmes, without name throughout: a little booke of the conſtitutions of the biſhops of the Eaſt, for eccleſiaſticall gouernment, and their tenets, about 150 yeares ſince; I ſuppoſe a booke of good uſe, but I cannot underſtand it: Nicholas Caliocandes, an hiſtorye of the latter Greeke emperors, and the beginning of the Turkes: Poſſeuine notes one Moteſone of that name in print, but calls him Leonice; which made mee hope this may bee another, and not extant: another of Chriſoſtome, and Greg. Naz. An Hebrew manuſcript, with bookes of Ariſtotle, Auicen, and ſome philoſophers. Theſe I haue picked up, *tanquam quiſquiliæ*: I ayme at higher and greater matters, and I eſteeme the councells woorth a librarye: I will ſearch for Cyſippus; and, to conclude, will let goe nothing I can gett. If I may receiue any farther directions from you, I ſhall endeauour to execute them, when I come to bargayne: I ſhall elſe ſhew my ignorance, and committ great errors; for here are 500 great bookes old enough, but if common and printed, *quid nobis lucri?*

YOU ſhall doe mee a fauor to remember my ſeruice to doctor Fetlye, and Sir Thomas Hatton. And ſo deſiring to be bleſſed in your prayers, I commit yow to the holy keping of our gracious God, reſting 1626.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{8}{18}$ Aprill,
Eaſter-eaue, 1626.

Your affectionat frend to do you ſeruice.

From Lord CONWAY.

Right Honorable,

I LATELIE wrote vnto your lordſhip, by the ſhipps that went from hence, being then vpon recoverie of a feaver, which had kept mee more then a moneth priſoner in my chamber; and if that letter arriue before this come to your hands, it will referre you to what I intended to ſend over land, whereof you ſhall now receiue full and particular account. Wherein, for mine owne diſcharge, and to acquitt my ſelfe of that blame might otherwiſe be caſt vpon mee, I muſt, in the firſt place, cleare vnto you two things, wherein you ſeeme to be verie much vnſatiſfied, and of which, by your doubtings in many ſeverall letters, you ſummon mee to giue you a right vnderſtanding.

THE firſt is, What acceptation your endeavours, and negotiations there, haue found with his majeſtie? The ſecond, What the cauſes may haue beene, you receiued not ſo ſpeedie and punctuall directions from his majeſtie how to proceed, as the propoſitions by you ſent deſerved?

FOR the firſt: If my letters in November laſt haue not fallen into wrong hands, you will thereby, in a good meaſure, haue received ſatisfaction: and I muſt aſſure you, his majeſtie hath alwaies ſett a due value vpon all your negotiations and advertiſments, obſerving, through the whole courſe of your proceeding, the characters of a ſober and ſolid iudgment, and liuelie expreſſions of your zeale to his ſervice, attributing it chiefelie to your wiſdome and induſtrie, that Bethlem Gabor hath beene kept ſteadie ſoe long in his good inclinations to the publicke cauſe. And as your letters ſucceſſivelie gaue knowledge of his nearer approach, the greater welcome they ſtill found: and if you alſo looke vpon his majeſties cheerefull readines to continue your penſion, to giue you an extraordinarie allowance for blackes; to transferre the payment of your penſion and arrerays (vpon my late motion) from the Exchequer to the court of Wards, as in the late kings time; and to expreſſe himſelfe thus farre, That if you had ſought to be continued ambaſſador there, as a thing good for you, he would haue continued you; I conceiue you will find abundant cauſe to acknowledge his majeſties favour, and rejoice in the eſtimation he hath of your abilities to ſerue him.

FOR the other point; I might tell you, that the propoſitions you ſent in May, arrived not here vntill the end of Julie, even when the parlament was readie to ſitt att Oxford; that the parlament being diſſolued, and his majeſtie removeing to the New forreſt, the treatie with the States ambaſſadors was then handled att Southampton; and that being finiſhed, his majeſtie inſtantly took his journey to Plimmouth; and, within three or foure daies after his returne to Saliſburie, there arrived an extraordinarie ambaſſadour from France, whoſe negotiations, and the diſpatch of the duke of Buckingham to the Hagh, tooke vp the whole time to the verie end of October. And whatſoeuer time was ſpared from theſe ſoe waighty occaſions (which followed cloſe on the necke one of the other) was employed, either about the affaires of France (of the accommodation whereof his majeſtie had a verie paſſionate care), or in examining the ſtate and neceſſities of Ireland, and prouiding remedies or ordering of deferrences here att home, and ſuch like generall publicke and preſſing buſineſſes, which could not admitt delay; ſoe as, vntill within a few daies of my diſpatch to you, even time was wanting for the conſultations requiſite vpon the propoſitions ſent: but I will not inſiſt on this, ſince the following arguments will ſhew you, that the buſines was not laid aſide; and that it was held to be moſt convenient for his majeſtie not to declare himſelfe either one waie or other, vntill the duke of Buckinghams ambaſſage to the Hagh was reſolved on. And theſe were the conſiderations:

1. FIRST, It was not fitt for his majeſtie to ingage himſelfe ſinglie in a treatie with Bethleme Gabor; it being held ſoe neceſſary, firſt, to lay a good foundation of a firme and ſolemne league with other intereſſed princes, as, vntill that were done, it was thought he could not be made vſefull.

1626. 2. A PRINCIPAL demand of Bethlem Gabors being money, and his majeſties coffers ſoe exhauſted by great and extraordinary expences, as even the ordinarie and moſt neceſſarie occaſions were hardlie ſupplied, it would haue beene no wiſdome to haue taken vpp ſuch a treatie which muſt haue broken, for want of that ciment, with diſhonor to his majeſtie, and peradventure, the utter loſſe of that prince hereafter.

3. HIS majeſtie holding Conſtantinople an vnfitt place for ſuch a treatie, even for the reaſons you giue, it could not be conceiued where and when that buſines might conveniently be handled, vnleſſe a confederation were firſt made with othe princes, or att leaſt, a meeting appointed for that purpoſe, where Bethlem Gabors miniſters might alſo come.

4. IF Bethlem Gabor meant ſeriouſlie to treate with his majeſtie, whie did he not then ſend a meſſenger to his majeſtie aſwell as to the French king? ſince there was more likelihood that, for the common intereſt of religion, and his majeſties particular ends of reſtoring his brother and ſiſter, his majeſtie would ſooner hearken to his offers then France, and howſoeuer, deſerved not leſſe reſpect.

5. HIS propoſitions were addreſſed primarilie, and directlie, to the French king, and vnto his majeſtie, rather as a voluntarie information what was propounded to that king, then as offers to be treated on; and therefore, in regard that king was in an actuall league with the Venetians and duke of Savoy, and that they neither gaue his majeſtie knowledge what come from Bethlem Gabor, nor ſought him therein, his majeſtie held it fitt for him to ſitt ſtill and obſerue what the ſucceſſe would be there, having as yett noe formall league with the king of Denmarke, and German princes, and not expecting to haue any att all with France, the holie fathers, the Jeſuits, having informed the tender conſcience of that king, that, without danger to his ſoule, he cannot enter into a league with heretickes, to make warre againſt Roman catholickes.

6. BETHLEM GABOR could not but collect, by the arming of the king of Denmarke, that ſome vnion of the proteſtant princes was projected; and therefore, ſeeing a ſtronger and more powerfull diverſion preparing then he demanded, if he had affection and will to be preſentlie of the party, it could not be imagined, but that he would preſentlie ſend to the king of Denmarke (as he hath done) from whom he might haue a ſpeedie reſolution of his purpoſes, and what was to be expected from confederatts.

7. LASTLIE, His majeſtie ſaw by your letters, there was, in appearance, a forward willingnes in Bethlem Gabor to be in action; and obſerving with what wiſdome and warines you proceeded, both to preſwade and quicken him, and ſhew him the waie hee ſhould take, and yett to keepe your ſelfe free from anie engagement, his majeſtie was confident, that he would not forſake his owne inclinations and intereſts, vntill he had tried all waies, and that you would ſoe nowriſh his hopes and conſtancie, as that he ſhould not fall off, but remaine readie att leaſt to embrace the firſt occaſion, if not to ſeeke it, wherein you haue worthilie anſwered his majeſties expectation, to his great contentment.

THESE things I haue the rather thus inlarged, that your lordſhip may haue not onlie wherewith to ſatisfie your ſelfe, but others, if there ſhall be cauſe. For although his majeſtie deferred, for the reaſons aforeſaid, to appeare openlie in the buſines, yet he alwaies had a right eſtimation of the vſefulnes and advantage of a diverſion by Bethlem Gabor, and purpoſed to ſhew himſelfe plainlie therein, as ſoone as the occaſions ſhould be fitted to his deſires. And, therefore, when the long intended meeting att the Hagh was now become certaine, and by the concurrence of good affections, a good yſſue like to follow, intimation was given to your lordſhip of this preparation to a league, of his majeſties earneſt affection and deſire to bring Bethlem Gabor in action, and what would be done in theſe parts to facilitate his diverſion. Which, with the reſt conducing thereunto, was repreſented vnto you, to frame arguments to mooue him to take armes, and to ſhew him the way to enter, if he deſired to be aſſiſted, or comprehended in that league. And more, for that tyme, could not be ſaid, becauſe his majeſtie knew not how farre the French king, or that league whereof he is head, might haue entertained his offers.

THE affaires being in this courſe, the Gentleman, mentioned in one of your letters to be ſent from Bethlem Gabor to his majeſtie, having beene with the king of Denmarke, came along with his ambaſſadors to the Hagh, and was there ſtayed by the duke of Buckingham. The treatie proceeded, and was concluded, betweene his majeſtie, the king of Denmarke, and the States, the French ambaſſador profeſſing he had noe commiſſion, though formerlie he had pretended one, and the king of Swedens ambaſſador being dead there not long before. All things were communicated with the French and Venetian reſidents, and this gentleman of Bethlem Gabors, and one particular article inſerted in the treatie to invite Bethlem Gabor to enter into the league. The ſcope and ſubſtance of the whole treatie is, That it ſhalbe a firme and conſtant league, to continue vntill the reeſtabliſhment of Germany. The king of Denmarke to increaſe his armie to 30000 foote and 8000 horſe. His majeſtie to continue his 30000 pounds a moneth, and ſet forth a ſecond fleete. The States to furniſh 5000 *l.* a moneth to that king, and to contribute to his majeſties fleete. Noe ouertures to be received from the ennemy but in writing; and not to be anſwered till they haue beene communicated to the ambaſſadors of all the confederatts at the Hagh. The French king to be invited to enter into the league, or contribute liberallie. The king of Sweden, the electors, princes, and townes of Germany intereſſed, Venice and Savoy, and Bethlem Gabor, to be alſo invited; and the ratifications hereof to be furniſhed reciprocallie by the 20th of March laſt, att what time a further meeting was alſo appointed. And in a * 942636 71346235 71 24 789539771 62361 627 474626662991 94, 24 24 1749732355 8 395947279777 and 99 3339471 69 37 6262966 26. And 942636758 7495 71 2962536299 634 22679169 72 97 127, that if he would 5357 13726744299, the 39977774364 696571 39964236671 69 62361 3234271 794681 62964 3971 4287955344 13 599762.

1626.

WITH this knowledge of the reſolutions and purpoſes of the confederatts, did this meſſenger returne to Bethlem Gabor; and by this you ſee, both in what ſtate the buſines then ſtood, and where and with whom it was from thenceforth to be handled; wherewith I had long long ſince acquainted you, if my ſicknes had not entirely diverted mee from all thoughts of buſines.

SINCE, and latelie, † 130 hath 3346329677 the 39977774364 with ſuch 756 as he hath on foote, and made ſome 9.49994242.994. He aſſures that he will 2297741 the 4362.7.2336299 of the 59 betweene 101 and 154 6962551 43296 2794274. 6877 and hath ſent 23 1629643971 7955344. to 9.474 796 175 70 for that purpoſe: he will 3364.71 66.91 or 62477 175 396 to 5343.21 696.34 4 133 107 and the 696974 of the 5969632974. And 141 intending to fall into 152 with all his forces, having alſo ſent to 101 for 6791 94 66.7567 162964.3971 115 to 94767961 622.41 29634299 127 will cauſe 727.68 or 428627 62964397 199 to make a 726744.2.99 in 140, and in the meane time adviſeth 174 to make

The above is decypher'd as follows:

* Priuate article is explayned, That the reſtitution of the king of Bohemia is eſpecially comprehended, no accord to be without it. *And* privately, from ambaſſadors, intimation was giuen to the agent of Bethlem Gabor, *that if he would* make a diuerſion, *the* confederates would contribute to that charge forty thouſand Rexdollars a moneth.

† The prince of Tranſiluania *hath* acquainted *the* confederats *with ſuch* deſignes *as he hath on foote, and made ſome* propoſitions. *He aſſures that he will* hinder *the* ratification *of the* treaty *betweene* the emperor *and* the grand ſignor vntill Saint Georges tyde; *and hath ſent* 23 thouſand dollers *to* preſent the Turkiſh miniſters, *for that purpoſe. He will* cauſe twoe *or* three Turkiſh armyes *to* march towards Stiria, Vienna, *and the* townes *of the* mountaynes. *And* the king of Poland, *intending to fall into* Sweden *with all his forces, having alſo ſent to* the emperor *for* tenne *or* twelue thouſand Germans, *to* preuent this inuaſion; Bethlem Gabor *will cauſe* fifty or ſixty thouſand Tartars, *to make a* diuerſion *in* Poland, *and in the mean time adviſeth*

1626. 57 6262 205 that he may employ 224 794374.1 323294.6 140, and provide for his owne ſecuritie againſt 144. He intends to ſend to 153 to communicate counſells with him, that all things may proceed by common advice; and propounds, that the 61 4296571 9493.647 152 to 7249.94.7 203 to 66 6999 141, to which he cannot but bee eaſilie mooved for the 5944.71 97 4595 794.3.29 and 3774996 latelie done 22471 in 140, which he much 47447964. And theſe 7267442994 will much facilitate 1306 756, who alſo 7753974 172226 62964. 3971 79967, and 669 62964 3971 29447 vnder 53947756 to draw towards 116 and 120; with which 6499974 he will 29897 with 7964716296439717. 9967, 997 of 29447, 72226 of 53932744 669 of 144, and 66.99 of 152. 226 29447, out of 131 and 137, and 573671 372297 in 128 669 or 624771 3.3594 to 229774 the 296342994. from 140. And he hath ſent to 25.93461 theſe 756 to 22.4. 39972.77964 in 124, and to 62551 6275 to be in 47372974. Hee alſo deſires, that the 48 9495.24771 38 61 may be 93271 36 234, and from thence 53771691 6.24793642. The 5292, 97 77953457 is earneſt to 34292 130 2.9691627 72757. And though vpon theſe propoſitions noe reſolution is yet taken, neverthleſſe all due care and ſpeed wilbe vſed to 43624.7271 39621 629471 942.9374. The meeting att the Hagh, now readie to proceed, will give vs information and light in all theſe things. Thither the king of Denmarke hath ſent his ratification of the treatie, and diſpatched his ambaſſadors to meete there. On his majeſties part, Sir Robert Killigrew is going with his ratification and inſtructions for a further treatie.

IT now remaines, that I giue your lordſhip knowledge, that, as his majeſtie doth well approoue all your proceedings for the ſtirring vpp of Bethlem Gabor; ſoe, if there be further cauſe vpon anie new ouertures of his, his majeſties pleaſure is, that you labour to keepe him conſtant, according to the ſcope of what I haue declared; and that, in all occaſions of his, wherein you may be of vſe to him there for furthering the generall and publicke cauſe, and his particular ends conducing thereunto, you employ your ſelfe for him as effectually as ſhalbe poſſible, ſaving only in that point of ſcandall, if he ſhall ſeeke it, of drawing the Turke to any invaſion in Chriſtendome.

‡AND for the 49392.4259, his majeſtie hath commanded 224 71. 36234 to 4276 to 235, how it is vnderſtood by his majeſtie, and how much hee conceiues it doth concerne 3962, 6275 and the 6.29571 46367 97 178, and

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adviſeth the Turks *to make* peace with the king of Perſia, *that he may employ* his forces againſt Poland, *and provide for his owne ſecuritie againſt* the Coſſacks. *He intends to ſend to* the king of Sweden, *to communicate counſells with him, that all things may proceed by common advice, and propounds, that the* allyes ſhould procure Sweden *to* diſpoſe the Muſcovites *to* warr upon the king of Poland; *to which he cannot but be eaſily mooved for the* loſſe of Smolenſco, *and* affront *lately donne his ambaſſadors in* Poland, *which he much* reſents. *And theſe* diuerſions *will much facilitate* the prince of Tranſiluanias deſignes, *who alſo* demands eight thouſand foote, *and* twoe thouſand horſe, *vnder* Mansfeld, *to draw towards* Bohemia *and* Sileſia. *With which* troopes *he will* ioyne *with* fower thouſand foote, one *of* horſe, eight *of* Lanciers, two of — *and* twoe *of* light horſe, *out of* Moldauia *and* Wallachia; *and* leaue behind, *in* Tranſiluania, twoe *or* three camps, *to* hinder *the* inuaſions *from* Poland. *And he hath ſent to* impart *theſe* deſſignes *to* his confidents *in* Hungary, *and to* will them *to be in* readineſs. *He alſo deſires, that the* money procured by the allies *may be* paid at Venice, *and from thence* made to Wiſenburgh. *The* king of Denmarke *is earneſt to* bring the prince of Tranſiluania into the field. *And though, upon theſe propoſitions, noe reſolution is yet taken, nevertheleſſe all due care and ſpeed wilbe vſed to* ſatisfy both thoſe princes.

‡ Spaniſh treaty *his majeſtie hath commanded* his ambaſſador at Venice, *to* ſhew the ſtate of Venice *how it is vnderſtood by his majeſtie, and how much he conceives it doth concerne* both them *and the* whole ſtate of Chriſtendome,

and to preſſe them to furniſh their 353344.3794 both with ſufficient 366294268 and 3496974 to 999.947 the ſame. And for himſelfe, his majeſties pleaſure is, that by all fitt and practicable waies yow labour as yow haue begunne to 77464981 623619 49273.6, and ſtirre vpp the 474 61 97.71, if there be 3957974 in 3981 97 6275, to haue a true ſence of the 3955991 29674746 therein; and accordingly to 298971 6.2621 896, and by a good 69299, and 39447499977793.719.493777 in your 999942 62.99, and ſtriue by all meanes poſſible 3779471 261 23621 635791 6991 77797 49967, 691. 78629262.421 355 299.741 97.1 627 14.63.37447 aymed att. Theſe being times of want, and your lordſhip not fixing vpon any certaine ſumme, I received noe order to giue yow warrant for disburſing of monies; though I conceiue that, if the cauſe require it, and the ſumme be not great, it wilbee accounted well emploied for ſuch a ſervice, and reimburſed to yow with thankes.

THE queſtion, touching your revocation or continuance, hath beene a buſines of ſome trouble. The marchants haue beene earneſt ſuitors for your ſtay; and by all waies poſſible, by petitions and informations to the king, to the counſell, and laſtlie to the parlament, haue oppoſed the ſending of Sir Thomas Phillipps. How his majeſtie hath beene pleaſed to declare himſelfe concerning your perſon, yow haue ſeene in the former part of my letter; but holding the nomination of ambaſſadors to be a marke of his prerogatiue, and meerlie att his pleaſure and choice, and having given his royall promiſe to Sir Thomas Phillipps to ſucceed yow, and finding nothing objected that ſhould mooue him to alter his choice, his majeſtie hath given him both his commiſſion, and letter of credence; but when he takes his journie, I know not.

THIS being growne to ſoe great length, I will referre your lordſhip to my next, by the next ordinarie, for the occurrences here; and will end with this aſſurance to yow, that I am

Whitehall, 20. Aprill, 1626.

Your Lordſhips aſſured friend to ſerue yow

E. CONWAY.

A Duplicate of the above Letter, was ſent to Sir THOMAS ROE, *dated* May 4; *to which was added the following Poſtſcript.*

YOUR lordſhips, of the 11th of February, came to my hands even when the originall of this duplicate was ready, to be diſpatched vnto yow. I haue repreſented the ſame vnto his majeſtie, who purpoſeth to purſue the treaty with Bethlem Gabor, jointly with his confederatts in the courſe he is in, and ſhalbe gladd to heare that the French king would doe any thing apart. The paſſages of this letter giue your lordſhip full information in all things, according to which yow may be pleaſed to guide your ſelfe both in this and the other buſines, to advance his majeſties ſeruice, with your accuſtomed wiſedome and conſtancie; and reſt aſſured, that the proſecution of the ſame in thoſe waies, which occaſion and neceſſitie may councell yow to follow, will find gracious acceptation and approbation from his majeſtie. The affaires here are ſomewhat embroyled; we hope notwithſtanding a good yſſue. Verie much buſines, and a little indiſpoſition of health, which too frequently oppreſſes my weake and aged bodie, giue mee not time or meanes to be ſoe particular with yow, in many things, as I would: I hope ſhortly to giue yow a larger account, and ſhew you a better face of buſines, then now I can. Your

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Chriſtendome, *and to preſſe them to furniſh their* ambaſſador, *both with ſufficient* authority, *and* crownes, to oppoſe *the ſame. And for himſelfe, his majeſties pleaſure is, that by all fitt and practicable waies yow labour as yow haue begunne to* deſtroy that proteſt, *and ſtirre vpp the* reſt of the ambaſſadors, *if there be* coldneſs *in* any of them, *to haue a true ſence of the* common intereſt *therein; and accordingly to* ioyne with yow, *and by a good* vnion *and* correſpondence, proceed *in your* oppoſition; *and ſtriue by all meanes poſſible*, before it hath taken too deepe roote to extinguiſh all hopes of the ſucceſſe *aymed att.*

1626. deſigned ſucceſſor is dead; what the reſolutions may be, or the purſutes of the marchants, I yett know not; but ſhall, for my part, be ready to doe all things which I may poſſibly conceiue to be for your honors ſervice and ſatisfaction. Your privie ſeale, for payment of your penſion out of the court of wards, his majeſtie hath ſigned.

From Mr. Wilkinson.

My very good Lord,

I MUST entreat your lordſhips pardon, for my ſilence the two laſt weekes; which, by reaſon of my abſence from Venice, theſe Eaſter-holydayes, I could not poſſibly auoyde: now I am returned againe to Venice, from my planetary courſe, which I make once a quarter, I will not fayle to write vnto your lordſhip, as often as occaſion ſhall preſent itſelfe.

Those two biſhops, which the pope did long ſince purpoſe to ſend for Ireland, remayne yet in Rome; and his holineſſe hath newely created a third, who, as wee are informed here, is an Iriſh gentleman, of great quality, who is likewiſe deſigned to goe along with the other two: they do earneſtly ſollicit their departure from Rome, and very ſhortly expect to beginne their journy; at this preſent onely attending when the pope will be pleaſed to diſmiſſe them.

There hath lately beene a great diſſention betweene the gouernor of Milan, and Torquato Conti, generall of the eccleſiaſticall forces: the vnreaſonable deſyre of the Spanyards, who would have the pops ſouldiers commanded by one Serbellone, a captaine of theirs, and not by any one of the pops chuſing, hath beene the cauſe of their diſagreement. The pope doth ſtrongly oppoſe this requeſt of the Spanyards, and hath ſent ſpeciall order vnto his generall, to looke carefully vnto his charge, and not to let any Spanyards whatſoeuer diſpoſſeſſe him of the office he hath placed him in. The Spanyards holding the peace of Italy concluded, would, by this meanes, if the pope would condeſend to their requeſt, conduct the pops forces out of Italy into Germany, where their aſſiſtance would be more aduantagious to their preſent affaires, then it would be here. This policy of theirs the pope doth very well perceaue, which makes him exceeding wary, and ſuſpitious of all their proceedings.

Cardinall Barbarini, ſince his arriuall into Spayne, remayneth very much diſpleaſed, by reaſon of diuers affronts which haue beene offered vnto him by the Spanyards: that which doth moſt trouble him, is, That he being ſent into Spayne, to treat the peace of Italy, that the peace ſhould be publiſhed there, before he could be admitted to ſpeake or negotiat with that king; and ſo he ſhould be depriued of that honor which was due vnto him, the pope hauing made him a chiefe inſtrument in that buſineſſe. At this preſent, the cardinal remayneth very ſicke in Spayne, and retyred, into a Monaſtary, with eight of his ſeruants to attend on him; the reſt of his followers being dead in Spayne, which ammount vnto the number of 80.

Your lordſhips letters of the 25th of February, are ſafely arriued, which I haue ſent vnto my lord ambaſſador to Turin, to know what may be done in your lordſhips buſineſſe. I haue nothing elſe to trouble your lordſhip with at this preſent, but here humbly craue leaue to kiſſe your lordſhips hands, and euer reſt

Venice, 25th Aprill,
ſtilo novo. 1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt faithfull ſeruant,

Jo. Wilkinson.

From Sir Francis Nethersale.

My Lord,

I CANNOT expreſſe the contentment I receyued theſe laſt dayes, by your lordſhips to me of the $\frac{15}{25}$ of January, written with your owne hand, after the copy of others of the 31 December, which I haue receyued no otherways, finding by both of them, that it is my owne faulte I haue not had the happines to receyue many more from you, in the long time ſince my returne out of the Palatinate: and that, notwithſtanding that faulte, your lordſhip is yet willing to renew our correſpondence, wherein I haue ſo much aduantage, that the greateſt cauſe of my giuing it ouer, was ſhame of being able to make you no worthy returne, although the vncertainty of my abode, whereof your lordſhip taketh notice, hath beene another cauſe thereof; hauing, in this ſpace, made very many vnprofitable journeyes: but I am

now in hope I am fixed here for a great while; and therefore, since you giue me 1626.
leaue, ſhall hereafter take the boldnes to trouble your lordſhip with ſo much of the affayres of theſe parts as ſhall come to my knowledge; and, whatſoeuer it may pleaſe you to conueigh to the queene, my miſtreſs, by me, ſhall be deliuered ouer to her majeſty in the beſt manner I can doe it, as I haue done your letters, to her, of the 18 December, and $\frac{1}{11}$ January; which, as my owne, had followed Sir Dudley Carleton into England, from thence into France, and ſo came backe hither, which is the cauſe you haue had no ſpeedyer accompt of them.

AND now, at this time, to lay onely a foundation for my future aduertiſements of the affayres of Germany, the preſent ſtate of them is briefely this: The kinge of Denmarke, about ſixe or eight weekes ſince, ſent the duke of Weymar with a ſmall troope of horſe and foote, into the biſhopricke of Vſenburg, to draw that into contribution; which, he effected happily, and returned ſafely. At the ſame time, count Mansfelt marched vp on the further ſide of the Elne; the colonel Fulkes, ſent from the king of Denmarke, marching ouer againſt him, on the other ſide, with boates drawne vp the riuer for the joyning of their forces, if occaſion had beene offered by the enemy, but they had none. By this meanes, the count Mansfelt hath fiered on the towne of Hauelberg, ſituate where the Hauel falleth into the Elne, and of diuers paſſages on that riuer, together with the towne of Brandeburg; whereby his way is now open into Sileſia, if Bethlem Gabor would come on to joyne with him; and if not, he is in a good way to attempt the taking of ſome paſſages on the Elne, in the principality of Anhalt, and ſo to fall into the elector of Saxony his countrey, and make that the ſeate of the warre; as the elector of Brandeburgs is like to be otherwiſe, for a reward of his neutrality. The count Mansfelt is much re-enforced ſince this expedition, vpon theſe hopes, being now reported to be 18000 good men.

THE king of Denmarke remayneth ſtill in the land of Brunſwicke, where the young duke Chriſtian is alſo now left gouernor thereof, his elder brother being retired into the land of Holſtein. They haue betweene them aboue 10000 horſe, and about 30000 foote, an army able to do great matters, and the king willing and reſolued to attempt them, notwithſtanding all the mighty armyes of the emperor, of which, I am ſure, you heare enough: but the parliament in England hath not yet enabled the king to comply with his promiſe of 30000 pound a moneth, whereon the reſt of the confederation dependeth. And, for other intereſts, the king of France, who hath giuen much hope of a greate ayde, though he would not enter into the league, is now come off with 50000 crownes onely for the preſent, and good wordes for the future. So that we, who haue moſt intereſt in the holding of that army on foote, are not altogether out of feare, that the king of Denmarke may in fine be conſtrayned to accept of conditions for himſelfe, and the circle of the lower Saxony; although he haue of late ſent away certayne commiſſioners who were long together to that purpoſe in the toure of Brunſwicke. But our hope hath yet life in it.

THE eſtate of theſe countreyes I reſerue for my next, thinking it no diſcretion to venture too much at once, till I haue tryed the ſafety of the way for my letters, which I now ſend to Sir Iſaake Wake; but if you ſhall direct me otherways, will obey you in that, and in all things els, as

Hagh, 3d of May,
new ſtile, 1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble and affectionate ſeruant,

FRA. NETHERSALE.

I SEND your lordſhip an anſwere from her majeſty, and craue leaue here to kiſſe the handes of your lady; as my wife doth your lordſhips and hers, with dew acknowledgement of your fauour in remembring her ſo kindely.

From Mr. WILKINSON.

My very good Lord,

THE affaires of Italy, France, and Spayne, remayne ſtill vnſettled, and out of joynt; and the late treatyes of peace in theſe parts hath found ſo cold acceptance, that, in the eye of the world, a concluſion of peace is as farre of as at the firſt. Thoſe articles ſent out of France, into Spayne, concerning the ſurrender of the Valtelina, and peace of Italy, are not agreed vnto by the Venetians; who in no wiſe

1626. will yeald to the demoliſhing of thoſe forts, which they haue already built, to command the paſſages through that vally into Germany. The pope likewiſe, whom the Spanyards hath employed as an inſtrument, to diſpoſe both France and Italy to a peace with them, is now become their vtter enemy, by reaſon of diuers affronts, which they haue lately offered him; which he cannot put vp without the prejudice of his honor and reputation: and whereas he was before a procurer of their good, and advantage, he doth now ſtudy by what meanes his reuenge on them might be their ruine. He hath already expreſt an ill talent towards the Spanyards, by honoring ſo much monſieur Bagni and his brother, in his court; and by promiſing ſhortly to create them cardinalls, who are ſuch profeſſed enemyes to the crowne of Spayne. Vntill he do heare further what will become of his nephew in Spayne, he will not breake forth into open rage: the letters of the popes phiſition from thence giue little hope of his recouery; and queſtionleſſe, if he ſhould lay his bones in thoſe parts, the partiall loue of the pope towards his nephew would ſpurre him forward to reuenge the loſſe of his life, and of his owne reputation.

THE pope now falling of from Spayne, doth beginne to inſinuate himſelfe into the fauor of the Venetians, as fit inſtruments to execute his fury vppon the Spanyards; but theſe ſignori well knowing what antipithy there is betwixt the ſenat of Rome and Venice, do keepe themſelfes of at a fit diſtance, and do fauor the pope onely in ſuch things, as do concurre with their owne profitt.

THE Venetian ambaſſadors, vppon the 4. of this month, did beginne their journey for England, being accompanied with ſix young gentlemen of Venice thither.

I DO expect dayly newſe from Turin, of my lord ambaſſadors returne hither, which I hope will be very ſhortly: in the mene tyme, I committ your lordſhip to the protection of the higheſt, and euer reſt

Venice, May 5.
ſtilo nuo, 1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

To Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

TENN dayes paſt, there came an extraordinary diſpatch from the gouernour of Catara, to the Venice ambaſſador here reſident; acquainting him with the landing of a Spaniſh gentleman at Raguſa, in a galliot of Naples, earneſtly recommended from the vice-king to the gouernors of that citty. Hee ſtayed to expect ſome ceremony, and to bee publiquely receiued; but that failing, hee was carried in a cloſe chayre, to the monaſtery *de i frati minori,* and kept himſelfe priuat; only ſending another letter, pretended to bee written by a great vizier to thoſe magiſtrates, who preſently provided him two Turks, as was reported, to conduct him to Conſtantinople. Hee diſpatched a poſt to Belgrade, to a correſpondent there; and this was the ſubſtance of the aduice.

THE Venice ambaſſador inſtantly gaue notice to all the reſidents, who reſolued, that he was imployed to continue the treaty of peace; and that the king of Spaine would not ſecond the firſt motion, without that power of mony which might effect his ends, whether to gayne tyme, or really to conclude that, which hee could breake at his pleaſure. Hereupon they reſolued to make all oppoſition, hauing ſuch order from their princes, and rather to hinder his admittance, then to diſpute with him here, where hee would out-promiſe any man, and ſo preuaile; and to this end, it was concluded to ſpend ſome reaſonable ſumme. I, that had no direction, could not yet breake the union, eſpecially beeing the inſtrument, whom they had choſen to negotiate for them; and that this treaty ſeemed more directly againſt his majeſtie, becauſe the count di Oliuares lately anſwered a publique miniſter, that his maſter neuer regarded the ouertures made from hence, beeing, as hee ſaid, capriccios of the vice-re of Naples: but that, now hee was aſſaulted in his owne houſe, hee did not know how farre that might alter him. Beſides, a peace with this port will directly ruyne this trade; becauſe the Spaniſh gallies wilbee all free, to keepe the ſtreights of Gibralterra, and merchants ſhipps will with great difficulty eſcape them: our care therein differing from that of France, and Venice, who trade within the Streights.

THESE conſiderations, with the firſt command from his late majeſtie in the firſt motion, made mee enter into the liſts. I had lately receiued a letter, printed in Spaine, *cum licentia*, and ſpread into all parts, from the grand ſignor to that king; offering peace, and refuſing to aſſiſt his ſecret enemyes, mentioning a large preſent: the whole falſe and ridiculous. This I tranſlated, and gaue copies to the great miniſters, commenting thereupon, as was requiſite: whereat they tooke ſo great diſdeyne, that they reſolued to giue no admittance to any Spaniard, nor to hearken to any treaty. I firſt dealt with the Mufti, and the heads of the lawe; who encouraged mee to goe to the Chimacan, and to acquaint him with the arriuall of this new gentleman, and to aske a command to meete him on the way, to take his feyned letters, and to conduct him ſafely out of this dominion. This office was performed by the French ambaſſador, and myſelfe, ſeuerally: wee inſiſted for the not receiuing him, principally vpon theſe reaſons; that, perhapps, the Spaniards did deſire no more then *fumo*, to ſpread a report, that their ambaſſador was admitted at Conſtantinople, which might juſtly giue ſcandall and ſuſpition, that there was ſome enclynation to accept that of which they were content to treate: that it was very vnreaſonable, at this tyme, to leaue old frends for old enemyes; and that the league made betweene the emperour, Spaine, the pope, and Poland, was alike dangerous to this ſtate, as to ours; and that wee did beleeue, in this enterpriſe, nothing was aymed at, but to worke ſome diſunion among the princes colleagued, by feares, which by no other practice could yet bee brought to paſs: and laſtly, that it would ruyne our trade, vpon which the frendſhipp depended.

THIS command wee haue, with reaſons and guifts obteyned; and another to Raguſa, to admoniſh that republique, not to intermeddle hereafter, nor to aſſiſt in the paſſage of any miniſter of the king of Spaine; and ſo wee hope that proiect is, for a tyme, if not for euer, diſſolued. To-daye wee diſpatch them by fower horſemen, with inſtructions to watch all wayes, and ſafely to conduct this gentleman out of theſe dominions. The copy of the commands I will ſend his majeſtie, by the next ordinary; that if the Spaniards make any vſe of the rumour of this their counterfaict treaty, there may bee oppoſed the truth of the enterteynment; for euen in this caſe, publique fame is not to bee neglected: and I hope his majeſtie will take in good part what I haue done, without order, in the zeale of his ſeruice.

AN open rupture, betweene this empire and Poland is very like to ſucceede the late inuaſions of the Tartar Han; whoſe brother, Gehan Gheray, refuſing to accompany the action, as contrary to the peace and his oath, ſent the generall Coneſpolski the copy of the order from this port, which now is diſauowed here; and they hearken after any ouerture or meanes to make vpp the breach, and to procure a new reconciliation: but the ouerthrow giuen to the Tartars hath encouraged the Poles to declare their reuenge, and to auow the attempts of the Coſſacks; who (as is reported) are ready, with 700 frigatts, to fall vpon ſome part neare this citty; munition beeing allowed them from the king, and a Poliſh capteyne to euery boate. They threaten to fight with the grand ſignors armada, and haue made a vowe, to inueſt and carry away the admirall gally. All the villages on the Boſpherous, to the gates of Conſtantinople tremble, and the citty is not without feare; ſoftened by certeyne prophecyes and aſtrologians, who foretell a great blow from a Northerne people. Twenty gallyes keep the mouth of the channell: the capten baſſa, with about 40 more, will depart within tenne dayes, almoſt already conquered by his owne, and the common feares.

FROM Babilon it is certeynly aduiſed, that the king of Perſia hath beſeeged the viziers camp, that hee is lodged vpon his trenches, and hath cut off all acceſs of prouiſion; ſoe that now the care is greater to ſaue that army, then to recouer the citty: yet theſe miniſters abate little of their pride, but are more ready to doe a wrong, or any inſolence, then euer; inſenſible of their owne eſtate, or diſſembling it a peruerſe way.

THESE aduices beeing directed to his majeſties ſeruice, I am confident your lordſhip will preſent them; though I deſpaire vtterly of any anſwere: and ſo I humbly take my leaue.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{6}{16}$.
May, 1626.

1626.

To Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

BY my letters of the 11th of February, I acquainted your lordſhip with a priuat diſpatch of the French ambaſſador to the prince of Tranſiluania, to ſignify, that hee had receiued full commiſſion to conclude with him, in the name of his maſter, vpon the propoſitions ſent hither in Aprill laſt, to take armes in the common cauſe of Germany, with reference to his majeſtie, if hee pleaſed to enter for his proportion, of which it was expected I had ſome order.

THE meſſenger is retorned, and hath brought with him a gentleman of the princes court; to what purpoſe I cannot penetrate, not beleeuing the French will conclude without mee; but rather to keepe the ſtart and aduantage in his owne power.

* 6. May. THIS *day, vpon the occaſion of the expedition of the commands for Raguſa, wee mett; and hee told mee, that the ſubſtance of his negociation to Gabor was, to giue anſwere to the fower demands: the firſt, of 40 thowſand dollars the moneth, that the French king had accepted it for his 4th part; and giuen him authority, in his name, to bind himſelfe for the due performance: to the ſecond, that the prince required to bee comprehended in the occaſion of peace, and to oblige himſelfe to make none without generall conſent; it was alſo agreed vnto, prouided that his majeſtie and the States of Venice and Holland, did conforme. The other two were ſuperfluous, or implyed in the former; ſo that in effect, all was accorded.

To which, the prince had now replyed, that if, ſome years paſt, he had hazarded his owne eſtats, and conſumed his treaſures for loue to his frends, and lately, at the inſtance of the Hollanders and the count of Torne, anewe taken armes, and expected ſome ſupplyes, whereof hee failed; it could not bee doubted, that hee receiued with great content this declaration, and that hee was much more ready to embrace the ſeruice and protection of twoe ſo mighty kings; proteſting, in the name of a Chriſtian, that hee had no other intereſt, nor deſſigne, but the liberty of Germany: for which hee would imploy all his forces; and if the ouertures by him made to the duke of Angoleſme, and monſieur de Bethunes, had bene tymely hearkened vnto, the eſtate of that cuntry had, at this day, reſted in better termes. Now it muſt be conſidered, that, hauing lately made a peace, hee muſt giue ſatisfaction to his nobility, both of Hungary and Tranſiluania; and that therefore it was requiſite to bee well grounded, to bee able to pay them, and not to leaue the burthen wholly vpon them, as formerly he had done. To which end hee had ſent this gentleman thither, with full inſtructions to attend a reſolution, and to know whether I, and the Dutch ambaſſador, had yet receiued power to conclude in thoſe two articles, and to furniſh our proportion; which if wee had not, yet the prince did offer himſelfe, receauing only 100 thowſand dollers inpreſt, which is two moneths and a halfes pay of the whole, only from the French, to bynd himſelfe within 10 dayes after, to riſe and march directly to Vienna, and to haue patience, and hazard the anſwere of his majeſtie, which he hoped to receiue from Holland, whither he had diſpatched capteyne Quad, lately retorned from thence, to the king of Bohemia, and the States, with ſignification of the readines of his moſt Chriſtian majeſtie to excite them to awake their frends, and to looſe no more ſo faire opportunityes. And that hee had ſhewed this anſwere to the count of Swartzenburgh, who conducted the princeſſe as ambaſſador from the elector of Brandeburgh, and by him ſent the copy of the French inſtructions; from whom hee was aſſured of correſpondence, and ayds. Laſtly, if there were no preſent meanes of mony, ſo hee might bee any way aſſured in tyme to receiue ſatisfaction, hauing intelligence with the count of Mansfelt, whom hee expected in Sileſia, and with many principall lords of that prouince; and beeing aduiſed from the king of Denmark, that Mansfelts army ſhould receiue competent ſuccours from him, if he ſawe the occaſion proſecuted, that hee would ſhow himſelfe ſo feruent a louer of the publicque good, that hee would vnite with him all his forces; but reſtreyned this promiſe, that thereupon their majeſties ſhould not ſo ground themſelues, as to neglect the performance of the monyes, in which he truſted their kingly words.

THAT the 100 thowſand dollers, now demanded, would ſerue for three muſters, which ſhould be diſcounted vpon the 40 thowſand monethly. The whole amounting

ing to 480 thowſand in the yeare ; to ſhow that he did not engage himſelfe only for mony, hee was content to abate 80 thowſand, to thoſe princes that did pay him, by aduancing 3 or 4 dayes on euery muſter, hee would make but 10 in the yeare, for their aduantage.

I THINK there ſhallbe no queſtion of his performance ; firſt, becauſe hee hath, in company of this gentleman, ſent the command procured by vs in Auguſt laſt, to the baſſa of Buda, to furniſh him vpon all occaſions with neceſſaries of warre, and to bee in readineſs vpon the frontire ; not purpoſing to vſe any Turk in the action, but only to haue the countenance of the grand ſignor for the defence of his owne cuntry, threatned by the king of Poland, if hee take armes againſt the emperor. To procure this fauour of the baſſa, and to buy him from the Imperialls, hee accompanied this meſſage with a large preſent. Beſides hee is vncerteyne of the peace on the part of the Auſtrians, when they ſhall haue meanes to oppreſs him ; hauing receiued from his ambaſſador at Vienna aduice, that the emperour told him hee was not bound to maynteyne it, becauſe the prince had entered into new practices againſt him at this port. Laſtly, I preſume it is out of all doubt, that the diuerſion made on this ſide wilbee of more conſequence then any other yet in action, and better cheape by a great proportion ; for if his majeſtie pay 50 thowſand pounds a moneth, to the two armyes of Denmark and Mansfelt, what is 2 thowſand pound a moneth to raiſe a powerfull and ſpiritfull prince with an army of 25 thowſand ſwords vpon the back of the enemy ?

THE prince demandeth the payment in this citty, which will bee eaſily furniſhed by the Turky company, who haue no commodityes to retorne, and the exchange of mony neuer ſo lowe ; if his majeſtie will aſſigne them currant acceptation of their bills.

IT is to be conſidered, that this diuerſion of Gabor doth not ſo directly ſerue the affaires of Italy, as thoſe of Germany ; therefore, if the French king ſo willingly embrace it, it much more concerneth his majeſtie, whoſe intereſts haue more reſpect vpon Germany then Italy.

I SUBMITT theſe propoſitions to the wiſedome of his majeſtie : if hee hath taken any other order in France, or Holland : to conclude, I ſhalbee moſt gladd to haue bene the remote inſtrument of his ſeruice. If hee ſhall pleaſe to giue mee order and creditt, I am ready to obey and fulfill his roiall inſtructions.

THIS meſſenger retorned, doth report, that the king of Spaine ſent a titulado in quality of an ambaſſador, to congratulate the princes marriage, and to preſent two jewells vallued at 25000 ducats ; who arriued at Caſſouia, and falling ſick, as is beleeued by commiſſion, to ſeeme to doe that honor to Gabor, and yet not to doe it, diſpatched 3 gentlemen of his trayne, with his excuſe, and the jewells, which were deliuered, and accepted ; and he retorned without further complement.

8. May, 1626.

To the Duke of BUCKINGHAM.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

WHAT I haue done, and what hath fallen to my knowledge for his majeſties ſervice, I haue acquainted my lord Conway, and bene a ſuitor to his lordſhip to preſent your grace a copy of 3 papers ſent in cyphar : I preſume they wilbee acceptable to his majeſtie, if your grace vouchſafe the patronage of your humble ſeruant.

MY agents from Greece are retorned with no great fruit of their labours, other then diſcoueryes of ſome marbles vnder ground, which will require tyme and priuacy to take vpp, to avoyd the envy of theſe people, who ſuſpect treaſure in euery place where Chriſtians breake the earth. I haue omitted no ſearch nor expence to giue your grace ſome teſtimony of my deſire to obey your firſt command, wherein I would not bee judged by effects, though I doubt not alſo by them to bee in part iuſtified.

Mr. Petty, in the iſlands, hath gotten many marbles : hee takes all ; what they will proue, is beyond my judgment. I haue ſome, but I deſire not to lade your grace with vngracefull ſtones : they ſhall haue ſome bewty with antiquity which I will preſent ; and if there come other, they muſt paſſe in a throng, for number, not for weight, though they bee very heuy.

1626. I HAUE a litle marble, a halfe woman, in releuo, excellent workmanſhipp, and a ſtone of rare whitneſs and hardneſs, recouered from Troy, though, I think, in thoſe days, no ſuch maſters, but the hand of ſome later Roman. It will ſerue for a chimney, though it bee no ſtatue. A head of Germanicus from Angury, whence I expect daily a whole peece, brought vpon a litter, by fower mules. From Athens I haue no retorne; but looke this moneth to know the ſucceſs. In an iſland called Auguſto, neare Paris, in the Arches, I haue heard of two great marbles, and haue taken a command to fetch them, by the biſhopp of Naxia. Another of Scyra hath promiſed mee a whole cupid, taken upp in Delos, of white alabaſter. From Tiria I expect a retorne of another factor. From Pergamo, by the conſull of Smirna. From Morea, by the merchants of Patraſs. From Aleppo and Alexandria, by the induſtry of Mr. Kirkham. If all theſe ſhould produce nothing, I may bee aſhamed, but not accuſed of negligence.

THOSE on Port *Aurea* are like to ſtand, till they fall with tyme: I haue vſed all meanes, and once bought them, and depoſed, 3 moneths, 500 dollers. Without authority, the danger and impoſſibility were alike; therefore I dealt with the great treaſurer, who in theſe tymes is greedy of any mony, and hee had conſented to deliuer them into a boat without any hazard of my part. The laſt weeke hee rode himſelf to ſee them, and carried the ſurueigher of the citty walls with him; but the Caſtellano and the people beganne to mutine, and fell vpon a ſtrange conceit; inſomuch that hee was forced to retyre, and preſently ſent for my enterpreter, demanding if I had any old booke of propheſy: inferring, that thoſe ſtatues were enchanted, and that wee knew, when they ſhould bee taken downe, ſome great alteration ſhould befall this citty. Hee ſpake of a vault vnder ground, that I vnderſtand not; which, concurring with the rumour of the Coſſacks, filled them with ſuperſtition, and ſuſpition of mee; in concluſion, hee ſent to mee, to think, nor mention no more that place, which might coſt his life, and bring mee into trouble; ſo that I deſpair to effect therein your graces ſeruice: and it is true, though I could not gett the ſtones, yet I allmoſt raiſed an inſurrection in that part of the citty. What I can doe, your grace will accept, in whoſe fauour I repoſe, and whoſe ſeruant I will liue and dye.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{8}{18}$.
May, 1626.

Your Graces moſt humbly to obey you.

Extracts of two Letters to Sir ISAAC WAKE. *Dated* Conſtantinople, May 8. *and* 21.

The reſt of the Contents being compriſed in other Letters, are here omitted.

—— I HAUE a priuate ſuite to your lordſhip, which I think not to be irregular, beeing deſſigned for a publique good. Much of our trade depends upon Scio and Smirna. In the firſt, there liues an old Roman biſhop decrepid, and this yeare vnable to performe the offices of his function. The principalls of the iſland haue vſed greate meanes to mee, to procure the coadjutorſhipp and reuerſion for the archbiſhopp of Smirna, Fra. Pietro de Marchi, borne in the iſland. The meanes propounded is, any recommendation to the pope from the cardinall of Sauoy, Bandini, or any other of the congregation *de propaganda fide*. Your lordſhip knowes, that I haue no correſpondence in Rome, and any direct meanes from mee would bee ſuſpitious: but I haue preſumed to hope, your lordſhip may, by Sauoy, preuaile for a ſimple recommendation, which will ſurely effect it; there wants nothing but a frend to name him, beeing well knowne, and eſteemed by the pope, and all the college: hee hath bene twice employed hither *viſitatore apoſtolico*, and giuen, both at Rome and here, good ſatisfaction: a man modeſt, and louing to our nation. In recompence of his former ſeruice, the congregation forced vpon him the archbiſhopprick of Smirna, where hee is receiued without a church, for the one chappell belongs to the Venetians, and they will not yield vp *jus patronatus*. The bailo will write for him in that reſpect; hee hath no oppoſite, and one word will preuaile for him. The aduantage to mee and my nation is reputation; all theſe biſhoppricks are giuen at the ſimple requeſt of the French and Venice ambaſſadors, ſo that all they and their flocks doe abſolutely depend vpon them, ſome tyme to our great diſaduantage. In Scio are more Franks, that is the diſtinction, then in all the Arches, and his authority in that iſland will much auaile mee in

many

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many publique affaires, and bee of great vſe and proffitt to our merchants. Your lordſhip may ſo farr repoſe truſt in mee, that I would not lightly enter into this buſineſs. If his highneſs of Sauoy will write 3 lynes to his ſonne, wee are ſure it will take place. If this bee any inconuenience to your lordſhip, I ask not the fauour; but beeing a ſmall matter, and the perſon recommended acceptable, if your lordſhip will doe mee this grace, I will correſpond in any ſeruice yow ſhall command mee. Howſoeuer, I deſire your opinion and anſwere, which ſhall ſatisfy mee. And ſo I commend your lordſhip to the bleſſed keeping of our gracious God.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate ſeruant.

Extract of another, to the ſame. Conſtantinople, $\frac{21}{31}$. May, 1626.

—THE ſuit I haue commended to your lordſhip, is ſo eaſy, beeing only a letter, that I will hope, though I ſhall depart in the end of Auguſt, yett, that I may leaue ſome hope behind mee of beeing able to make vs frends here for the future. Hee hath bene twice, not only *viſitatore* but *legato apoſtolico*. His name will aduance him, if hee had any great frend, as fewe modeſt men haue: beſides the aduantage to our nation to haue a party in the catholique flocke, not for a faction, but a correſpondence; hee will and doth aſſiſt mee for marbles for the duke, hauing bene biſhopp long of St. Errinna in the Arches, and in all thoſe iſlands of great authority.———

From Sir FRANCIS NETHERSOLE.

My Lord,

IN my laſt to your lordſhip of this day fourthnight, with which I ſent yow one from his majeſty, I let yow know in what eſtate the affayres of Germany then were, which I am ſory I muſt now ſend you word, is, ſince that, much impayred. The count Mansfelt hauing ſeized on the chiefe paſſages vpon the Hauel, aduanced to Deſſaw in the principality of Anhalt, where there is a bridge vpon the Elue, defended with a fort, whereof he had a great deſire to make himſelfe maſter; and had gayned ſome aduantages towardes it, when he was fayne to quit them to go to the ſucours of colonel Fulkes, who hauing his quarter at Wolmerſtat on the other ſide of the Elue, was preſſed by Wallenſtein and his whole army, for which finding himſelfe to weake, he ſent for Mansfelt to come to helpe him, but being not able to ſtay his comming, made his retreate to Tongermindi, ere Mansfelt was halfe way. Hereupon Mansfelt reſolued to returne to his enterpriſe on the bridge at Deſſaw; but lingred two dayes to refreſh his men. When he came thither, he found thoſe aduantages he had formerly gotten, now in the poſſeſſion of the enemy, yet with the loſſe of ſome men he regayned them, and was in good hope of effecting his deſſein, when Wallenſtein began to paſſe ouer his men, partly by the bridge, and partly by boates, in ſuch numbers that he ſoone grew too ſtrong for Mansfelt. He ſeeing that, and being loath to retire, ſent now to Fulkes for ayde, but ſpecifyed not in what proportion, which Fulkes ſent him backe worde he muſt do, before he could ſend him any, and while this was doing Mansfelt percyuing the enemy to drawe to get behind him, was forced to thinke of making a retreate, which he did a good way in good order; but at laſt his horſe, whereof he had 3000, being charged home by the enemy, ran all away; yet he ſtayed with the foote, and with them ſuſtayned two aſſaults, but they being then put into route, he eſcaped to Zerbſt, whither and to Brandeburg, within two dayes after, gathered to him about 2500 of his foote, but without armes: 1500 were loſt, and many officers, and 2 ſmall pieces of canon. On the other ſide, about the ſame time, the duke Chriſtian of Brunſwicke marched with 3000 horſe and 1000 muskateers, into the land of Heſſe, where he and the boores of the Lantgraue Maurice, haue cutt in pieces the regiment of the duke of Holſtein, and ſome other of Tillyes folke quartered there. That landgraue is now growne deſperate; his couſin the lantgraue of Dermſtat, of whoſe hauing gotten the county of Sharpurg from him by a ſentence of the emperor you muſt needes haue heard long ſince, hauing now lately obtayned another ſentence, by which the Lantgraue Shaurjle is condemned in more ſumes of gold, for the rentes of Sharpurgh, Dommages, &c. then he is able

1626. to pay. This hath made him reſolue to try if he can beate the enemy out of his country, which hath eaten it now theſe three or foure yeares.

CERTEYNE troopes of horſe and foote, to the number of 6000, or more, ſtayed in the land of Siege, and thereabouts are lately paſſed ouer the Rhine, a little below thence, to go to Tilly; and Spinola hath alſo ſent two regiments to him.

I WRITE theſe thinges thus particularly to your lordſhip; partly becauſe I ſuppoſe yow may not be vnwilling to be troubled with them in that manner, being affayres with which I know yow are affected, and partly becauſe I am not willing to fill vp my letters with other matter of the eſtate of theſe countreyes, vntill I haue tryed how certayne the paſſage is to your lordſhip. And ſo I humbly kiſſe your hands.

Hagh, $\frac{18}{8}$. May,
1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate and humble ſeruant,

FRA. NETHERSOLE.

To Lord CONWEY.

My Lord,

I VNDERSTAND from Venice, that my two diſpatches of January, and one of Frebuary, both to his majeſtie and your lordſhip, are intercepted, which may bee the occaſion, that my ſeeming neglect hath merited this puniſhment, to receiue no intimation of his majeſties pleaſure in thoſe two matters, the offers of Gabor, and the Spaniſh treaty of peace, ſince his happy reigne; and now I heare by rumour, that I am recalled, and my ſucceſſor on the way, without any warning; ſo that I may giue ouer hope, and labour; yet to my laſt hower I will not omitt the duty I owe to his majeſties, and your lordſhips ſeruice, though I returne aſhamed of all, but myne owne actions; not that I retorne, for his majeſtie hath gratiouſly releaſed mee from a condemned priſon, but that all my fellowes haue bene graced with their princes orders, only I haue mourned my owne diſgrace.

THE encloſed will haue aduiſed your lordſhip what was done in oppoſition of the arriuall of the Spaniſh agent; 18 dayes ſince fower horſemen were diſpatched to meete or ſeeke him on the way.

THE contrary faction haue vſed all their forces, but too late; and I hope God hath giuen him into the hands of thoſe ſent; for wee haue freſh aduice, that hee was come on 9 dayes journy, and by a fall, brake 3 bones, ſo that hee was enforced to bee carried back to Raguſa to bee cured, and is lodged ſecretly in St. Dominicos monaſtery, where hee can hardly eſcape the meſſengers, goeing directly with a command to that citty. Our doubts were, that hee would paſſe diſguiſed, or vnder the emperours name. If hee bee taken, it is like that the Spaniard will not digeſt ſo eaſily the affront, as to attempt another ſodainly; and wee purpoſe to confirme this refuſall by an act of publique councell, which I am now ſolliciting. The deſſigne of the treaty, had many diſaduantagious branches to his majeſties ſeruice in particular, which beeing daſhed, are vnneceſſary to repeate; and it hath coſt mee a good ſomme of mony for my part, humbly hoping his majeſtie will vouchſafe it.

THE gentleman of Bethlem Gabor, mentioned formerly, after the diſpatch of the laſt poſt, (for the French ambaſſador would haue the honor of the firſt aduiſe) brought mee a credence from the prince, continuing the offers of his maſter, if I had power to conclude. I told him hee had done a diſſeruice, to keepe his letters, and to looſe 14 dayes tyme, and was content to accept his excuſe. I anſwered him delatorily, to continue his hopes, that I had aduice, the buſineſs was referred to a treaty in France or Holland, where the miniſters of all the princes intereſſed, might bee aſſiſtant: that yet I expected, with the firſt ordinary, ſome direct aſſurance from his majeſtie, and ſo haue left the buſineſs aliue, though to litle effect, the French ambaſſador not beeing able to proceed, to his great diſcontent, who deſired to value his ſeruice by this negotiation.

THIS day I receiued a diſpatch from the elder duke of Sbarraſs, Caſtellan of Cracouia, the firſt peere of Poland, retorning a newe to my help, profeſſing the deſire of his king, to continue the peace aſſiſted by mee at my firſt arriuall, by his late majeſties order, accuſing the attempts of the Coſſacques, and complayning of the Tartars; it ſeemes deſirous that I ſhould interpoſe to make vpp the breaches lately happened; but I ſpent and laid out mony for them, for the honor of his majeſtie, and neuer ſaw other retorne but paper, and after ſo much meritt, that they beganne to enclyne to the French, and now that they haue tryed others, would haue recourſe in their neceſſity to the authority of his maieſtie, in mee his vnworthy miniſter. Therefore hauing no newe order from my maſter, and knowing the great change of affaires, and the alliance and league of the houſe of Auſtria with Poland, I haue not dared to accept the charge, nor doe I think it conuenient for his maieſties ſeruice; yet well belanceing the preſent occaſions, ſo farr forth as may hinder the inuaſions of the Coſſacks, who keep the armado employed in the Blackſea, to the great advantage of Spaine, I will preſume to try, if I can find any medium to both, that the feare may retorne into the Mediterran. This office now both ſides ſeeke of mee, the vizier hauing made ſome ouerture, that I would mediate a ceſſation of theſe incurſions; but my ſodayne departure will not giue mee leaue to worke any great effect, only I will giue ſuch an anſwere to the duke, as ſhalbee conuenient for the preſent coniuncture.

THERE is arriued at Venice, and expected within tenne dayes here, monſieur de Hayes, ſonne of the ſieur de Montargis, with diuers gentlemen, and a competent trayne ſent from the French king. The ambaſſador here reſident reports, his principall buſineſs is, to ſettle his great debts at Aleppo; but I beleeue it not. Others coniecture, hee hath order to paſſe into Tranſiluania; but as farr as I can penetrate, hee is directly ymployed into Perſia, to treat for the ſilke trade, and to doe ſome office in the way of reconciliation; when hee arriues, I ſhall diſcouer him.

I know not whether I ſhall haue any more occaſion to trouble your lordſhip in his maieſties ſeruice, beeing now buſy to ſtudy my way home, without mony or meanes, all wayes beeing too dangerous for my poore wife. Yet I cannot deferre to acknowledge my great obligation to your lordſhip for the fauours, I vnderſtand you haue done vs both, in procuring the renewing of our priuy ſeale, for ſome help to mee for my mourning; for which I will not bee a barren debtor. So I will euer bee

Conſtantinople, $\frac{23}{13}$.
May, 1626.

Your Lordſhips, &c.

VPON the laſt adviſe from Raguſa, of the accident fallen to the Spaniſh gentleman, the ambaſſadors reſident haue thought fitt to diſpatch another meſſinger at our chardge, with freſh orders, to the firſt ſent, how to gouerne themſelues, and for other important reaſons; hauing diſcouered, that the emperors agent hath diſpeeded a poſt to giue warning. And wee haue reſolued, for the full preuention, to follow cloſely the obteyning of a publique act, by the heads of the law; for which purpoſe, I am engaged the next weeke to proſecute our firſt way: and this alſo will coſt mee my part of expence: I know not how to retyre with honor, nor how to proceed without order.

Conſtantinople, 23. May, 1626.

THE meſſinger of the prince of Tranſyluania is departed: what hath beene concluded betweene him and the French ambaſſador, I know not; but I beleeue the letters of the French kyng were only ſhowed him for confirmation, being no authoritye giuen to proceed farther without company. I haue written to the prince to take my leaue, and to excuſe my ſelfe; and if poſſible, to continew his hopes, which were grounded on mee. Except ſome new occaſion, which I expect not, of his maieſties ſeruice, I ſhall not importune your lordſhip any more; but dayly looking for my ſucceſſor, in an ill ſeaſon to travel, and worſe prouided, I hope ſuddenly to returne to the felicitye of his maieſties preſence, and to tender your lordſhip the true deuotions of

Conſtantinople, 5. June,
1626.

Your Lordſhips, et cæt.

To her MAJESTIE *the* QUEEN *of* BOHEMIA.

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

I SUPPOSE I ſhall trouble your Majeſtie no more in this kind, my reuocation beeing ordered, and my ſucceſſor, as I am aduiſed, on his way, without other warning. Which though it now take mee vnprouided, and at ſome priuate diſadvantage,

1626. advantage, yet I eſteeme it a great bleſſing to bee redeemed from this contemned priſon.

I HAD no comfort nor ioy in this imployment, but my hope to doe your Majeſtie ſeruice, and therein my maſter; but that alſo hath failed; not in mee, hauing neuer receiued one lyne in anſwere of thoſe affayres which I had brought to perfection. And now I will giue your Majeſtie the laſt account, in what ſtate I leaue them. The prince of Tranſiluania hath abated all his propoſitions, and reduced them to

Realls of 8.

twoe, that is 40000 *Crownes* a moneth, which is a ſumme of ſmall importance, to raiſe an actiue prince with 25000 ſwords vpon the back of the enemy, in reſpect of infinite contributions in other parts. And ſecondly, To bee comprehended in any treaty. I haue urged theſe conditions with all earneſtnes, and force of reaſon. The French king hath, for his part, accepted them, though the rumour of his agreement with Spaine doth breed ſome irreſolution; and hee hath ſent a gentleman hither to conclude with the French, and to expect the pleaſure of his majeſtie from mee. Hee promiſeth within 20 dayes, after aſſurance giuen him by theſe two crownes, to march directly toward Vienna; and, if Mansfelt appeare in thoſe parts, to ioyne with him. All things are prepared, only I can giue no anſwere but delatory, which will no longer paſſe; that I preſume his majeſtie hath giuen his directions to his miniſters in France or Holland, where the ambaſſadors of all other princes might bee aſſiſtant; and ſo I am enforced to leaue all in vncerteynty, to my griefe and ſhame.

AND this, and many publique affaires, hath conſumed mee; I haue ſpent myne owne mony freely, and haue no promiſe of allowance, nor other comfort. I know not in what opinion I ſtand with his majeſtie; a miſerable reward of long, faithfull, and dangerous ſeruices. I haue none to rely vpon but your Majeſtie, to whom, I preſumed, in Auguſt laſt, to bee a petitioner, that you would vouchſafe to mention mee to his majeſtie, and to lett mee know myne owne poore eſtate. Your Majeſtie hath had a good oportunity, by the preſence of the duke of Buckingham; and it would haue bene a great conſolation to mee, to haue finiſhed wandrings with aſſurance of fauour, or acceptance; and I will not doubt your Majeſties goodneſs to all men, hath forgotten mee your humble ſeruant.——

Conſtantinople, $\frac{20}{30}$. May,
1626.

The other Parts of this Letter are omitted, they being inſerted in others.

To the Prince of TRANSYLUANIA.

Sereniſſime Prencipe,

YOUR highnes letter by il M^{le}. S^{r}. Bornemiſza, I haue receiued, as an eſpeciall teſtimony of your fauour, beeing a retorne of that meſſenger, by whom there might ſeeme ſome omiſſion in mee, not to haue written to your highneſs. But, as I then knewe nothing of his departure, ſo I am well content, to take no farther knowledge of the preſent negotiation of your ſeruant, who I doubt not will bring you from others, full ſatiſfaction. In the generall buſineſs, I can giue your highneſs no other but generall aſſurance, that his majeſtie doth very gratefully accept the many offers of your affection; and I am moſt aſſured, that your highneſs hath, or ſhall receiue anſwere and content from Chriſtendome, hauing euer in this point dealt ſincerely, that I neuer beleeued that this was a fitt place for the concluſion of ſuch treaties; both in reſpect of the impoſſibility of ſecrecy, and of the jealouſy of thoſe people, who will ſuſpect, and enuy any coniunction of Chriſtian princes.

THEREFORE whatſoeuer your highneſs ſhall doe apart, (though in ſuch affaires, wherein there is common intereſt, particular treaties are not the right way to a good concluſion) I ſhalbee moſt gladd to ſtand by and enioy the fruicts, and to heare that all things are done to your highneſs content, and the publique vtility.

I HOPED that capten Quad, ſo often ſent by your highneſs into Holland, had had ſome order to haue ſeene his majeſtie; and I will not doubt, what hath formerly bene omitted, is now in his laſt imployment ordered: there your highneſs ſhould haue receiued long ſince full aſſurance and reſolution.

I HAUE receiued a warning, that it hath pleaſed his majeſtie to graunt mee my liberty, and to recall mee to his nearer attendance; whereof, as I haue great cauſe in my particular to rejoyce, ſo I dare promiſe your highneſs that I ſhalbee able to doe more ſeruice to this affaire, and to you, by large and true informations *uiua uoce*; which, though I haue not neglected by writing, yet many things are vnperfect, which diſcourſe and replication wilbee able to cleare and demonſtrate. In September I hope to beginne my journey; in the meane tyme, if I receiue any newe orders (as I expect none) I haue creditt and meanes to fullfill them, whatſoeuer. Aſſoone as I arriue in England, I will aske leaue of his majeſtie to hold a correſpondence with your highneſs, by Venice; which, if you pleaſe to continue and accept, I will not doubt it ſhalbee to ſome good purpoſe, and to your ſatisfaction. Il Mre. Sr. Ballaſhaza doth hold with mee a good intelligence, and the flight of Stefano doth witneſs for him ſo much, that your highneſs will cleare him of all aſperſion: I can only teſtify his ability, and I hope his religion is a ſeale of honeſty. 1626.

I WILL not preiudice Sr. Bornemiſza, by relation of any newes from theſe parts; only offering my ſeruice, I will conclude with prayers to Allmighty God to encreaſe your highneſs felicity.

Conſtantinople, 26. May,
old ſtile, 1626.

From Lord CONWAY.

Right Honorable,

SINCE my diſpatch to your lordſhip of the 20th of Aprill, and the duplicate thereof ſent the 4th of the preſent, which brieflie tooke knowledge of yours of the 11th of February, thoſe from your lordſhip of the 25th of February, and 11th of March, are ſafelie arrived. In anſwere to all which, I will now inlarge myſelfe, according to the commands I haue received from his majeſtie, and as the occaſions offer themſelues.

YOUR lordſhips letters to his majeſtie and the duke of Buckingham, I delivered, and repreſented particularly thoſe addreſſed to mee. His majeſtie was pleaſed to obſerue and call to mind, according to his owne gracious goodnes, with how great wiſedome, faith, and judgement yow had proceeded in both the buſineſſes concerning [a] 127 and the [b] 493922159, and all things concerning his ſervice; and withall to expreſſe a gracious ſence of your meritt, acceptation of your endeavours, and confidence in your perſon, with honor and dexterity to beginne and finiſh matters of the greateſt weight; having never had thought or purpoſe to doe any thing that might ſeeme to caſt any reflection of diſgrace vpon yow, whom he eſteemes ſoe able and faithfull a miniſter. And your deſſigned ſucceſſor dying (to whom not onely his majeſtie, but his royall father alſo, had promiſed the employment when yow were a ſuitor to returne, and could not therefore with honor, recede being ingaged) his majeſtie hath looked exactly into the ſtate of your negotiations and the marchants affaires, and both for his owne ſervice, to ſhew eſtimation of yow, and to ſatisfie the marchants, his majeſtie hath reſolved not to make any new choice as yett of any to ſucced yow, but to continue yow there his ambaſſador for one year longer; and requires yow to diſpoſe of your ſelfe and your affaires, to attend the ſervice accordingly.

[a] Gabor
[b] Spaniſh treaty

HIS majeſties letters, for renovation of the amity with the grand ſignor, and confirmation of the peace with Algier and Tunes, haue beene diſpatched diuers weekes ſince, and ſent unto yow by the marchants; and according to the purpoſe of thoſe, your lordſhip may be pleaſed to preſſe as farre as ſhalbe poſſible the obſervation of that peace, wherein, beſides the benefitt and ſecurity of trade, which your lordſhip finds in danger to be interrupted, his majeſtie expects, in vertue thereof, and of his friendſhipp with the port, a retraite and ſafety in thoſe ports for his fleetes, with accommodation of neceſſaries in their wants, when by foule weather, or to ſupply themſelues they ſhalbe forced, or find it neceſſary to repaire thither. Vpon which ſubiect the Turkiſh meſſenger that came hither the laſt yeare from Algier was treated with, and hope given, that vpon his returne thither, and propounding the matter there, it would be hearkened vnto; ſoe as both thoſe intereſts of his majeſties are to be conſidered in the infraction of that treaty, and ſuch remedies ſought and applied, as may aſſure thoſe ends.

FOR [c] 59 with [d] 127, my late diſpatches have ſufficiently informed your lordſhip of his majeſties deſires and purpoſes, which are conſtant to continue in thoſe waies

[c] treaty
[d] Gabor

1626. therein declared with *224 61 to mooue and doe all that by 39559913994796 ſhalbe agreed on for the ſecurity and ſatisfaction of 130; and, being thus ingaged, neither can or ought 20.47757 or 3337961 9761 63274 or 529: nor hath there beene the leaſt ouerture or intimacion from 207 2747 vnto 21; nor from the 74 7932 70 to 218 71 in 90 concerning 622460 or the proſecution of it. So as the directions to 207 and his proceedings may verie well ſtand ſubiect to interpretation, and noe cauſe appeares for him to boaſt or glorie: his majeſtie notwithſtanding wiſheth, that this forwardnes of the 747932 might be converted into ſomething of vſe for the publicke; and that they would not abſolutely decline all aſſiſtance and encouragement of 130, though his majeſtie cannot ioyne in the 59 being ingaged in another courſe. The preſent vnſetlednes of their affaires and affections ſeemes to make this doubtfull, yett not impoſſible: and peradventure if 89641 59474229 by ſome 52924674 of 127 did giue occaſion to 207 to repreſent the ſame, it would take beſt ſucceſſe.

TOUCHING the †4939242 59, as yow haue already received his majeſties approbation and pleaſure for 99994292 the ſame; ſoe, ſeeing your laſt repreſents the worke ready to be proceeded in by 3955991 3994796 and 39694755 and 896 the 29464657961 329479 his majeſtie is aſwell pleaſed that the managing of that affaire is fallen into 89641 23974, as that in 536674 of 7897937 896 139936447 with 214 for 89641 9946299, as the neceſſity ſhall require, wherein his majeſtie relies vpon your diſcretion and moderation.

THE ſlow proceeding of the parlament, to ſupplie his majeſtie, hath ſuſpended his majeſties deſſignes: the army of the king of Denmarke, with thoſe vnder the duke of Brunſwick, and count Mansfelt, are, wee heare, in good ſtate; but noe wonders haue beene wrought on our ſide: the worſt was, that Mansfelt, attempting the paſſage of Deſſaw, which he was in a fair waie to carrie, and the ennemy coming in the meane time with farre greater forces, he was ſoe overlaid with numbers, and his horſe running awaie without ſtriking one blow, that he was forced to make a retraite with his foote; wherein he loſt one whole regiment, and the reſt ſaved themſelves in companies. Att that time he had with him but the third part of his army, which were about 5 or 6000 men, the reſt being in garriſon; which, it was expected, he would draw forth preſently, and attempt ſomething for revenge. Mr. Dickenſon is going towards the king of Denmarke, with inſtructions to propound ſomething concerning the diſpoſing of the armies, and oppoſing of the ennemy. Wee expect to heare daily from Germany, and the Low Countries, what the deſignes and motions wilbe. The land-officers and captaines, borrowed from the Low Countries the laſt yeare to goe in the fleete, are now returning. His

The above is decypher'd as follows:

* His allies *to mooue and doe all that by* common conſent *ſhalbe agreed on for the ſecurity and ſatisfaction of* the prince of Tranſilvania; *and, being thus ingaged, neither can or ought* the kyng ſeeke, *or* accept new waies *or* treaties: *nor hath there beene the leaſt ouerture or intimacion from* the French ambaſſador here, *vnto* his majeſtie; *nor from the* French miniſters *to* his majeſties ambaſſadors *in* France, *concerning* this league, *or the proſecution of it: Soe as the directions to* the French ambaſſador, *and his proceedings, may verie well ſtand ſubiect to interpretation, and noe cauſe appeares for him to boaſt or glorie: his majeſtie notwithſtanding wiſheth, that this forwardnes of the* French *might be converted into ſomething of vſe for the publicke; and that they would not abſolutely decline all aſſiſtance and encouragement of* the prince of Tranſyluania, *though his majeſtie connot ioyne in the* treaty, *being ingaged in another courſe. The preſent vnſetlednes of their affaires and affections ſeemes to make this doubtfull, yet not impoſſible; and peradventure, if* your lordſhip, *by ſome* miniſter *of* Gabor, *did giue occaſion to* the French ambaſſador *to repreſent the ſame, it would take beſt ſucceſſe.*

† Spaniſh treaty, *as yow haue already received his majeſties approbation and pleaſure for* oppoſing *the ſame; ſoe ſeeing your laſt repreſents the worke ready to be proceeded in by* common conſent *and* counſell, *and* you *the* inſtrument choſen, *his majeſtie is aſwell pleaſed that the managing of that affaire is fallen into* your hands, *as that in* matter *of* expence you concurre *with* the ambaſſadors reſident *for* your portion, *as the neceſſity ſhall require, wherein his majeſtie relies vpon your diſcretion and moderation.*

majeſtie hath now a faire fleete of 40 ſayle, in readines to goe to ſea; with which the States are alſo to ioyne a proportion. I pray your lordſhip to preſent my ſervice to your noble ladie, and hold mee in your eſtimation,

Whitehall, 29th May,
1626.

Your Lordſhips aſſured friend to ſerue you,

E. CONWAY.

To GEORGE, *Duke of* Sbaraſs, *Caſtellan of* Cracouia.

Illuſtriſſime et Excellentiſſime Signiore,

IT is the benignity of your excellency, and a ſigne of true greatneſs, to accept and eſteeme of little offices, ſuch as I haue beene able to doe, either in the ſeruice of his majeſtie the king of Poland, or your lordſhip, ſo courteouſly and gratefully expreſſed in your twoe letters of February and Aprill, receiued almoſt together; which addeth to many publique obligations, a particular deſyre, to retorne your excellency ſome fruict of my affection.

WHEN I well conſidered the ſincerity of your firſt letter, wherein you profeſſe (and I beleeue) that his majeſtie of Poland hath vſed all iuſt meanes, to maynteyne the peace lately contracted with this empire; and, on the other part, the infidelity of the Tartars, which is imputed to theſe miniſters, I thought there was no better way to bee able to write your lordſhip ſome truth, then in the confidence of my friendſhipp with the Chimacam, to goe directly to him, and to ſhowe your owne writing, and iuſt complaynts; and to preſs him to a conſideration, as well of his maſters and his owne eſtate, as of yours, that all the burthen and blame would finally light vpon him, it beeing the vſuall way of great princes, to diſcharge their failings and errors vpon their miniſters. Your excellency will not beleeue how much this admonition moued him, and I will deliuer his anſwere in his owne words. In all lawes and religions, there is nothing more odious then to be eſteemed a lyar; becauſe lawe and religion preſuppoſe truth, eſpecially in great miniſters, vpon whoſe faith much of the publique quiett depends; but moſt eſpecially at this tyme, our holy Ramazan ſeperated to deuotion, it were moſt abominable to God to ſweare a lye: by whom I ſweare, and by the life of the king, all whoſe benefitts to mee may bee poiſon in my heart, if euer either hee or I gaue any order or intimation to the Tartar Han to enter Poland, or to doe any act contrary to the peace: which if I had done, I might iuſtify, ſeeing the Coſſacks the laſt yeare did make the firſt breach, and giue the occaſion. To witneſs this aſſertion, hee called the Reitzkatab, who made no ſcruple, *iurare in uerba magiſtri*; only hee confeſſed there were commands written to Mehemet Gheray, by intelligence and conſent of his excellency the generall, to enter the cuntry of the Coſſacks on both ſides, to reduce them to obedience, with reſtriction of any dammage to bee done to thoſe comprehended in the peace; and that whatſoeuer the Tartar Han had done more, was, and ſhould bee diſauowed, as beyond his commiſſion. Many other matters hee repeated, as the remoue of Cantemir, and the death of Hagi Key, only to auoyd any occaſion of their parts; and in concluſion, all his diſcourſe ended to an expreſſion of deſire to maynteyne a good and perfect peace. Lett your excellency iudge what I could reply to ſuch proteſtations, and therefore I asked him what hee was willing I ſhould write; and hee anſwered, that they had no intention but to keepe the laſt treaty exactly; and, that if, on your part, as you had begunne, the Coſſacks ſhould bee reſtreyned, they would take abſolute order with the Tartars, who had no other pretence of quarrell, but a clayme of a certeyne penſion, vſually giuen them; which if his majeſtie of Poland would eſtabliſh, there ſhould neuer be more occaſion of theſe mutuall laments: that it were a diſhonor to the grand ſignor to ſeeke and entreate the comming of an ambaſſador to reſettle thoſe late diſorders; but that, if you pleaſed to ſend, hee ſhould bee receiued with all manner of rights, and reſpects. To this I replyed, that I doubted ſome ill example, of the vſage and detention of others, would make you wary and difficult, to engage any perſon of quality; to which hee gaue all ſuch aſſurance of good and free acceptation, as words could expreſs. Vpon this diſcourſe, I leaue the iudgement to your excellencyes owne wiſedome, not beeing able to reſolue, and the buſineſs too dangerous, to giue any cenſure that may turne to your preiudice. But ſeeing you will expect ſome opinion, I will not refuſe to venture theſe conſiderations, that may ſerue you as further light: I know it is newly reported, that the Tartars againe are entred your cuntry; for whom, as I hope you are provided, ſo I clearly beleeue they had no

newe

1626. newe order, and that the firſt proceeded from Diach Mehemet; who while hee abuſed ſome here, with vaine treaties of a newe peace, did exceed his commiſſion, hoping to pleaſe thoſe humours, which hee knewe would bee gladd of any proſperous affront done to you; which not ſucceeding, they can eaſily diſauowe.

THEREFORE, as it is cleare, that your borders can neuer liue in ſecurity, and that the miſeries are extreame and full of compaſſion, to ſee ſo many poore Chriſtian ſoules daily ſold here to damnation; while this looſe warre made by the Coſſacks and Tartars doth continue, which brings neither honor nor benefitt to either ſtate, but infinite ruyne to the poore ſubiects: ſo, I think, you can attend no better counſaile then to conniue at all that is paſt, and endeauour by all meanes to reſtreyne theſe mutuall incurſions; which muſt on your parts be begunne, becauſe the noiſe of the Coſſacks ſtrikes the imperiall citty, and wilbee apt to occaſion a greater breach: to effect this, whether by a ſharp reuenge on the Tartars, or by a newe conuention and treaty, I referre to your owne wiſedomes. Wherein alſo, when you haue all done, the aſſurance and repoſe muſt be in your ſelues, to keepe your border in readines, and not to truſt too much a reconciled enemy. *Hoc igitur ſi quid aliud, qui rempublicam regunt, ſollicitè obſeruandum meminerint; ut quos animos efferant, qui ingratiam, poſitis inimicitijs redeunt, aut nouam amicitiam ineunt, ne ignorant, quando temporibus cedentes, quando uictis animis, pacis conditiones amplectantur, ut ab illis quidem, ſed temporum ſuorum inſidiatoribus, ſemper ſibi caueant.* Here hath lately bene a meſſenger from the Tartar Han, who, whether hee carried back reprehenſion, or animation, I cannot penetrate; but muſt coniecture from effects, that he is retorned vpon a gally with a veſt and ſword, and demonſtration of fauour; what that doth ſignify, is not in mee to iudge. At this tyme I haue good reaſon to beleeue, that this State really doth deſyre, and will endeauor to keepe a good peace, hauing heard ſo many of the principall miniſters reproach and blame the preſent occaſion, and condemne all the inſtruments thereof as traytors and diſturbers of the publique peace; but when other coniunctures and aſpects ſhall retorne, I will not wiſh you to beleeue in the ſame effects.

THUS I haue ventured my opinion with your excellency, in the ſincerity of my heart, to the vtility of Chriſtendome, as my laſt act vpon this ſtage; hauing receiued intimation of his majeſties grace, who hath pleaſed to giue mee my liberty, and to recall mee to the felicity of his preſence; whereof, as I haue greate cauſe, in my particular, to reioyce, ſo the generall will find no want of my weakneſs. I hope to beginne my journey in September; in the meane tyme, if any occaſion bee preſented of the publique, or your lordſhips ſeruice, I will neither omitt here what I am able, nor to giue your lordſhip requiſite aduice: and in all other places, where God ſhall diſpoſe mee, I will embrace, as an honor, that correſpondence and frendſhipp, you haue pleaſed to offer mee. *Coſi, &c.*

Conſtantinople, 31. May,
old ſtile, 1626.

From Mr. WILKINSON.

My very good Lord,

THE agreement of peace, betweene France and Spayne in theſe parts, is held for certeyne; and the late commiſſions ſent to the marquis di Couers from the French king his maſter, which recall him homeward from the Valtelina, confirme the truth of this report. The world did long conceaue a better opinion of France, then by this reconſiling itſelfe with Spayne it can juſtly claime by meritt; and now doth not ſpare freely to cenſure that nation, ill affected to the publique good, which, in ſuch a conjuncture, would become frends with the common enemy.

THE ill blood, which hath alwayes beene betwixt this republique and Spayne, is now inflamed on either ſyde as much as euer; and were the ſtrength of thoſe ſeignori equall to their coller, they would quickely ſeeke their owne reuenge, without requiring the aſſiſtance of France, to ſecond their encounters. This friendſhip, betweene the two crownes of France and Spayne, doth cauſe all broyles in Italy to ceaſe, (although ſtill ſuſpition keepes a guard in each ſtate) from France, from whence ſupplyes were expected, fayling to aſſiſt Venice and Sauoy, muſt needs put vp their ſwords; and now the Spanyards haue leaſure to breathe, and ſafely to retyre their forces out of Italy, both Holland and England may expect to heare of them ſhortly, at both which they haue already threatened to take their ayme.

THE Valtelina remaynes yet vndiſpoſed of, and at this preſent in the hands of the French, and Venetians; and although the French be preparing ſhortly for to retrayte homeward, yet the Venetians do purpoſe to keepe their ground, and not to recall their forces from thence, vppon thoſe conditions which haue beene propoſed.

I HAUE receaued your lordſhips letter of the 22. of Aprill, which is a duplicate of what I receaued before, and already anſwered; the incloſed I will diſtribute, according vnto direction. I gaue your lordſhip notice long ſince, of Sir Dudly Carletons departure from the Haghe, and of the election of Sir Robert Kyllegrew in his place; of whoſe arriuall, I do not yet heare any thing. Sir Dudly Carleton remaynes yet in France, where he hath beene extraordinary ambaſſador, and is now very ſhortly to returne for England. My letter, which gaue your lordſhip notice long ſince of this newſe, I perceaue by this your letter, did miſcarry; ſince you complayne for want of intelligence of this particular.

THUS praying for your lordſhips proſperity and increaſe of honor, I humbly craue leaue to kiſſe your lordſhips hands, and reſt

Venice, June, 1.
ſtilo nouo, 1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble, and moſt obedient ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

From the Same.

My very good Lord,

MY laſt vnto your lordſhip was of the 10. of this preſent; ſince when the emperor hath written vnto the pope, to acquaint him with a diet which he doth purpoſe ſhortly to hold, deſyring him to ſend for his aſſiſtant the cardinal Lodouiſio, being a man of a great ſpirit and ſingular abilityes, but eſpecially being a protector of the catholique league in Germany againſt the proteſtants; of which in this dyet they were principally to treat. The pope, who had alwayes determined to honor his nephew with that employment, after his returne from Spayne, is much offended that the emperor ſhould ſollicit for any other, then for whom he had purpoſed ſhould ſubſtitute for him. The emperor did purpoſely preuent the popes choyſe by this demand, well knowing the pope not to haue the ſame confidence in the cardinall Lodouiſio, which he hath in his nephew; and by this meanes hopeth to conceall from the pope the greateſt part of what ſhall paſſe in the dyet, hauing already the hart and affections of whom he hath recommended to this office.

THE pope doth expreſſe great loue and affection towards our Engliſh nation of late, and hath, inſteed of cardinall Mellino, made his owne brother, the cardinall Onofrio, vice-protector of the Engliſh, in the abſence of his nephew.

THESE ſigniori do ſhortly expect an extraordinary ambaſſador from France, to make good, or at leaſt to giue a good coulour to the late proceedings of the French king; but here we vnderſtand, that he, which was nominated in France for this embaſſy, refuſeth to goe; proteſting vnto that king, that he cannot without ſhame ſhew his face among theſe ſigniori, whome they haue ſo lately cooſened and abuſed.

IT is yet thought, that this republique will not yeald the Valtelina vppon any conditions; and although the peace be generally beleeued, yet theſe ſigniori ſeeme ſtill to ſuſpect it, by giuing new commiſſions vnto count Leueſtaigne a ſeruant of theirs, to leauy 4000 men with all poſſible ſpeed; and certainely, were they aſſured of peace, they would not draw vppon themſelfes this needeleſſe expence.

MY lady Wake remembers hir beſt loue and ſeruice vnto your lordſhip, and your noble lady; and doth couet nothing with more ambition, then to receaue the honor of your commands, during hir ſtay in theſe parts. Thus humbly crauing leaue to kiſſe your lordſhips hands, I reſt

Venice, June, 22.
ſtilo nouo, 1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble ſeruant,

J. WILKINSON.

YOUR lordſhips letter of the 18. of May, I haue receaued ſince the writing of this; for which I returne your lordſhip moſt harty thankes, *&c.*

From the Same.

My very good Lord,

THE Spanyards do report abroad, and publiſh by writing, that the pope ſhall haue the charge and honor of effectuating an agreement from the Valtelina; and that he ſhall demoliſh thoſe forts which haue lately beene built there, at the great expence of the French and Venetians, giueing poſſeſſion of that place vnto the

1626. Griſons, but in ſuch a manner, as that the catholiques of the Valtelina ſhall be ſecured from their oppreſſions. After the execution of this deſigne, the popes forces, which at this preſent are lodged in the ſtate of Milan, ſhall remoue from thence, and march towards Germany, to be employed, as it is thought, againſt the proteſtants there; and vppon that condition and no other, the Spanyards do afford him the honor of being arbitrator.

VPPON the 19. of this preſent, the count d'Oprat, ordinary ambaſſador for Spayne arriued in Rome; and in the agreement for the Valtelina, according to the writings which he brought with him from Spayne, there is not any mention, *ne verbum quidem*, of Venice or Sauoy, as if that buſineſſe did not any way concerne either of thoſe ſtates, onely the pope is fauoured by being put in the margine; and they haue purpoſely included him, to purchaſe his fauor by this meanes in their owne occaſions.

ALTHOUGH the pope and Spanyards do publiſh the peace of Italy for certayne, yet there are many probabilityes to the contrary; and howſoeuer the French do dayly part homeward from the forts in the Valtelina, yet the Venetians ſtill keepe ſure poſſeſſion, and do not purpoſe to yeald it without blowes, as they got it.

THIS being all the preſent affords, worthy your lordſhips knowledge, I here humbly craue leaue to kiſſe your lordſhips hands, and euer reſt

Venice, June 30.
ſtilo nouo, 1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

To Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

1625.
30 March
16 Aprill
5 May.
25 May.
13 June.
30 June.
15 July.
28 July.
12 Aug.
26 Aug.
9 Sept.
24 Sept.
4 Nou.
21 Nou.
3 Dec.
18 Dec.
1 Jan.
15 Jan.
11 Feb.
25 Feb.
11 March
1626.
25 March
6 May.
8 May.
20 May.

I HUMBLY beſeech your lordſhip to pardon an afflicted heart, drowned in the conſideration of my owne vnworthineſs, if I ſhall ſeeme tranſported either beyond my limitts, or the due reſpects wherein I deſire to conteyne my actions. I cannot but bee ſenſible of my owne diſgrace, nor out of feare that my endeauours haue bene vnaccepted, nor free from confuſion, how I ought to proceed in two dangers, to neglect his majeſties ſeruice, or to entangle myſelfe therein, without inſtruction and authority. Giue mee leaue to number in the margin, the dates of my letters ſince his majeſties happy reigne, beſides a continued courſe in the former yeares, and their duplicats, hoping to obteyne ſome directions in two important affaires; the offers of the prince of Tranſiluania, and the treaty of Spaine: in both which I haue laboured, and ſpent mony, guided only by the conſcience of myne owne affections; wherein, if I haue erred, the leaſt admonition would haue ſilenced mee for euer. To all which I neuer receiued any anſwere, nor but one at all from your lordſhip, of November, now 19 moneths paſt: which, after many conſiderations of my duty, made mee reſolue to withdrawe my hand, and to collect an implicit prohibition. Neither had I now preſumed to haue interrupted your lordſhip, if neceſſity had not enforced mee: not to mention myne owne poore creditt, vpheld here againſt the malignity of enuy, which hath concluded for mee, and not ſpared to ſend it as farre as Alba Julia, that I had none with his majeſtie, neither this imployment, nor any thing that can moue from hence, was eſteemed in England, though I will euer aſſume, what it is, to haue created, and vpheld it. So that the reuenge of Apollo upon Caſſandra may bee applyed to mee; *ut vera ſemper prædiceret, nemine auſcultante, nemine credente.* But beeing here arriued an extraordinary ambaſſador from Gabor, vpon important buſineſs, as hee pretends, with the approbation of his majeſtie, vrging mee to bee an actor therein; I haue found a rock on each ſide, and no other ſafety then to fly to his majeſties grace, rather to erre in zeale, then obſtinacy.

THE foundation of his diſcourſe is grounded vpon the encloſed letter of credit, intimating both his majeſties will, and command vnto mee; the ſubſtance is a relation of a league concluded and ſworne at the Haghe, whereof his majeſtie is the head, comprehending the kings of Denmark and Sueueland, the ſtate of Venice, the elector of Brandenburgh, the prince of Tranſiluania, and the Vnited Prouinces, for the defence of Germany, and the recouery of the Palatinate; whereof hee hath in charge to giue account to this empire, vpon whom his maſter doth depend; and by the aſſiſtance of the ambaſſadors, to procure a letter of licence and ratification of his colleaguation; a command to the baſſa of Buda, to riſe with the frontire army, to threaten the emperour, and to defend his countryes, in his abſence; to hinder the acceptation of the peace lately made at Caniſia, not yet ſigned; and to breake off all treaty with Spaine. Laſtly, to nouriſh the Tartars againſt the king of Poland, that hee may neither ayd the emperour, inuade Tranſiluania, nor diuert the king of Sueueland. Hee profeſſeth, that the prince, by the end of Auguſt, will meete the king of Sueueland with 20000 good ſwords, in Sileſia, and make a ſharp warre vpon the dominions of the emperour and the duke of Bauare, and ſo proceed as God ſhall enable and proſper them. 1626.

LASTLY, Hee required in his maieſties name, my aſſiſtance in theſe fower propoſitions with all expedition, beeing only tenne dayes allowed for the negotiation, confident that I had receiued ſuch order.

YOUR lordſhip will eaſily diſcerne the ſtreight wherein I found my ſelfe, how to giue any anſwere: to ſay playnly, I had yet obteyned no directions, might haue diſcouraged him, and perhapps haue giuen cauſe of diſtruſt to his maſter, to take vpon mee to knowe more then I did, or to runne blyndly into action of this nature without authority, and to truſt to reports before I ſaw his maieſties hand for my warrant, eſpecially in thoſe two points of raiſing the Turks vpon the emperour on the one ſide, and the Tartars vpon Poland on the other, ſo contrary to my ſtanding inſtructions, had bene great indiſcretion, and high preſumption. Therefore I firſt asked him, if the prince had receiued any letter from his maieſtie? which hee affirmed, and was thereby referred to mee to concurre with him in all things; and that his maieſtie to that purpoſe had written mee. This alſo I would not deny: but aſſuming a generall knowledge of his maieſties pleaſure, promiſed him I would conferre his propoſitions, with my orders, and performe whatſoeuer was requiſite; and ſo, auoyding any particular, deferred him, vntill hee had begunne his buſineſs with the vizier; and ſo gaue him ſuch content as I was able: but withall, I deſired him to giue mee his propoſitions in writing, for my better information, and warrant in my proceedings.

THE next day hee freely ſent mee his inſtructions, ſo farr forth as concerned the ambaſſadors reſident, and the generall buſineſs; of which I tooke copye; which beeing long, I ſhall not bee able to putt them into cyphar; the ſubſtance is, to moue vs to aſſiſt in theſe demands, only one difference, to procure an actuall breach, and inuaſion by the baſſa of Buda; to perſwade vs by many reaſons, to vrdge at leaſt the interruption of both pretended peaces; to moue our princes to ſend a ſollemne ambaſſage hither, to confirme the grand ſignor againſt the houſe of Auſtria, which I thinke is ſuperfluous; and to ſollicitt the good performance of the mony promiſed. By the next poſt I will ſend, for my diſcharge, the whole, as I receiued it.

IN this darkneſs, not knowing which way to preſerue myne owne creditt, and the buſineſs entire, and conſidering that the neceſſity and change of affaires might iuſtly change his maieſties councells, and conſequently my inſtructions, though I had not receiued any intimation, I conſulted with the Venice bailo, and opened to him my extremity, that I knew not how to proceed with ſafety. Firſt, hee ſhewed mee a letter from the ſenate, ſignifyeing to him, that his maieſtie had told their ambaſſador in England, that hee had taken to conſideration the offers of Gabor, and giuen mee order to aſſiſt and ſerue him, eſpecially mentioning the countenance of the baſſa of Buda; and that from Sir Iſaack Waake, their reſident in Sauoy, had the like information, with many other particulars. This brought mee into greater confuſion, beeing a kind of encouragement, and no refuge left for mee to ſtand ſtill, nor any ſufficient warrant to vndertake. By his aduiſe wee concluded, that any retraict in mee might much preiudice his maieſties ſeruice, and that I might ſafely proceed ſo farr as I had formerly done, to procure his licence, and to oppoſe the peaces. In the raiſing of the baſſa, wee reſolued to diſcounſell him from mouing an actuall and originall breach on this ſyde, becauſe wee knewe the preſent ſtate was vnfitt, and would not approue it, and it might hinder all the other propoſitions, and make them ſuſpected; but rather to vſe art and dexterity, and to conuert theſe commands to the defenſiue, and to occaſion; which would aſwell ſerue the prince, hauing the baſſa of Buda ready, and of the ſame councell; and ſo I alſo, without ſcandall, or vſing his maieſties name, might by way of aduice, for the ſecurity of Gabor, procure and aſſiſt in the effect, to better purpoſe.

IN the laſt, not to mention it att all, knowing that the Polacks would beginne with the Tartars, and haue their hands full of that offence to this ſtate.

THUS counſelled, I haue taken vpon mee, to giue all good aſſurance to the prince of Tranſiluania of his maieſties fauour and countenance; and hope ſo to

1626. diſpoſe the reſt, that hee ſhall neither diſcouer my wants, nor engage his majeſties name further then I haue generall warrant.

IT remaynes, that I acquaint your lordſhip what is done, and what is like to bee the ſucceſs. The Tranſiluanian ambaſſador hath agreed to follow our directions in the forme of the commands, and hauing had his audience, and deliuered the ſubſtance of his meſſage, hee hath aduiſed mee, that the vizier hath ſeemed to accept his propoſitions, as they were moderated, without much difficulty, and required to haue them in writing, with his reaſons annexed. Whereupon hee promiſeth to make petition to the grand ſignor: howe much wilbee obteyned is doubtfull, but I am confident to procure ſufficient, to giue the prince liberty, countenance, and ſatisfaction

THE new league mentioned, and the great forces ſodainly rayſed, beeing without my horizon, I will only hope much is true, and that the prince will not abuſe himſelfe: within myne owne region here, of Turky, I will preſume to make ſome judgment, that Gabor is moſt zealous and vehement to enter into this warre, beeing wholly diſcouered to the emperour, and obnoxious to the firſt reuenge: hee hath conuerted the baſſa of Buda from the imperiall faction, and made him his owne; ſo that any eaſy command of licence, now they concurr in affection, will ſerue to begett a quarrell, without much inſtigation from hence; ſo that I am reſolued, by the engagement, that ſomwhat is done to encourage him, and that hee will take armes; which God proſper, for the generall peace of Chriſtendome, and the humbling of all thoſe that ambitiouſly diſturbe it.

BEFORE the departure of the poſt, I doubt wee ſhall collect no certeynty of the grand ſignors anſwere; which if it preuent, I will add it to your lordſhips further trouble. And am now in hope that my diſcharge ſhall ſodainly bring hither an abler miniſter, better enſtructed and graced, and eaſe to my juſt griefe, that I haue ſerued, till I was forgotten; the conſcience of my actions will bring mee home, and one gratious looke of his majeſtie reuiue mee, that haue no comfort of my life, but in the meditation of his benignity. Your lordſhip, I am confident, will make the beſt conſtruction both of my will and induſtry to haue done him true ſeruice; vnder whoſe fauour I will ſhelter, as

Conſtantinople, 30. June,
old ſtile. 1626.

Your lordſhips humble and honeſt ſeruant.

To the Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

THOUGH the preſent occaſion may ſeeme impertinent to trouble his majeſtie, yet, in reſpect of ſome conſequences, I would not omitt the opportunity to aduiſe the ſtrange occurrents and mutations in this citty. On monday the third of this moneth, the Spahees aſſembled in the Hippodrome, diſcontent with the gouernment of the old chimacham, who hath the authority of the great vizier, in his abſence at the warr, and in great fury ranne to the houſe of the mufti, and demanded of him to pronounce a ſentence of death againſt him, and that hee would riſe, and enforme the grand ſignor of their will; which, if hee refuſed, they threatened a generall reuolt, and to doe their owne juſtice. There was no remedy, the emperour, beeing enformed, was pleaſed inſtantly to diſplace him, and to giue the office to the capten baſſa, and his to the maſter of the rolls; hoping thus to quiett all matters. But this gaue them no ſatisfaction; they demand in greater fury, his life. The poore old man was retired into the grand ſignors protection, who vſed all meanes to appeaſe them, offering to baniſh or confine him; but nothing would content and ſeperate them, vntill hee did deliuer him vpp; who the next day was ſtrangled, and throwne into the ſtreetes, where the Barbarians vented their ſpleene vpon his dead body, cutting off eares and noſe, and carrying them in triumph to their fellowes. Preſently they demand the life of ſome others, principally of Moratt Chiaus the cuſtomer, odious to all men; whom, when they could not find, they ſacked his houſe. To day they beginne to bee quiett, vpon promiſe, that if hee can bee found, hee ſhalbee rendered to them, and others to bee brought to juſtice; but wee all feare, that this peſtilence and deſtruction of the citty will eſcape by force of his mony, hauing 3 tymes bene in the like danger.

THIS great miniſter was 96 yeares old, had bene 45 yeares vizier of the bench; ſerued 5 emperours, once great vizier, and thrice chimacham: the moſt able, and only wiſe man in this ſtate: the great ſeruices hee had done, euen to the preſeruation of the empire, nor any other reſpect, could protect him from this rage. The occaſion taken now againſt him was, that hee did conceale the ill eſtate of the army in Babilon, flattering the grand ſignor while their fellowes periſhed; and certeyne letters written in bloud, as from the camp, produced to accuſe him; which ſince, as is reported, are diſcouered to bee written in this towne. 1626.

SINCE my reſidence here, hee was my only frend and refuge, the chiefe ſupport and protector of the prince of Tranſiluania, and a conſtant enemy of the houſe of Auſtria, by whom I haue euer preuailed in all my occaſions.

HIS ſodayne death vpon the inſtant of the diſpatch of the ambaſſador, and thoſe buſineſs which I mentioned by my letters of the 30th June to his majeſtie, I feare will cauſe ſome great delay, if not alteration. The preſent chimacham hauing bene the head of the faction that fauoured the Spaniſh peace, wee are all to beginn againe; and, by reaſon of my oppoſition, there is yet ſome diſtruſt betweene him and mee; but I haue a good counterpoiſe, the new capten baſſa, of great authority; and I make no doubt but to recouer and gett good meanes of generall reconciliation; wherein I will omitt nothing that may concerne his majeſties ſeruice. By the next ordinary I ſhalbee able fully to enforme, or at leaſt to iudge, how the demands of Gabor wilbee now accepted, of whom I make no queſtion that a litle liberty will ſerue, and that ſome things refined, which were treated with the laſt miniſter, there wilbee ſufficient obteyned.

AGAINST the Spaniſh treaty I hope ſo much is done, as wilbee irrecouerable for this yeare.

Conſtantinople 5. July, 1626.

From Mr. WILKINSON.

My very good Lord,

THE French extraordinary ambaſſador hath marched very ſlowly from Paris, being not yet arriued here, where he hath beene expected many dayes ſince. Theſe ſigniori haue prouided him a fayre pallace, which they haue richly furniſhed, purpoſing to defray his charges, and to receaue him with a great dele of pomp; ſo that in outward ceremonyes they will not not be wanting to expreſſe their loue and affection towards the crowne of France, howeuer their harts ſtand affected towards that nation, for this diſhonorable peace they haue made with Spayne. This ambaſſador will fynd a hard taske, to giue ſatisfaction to this republique, for ſo great an error, and therfore miſtruſting ſo much, before his departure out of France, did refuſe the honor of this employment hither; and onely force of his maſters command, not any ambition of his owne, hath put him forward in his journy.

FROM Rome I vnderſtand, that the pope hath had particuler notice of the affaires of England, of him, which, by his order, did carry the giubely to the queene; and after information of his majeſties behauiour towards the queene and catholiques, doth much commend the goodneſs of his majeſties diſpoſition, of which the jeſuits had before, diuers tymes, both falſely and malitiouſly informed him. The jeſuits ceaſe not ſtill being ſpightfully bent towards the kingdome of England, to inuent and publiſhe any vntruth whatſoeuer, to make our ſtation odious, and do dayly voice abroad, that the catholiques in England are both heauily taxed, and bloudily perſecuted by his majeſtie.

THE pope, hauing now diſcouered their malice, is not ſo apt to beleeue them as he was heretofore; which in tyme will make them leſs clamorous, they fynding their reports to gayne no credit.

THAT buſineſſe which your lordſhip recommended vnto my lord ambaſſador, concerning the election of one to be a biſhop, hath by him beene erneſtly followed, and he hath procured the duke of Sauoyes letters for that party whom your lordſhip deſyred; whereof, by order from him, I haue ſent you a coppy of the dukes letter which he ſent to his ſonne, the cardinall of Sauoye, in that mans behalfe.

YOUR lordſhips packett of the 21 of May is ſafely arriued, and the incloſed diſpoſed of according to direction; your lordſhip neede not feare hereafter the miſcarrying of any of your letters which goe for England vnder my couer, ſince I haue both changed my ſeale and hand; but what hath beene loſt before, I cannot

1626. recouer their dates; it being almoſt a quarter of a yeare after they did miſcarry, that I was informed of the loſſe of any of my letters.

I AM ſorry I ſhall ſo ſodainly be depriued of the honor of ſeruing your lordſhip in theſe parts, your letter making mention of a reuocation for England, which you ſhortly expect; yet, if my ſeruice abroad might be of any vſe vnto your lordſhip after you are ſettled at home, I ſhall be both ready and willing to do whatſoeuer ſhall ly within the compaſſe of my ſmall power, and in the meane tyme I will endeavor to approue my ſelfe to be

Venice, July, 13.
ſtilo nouo, 1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble and moſt obedient ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

To the KING.

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

THE comfort of your Majeſties gratious acceptance of my endeauours, and the honor to receiue your roiall directions ſo plentifully deliuered by my lord Conwey, aſſured and ſealed to mee by the manifold effects of your majeſties bounty, hath raiſed mee from that deſpaire, wherein the contemplation of myne owne vnworthineſs had deiected mee. Poore, and vnfurniſhed with other ſacrifices, I humbly beſeech your Majeſtie to accept the vowes, deuotions, and thankfullneſs of a loyall heart, which beeing filled, and ouerflowing with the ſenſe of your benignity, hath left no faculty of expreſſion, but to powre itſelſe out in prayers to Allmighty God, to multiply vpon your Majeſtie the choiceſt of his treaſures and bleſſings. Your Majeſtie will find, by the preſent retorne of my ſeruice, how opportunely your commands arriued to perfect that work, wherein I long and fearefully laboured: not that I valued my ſelfe, or was inconfident of your Majeſties abundant goodneſs, to enterprett the actions of your miniſters by their intention; but that where I had no light, I knew I might erre, and doe diſſeruice in either extreame, too litle or too much. Now, hauing aſſurance added to my zeale, I doubt not, but your Majeſtie ſhall ſee the effects and fruicts, which are allready well aduanced, if there bee any truth on this ſide the Danube. I will not preſume to enforce any reaſons for the proſecution of this diuerſion, your Majeſties wiſedome is your owne ſunne; but hauing giuen ample account to my lord Conwey, of what is now here in action, I haue neceſſarily fallen vpon ſome diſcourſes, which my experience of theſe parts, and the manner of proceeding in this buſineſs, hath aſſured mee wilbee ſome light to your Majeſties deſſignes, which are guided with ſo excellent reſpects of chriſtianity. I will ſtrictly keepe within the cautions giuen mee, and I hope ſhall not haue cauſe often to trouble your Majeſtie in this theame, but only to hearken after the ſucceſs, for the honor of your Majeſtie, and the generall good of all the louers of peace; whoſe fruicts, which are the bleſſings of the earth, and whoſe perfection and complement in heauen, that they may add to your Majeſties crownes two other, the rewards of your owne virtues and piety, ſhall bee the conſtant prayers of

Conſtantinople, 16. July,
1626.

Your Majeſties moſt humble ſeruant and loyall ſubject.

To my Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

THOUGH I cannot recall, I willingly recant in whatſoeuer my feruency hath exceeded; and I know your lordſhip doth find it an honeſt fault to be warme in his majeſties ſeruice, and ſenſible of myne owne honor. I confeſſe I did deſpaire both in the negotiation, and in myſelfe. I expected, ſo late, no anſwere; which beeing ſupplyed mee by your lordſhip ſo amply, and ſo opportunely, it hath come to reſtore creditt to mee, and perfection to your buſineſs, which I haue acknowledged to his majeſtie with humble and deuout thanks for his fauour and bounty, plentifully ſignified by your honors letters; wherein I find myne owne obligation to your lordſhip to bee ſuch, as I willingly render myſelfe for euer, to bee your debtor and faithfull ſeruant.

The originall of your lordſhips letter of Nouember 1625 neuer arriued, nor any attall, though theſe intimate ſome others, but one in that moneth a yeare before; ſo that I was not certeyne whether you had any of myne, or had receiued the ciphar, fearing many things, and aſſured in nothing. If theſe were recommended to Paris, they might fall vnder envious couers, as well as into enemyes hands, both in the end alike.

Your lordſhip hauing giuen mee ſo copious ſubject, I preſume you will alſo graunt me leaue to diſcharge myne owne thoughts, and to cleare ſome points, that there may bee now a perfect vnderſtanding in this affaire, as well of things paſt, as the preſent eſtate thereof; wherein, to ſpeake ingenuouſly, I durſt neuer fully diſcouer myſelfe in that coldneſs I found from England, which did freeze all but my affections to his majeſtys ſeruice. It ſhalbee needleſs to looke too farr back, laying this for a ground, that it did euer appeare to mee, by many circumſtances, as well as profeſſions, that the prince of Tranſiluania did really ſeeke to ſtrengthen and honor himſelfe by an admittance into a proteſtant league of Germany, thereby to bee enabled to recouer the kingdome of Hungarie from the emperour, as his portion; the reuerſion whereof hee yet holds to bee his right, notwithſtanding the new election of the young archduke; becauſe, by the laſt conuention of peace, wherein hee yielded a kind of poſſeſſion, it was agreed there ſhould bee practiced no newe election without his approbation: but the ſeuerity of his late majeſtie not to haue any mixture with that prince, who carried in his armyes the coulers and noyſe of Turks, did both repreſs in him his hopes, and bridle my affections, which did deſire vpon any conditions, to putt him into action; but not daring to doe that without warrant, I yet practiced with him to take away that ſcandall by his owne miniſters, and perſwaded him to make his purpoſes and meanes better knowne to his majeſtie and his allyes; and ſo kept vpp his hopes two yeares before the French ambaſſador had any intereſt in him or the negotiation, when in this tyme hee was only treating marriage, and full reconciliation with the emperor: not that thoſe were his naturall deſires, but to enterteyne tyme, and to haue a retraict when hee ſhould be deſperate of other wayes, ſeeing then the ſtate of Germany declyning, and almoſt in deſperation. His alliance with the elector of Brandeburgh I firſt moued, to diuert, if not to aſſure him to the proteſtant princes, and the religion.

I enter into this diſcourſe, becauſe your lordſhip hath pleaſed to enſtruct mee by many reaſons, why his offers were no ſooner taken into conſideration, and that in them you make ſome obiection. I accept them all for good and well grounded; yet leaſt the impreſſion of ſome of them may hinder in the future, I will vndertake to anſwere for Gabor, that I know his firſt affections were directed to his majeſtie, and not to the French king. The reſpects of Germany and religion are inferences ſtrong enough. His negociation with mee ſo long before, eſpecially that whereof I gave account 21 Nouember paſt, wherein hee makes a particular profeſſion to his majeſtie, are euident witneſſes. But that hee ſent firſt into France, hee was driuen thereunto by deſpaire on our ſide, and inuitation on theirs. I durſt neuer promiſe him, nor engage any word, that hee ſhould bee accepted or aſſiſted; but as ſoone as the French reſident had entered into this conſideration, whereof hee had his light and information from mee, hee thought to make it his owne buſineſs in France, and inſtantly procured warrant and order to beginne to treate: whereupon diuers meſſengers paſſed betweene Paris and Tranſiluania, whereof yet, the prince allway made me acquainted. The French, ſeeing mee without authority, ſeekes to drawe all into his owne hands, and troubled himſelfe in the duſt hee did not raiſe; and, out of envy, ſent a meſſenger to Gabor, to take all vpon him, and to diminiſh mee, as without creditt. Hee hoped to value himſelfe by this worke with his maſter, to draw the treaty hither, and the payment of the mony through his hands; of which hauing failed, whether his orders are retracted, or that hee loues nothing hee doth not gouerne, hee is become relapſed and cold. This was the cauſe and the occaſion of thoſe offers ſent firſt to France; wherein there was no purpoſe to enter into the league of Italy, but to procure a newe for Germany, the conſtitution and wayes whereof hee did not ſo well vnderſtand, but was ready for the firſt that would accept him. Beſides, there had paſſt ſome courteſies and reſpects from the French king formerly, by the viſitt of the duke of Angoleſme, to whom this negociation in generall termes was firſt communicated. Gabor was made beleeue, that the French king would mediate his cre-

1626. ditt in England, of which hee deſpaired by mee; and the reſident here aſſured mee, that the marqueſs of Bleinueille had inſtructions to promoue his propoſitions: what diuerted it I cannot conjecture, nor what the French doth now practice; there beeing newly arrived a gentleman in Alba Julia, with the title of a ſecretary from his moſt chriſtian majeſtie.

SECONDLY, Whatſoeuer hopes Gabor might haue of the arming of the king of Denmark, and incitations from his priuat ends, I knew hee had tryed his owne forces in the like coniuncture, and would neuer more moue at aduenture, vntill hee were aſſured by ſome colleaguation, and aſſiſted with ſome mony. I well conſidered the extraordinarie charge of his majeſtie, and the difficulty to ſupply ſo many iſſues: but when the ſumme for his majeſties part was weighed with the importance of his armes, and that it would arriſe in one yeare but to 14 dayes pay of the contribution to the armyes of the king of Denmark and count Mansfield, I thought it would bee ill husbandry to ſpare this penny, in ſo great expence, which I could, with my creditt, haue furniſhed here vpon his majeſtys order; and therefore, if that ſupply bee not giuen him, all other promiſſes, which are not reall, will vaniſh and come to nothing.

LASTLY, For the conſequence and opertunity of this diuerſion, your lordſhip giue mee leaue peremptorily to conclude, that it will proue of more terror, if not effect, then all that hath bene yet done in Germany. I know my weakeneſs to giue counſell, but I will venture my thoughts, That if the army of the king of Denmark had ſpent this paſt tyme in the emperours owne cuntryes, which are ready to reuolt, Gabor had ioyned long ſince, the princes of the nether Sax had ſooner declared when the head had bene oppreſſed, and this round courſe had forced all to a reſolution. The emperour feeles not the warr that is made in poore neutrall princes cuntryes ſo warme and dangerous, as hee would the fire at his owne doores. This is the judgment of Gabor, that the whole force of the league ſhould meete directly at Vienna; vpon the firſt noiſe whereof, Bohemia, Sileſia, and Morauia, would ſhake off their fetters of ſeruitude. Reſpect of not breaking ouertly and actually with the emperour, only doth contradict this councell; and an opinion, that the proceeding masked is more ſafe and wary: but all Germany ſhall find, that reuenge will ouerſee none, if the Auſtrians ſhall preuaile, there beeing left no ſecurity but in paring of the eagles clawes, who, vnlike to Achilles, is not to bee killed with a wound in the heele, but in the head.

I WILL now proceed to the preſent affaires. I promiſed your lordſhip in mine of the 30th June, to ſend the copy in ciphar of the inſtructions giuen to the ambaſſador now negociating; becauſe, beeing required to aſſiſt in them, many things ſeemed to mee vaſt and vngrounded; and I that heard nothing of the league by Gabor intimated, and into which hee ſeemes to bee admitted, hauing diſpatched capten Quaad with his reſolution, did feare, that there was much more ſmoake in them then matter: but now I ſhall ſaue your lordſhip that labour, hauing conferred his commiſſion hither, with the relation from your honor, I find them vniforme and concurring in the ſubſtance, ſome circumſtance only differing; ſo that you know as much as I can write; and I am fully enlightened and ſatisfied, that treating here the ſame things hee hath propounded at the Haghe, hee doth ſincerely meane to performe and proſecute them: and becauſe his majeſtie may bee fully enformed of the poſſibility of his motions, I wilbee bold to make a gloſſe, and to giue my judgment vpon them. To hinder the confirmation of the peace with the emperour, hee hath conuerted the baſſa of Buda, vpon whoſe counſel it did depend. There wanted nothing but the complement thereof, by the comming of a great ambaſſador from Vienna, with a preſent of 100000 dollars, according to the articles: which, hauing allmoſt two yeares bene protracted, the imperialls finding ſome ſhowes of alteration, diſpatched ſodainly an internuntio with the ratification; whom we ſtayed at Buda, vpon pretence, that it did not agree with the grand ſignors honor to accept it in this clandeſtine manner, and without the preſent, and after ſo great delay. But I conceiue this was a quarrell apprehended by the baſſa, which paſſeth with our help for current, and confirmes mee in the opinion of his conuerſion, and both their ſincerityes.

THAT he will procure Turkiſh armyes to march towards the emperors territories, I am perſwaded the baſſas on the border will conſent, and are gladd of the occaſion of prey; but he hath ſince moderated that propoſition, and I haue caution not to aſſiſt in it : neither will theſe miniſters graunt it, while their warre of Aſia doth conſume all their forces, and the iſſue vncerteyne, they will bee wary to prouoke a new enemy ; which wee haue thus altered, that theſe baſſas may riſe only with their frontire garriſons, and make a camp on the borders, to attend occaſion, to amuſe the emperour, and to hinder all hope of concluſion of the peace.

To prouoke the Tartars to buſy the king of Poland, is a worke of ſupererogation, and of the ſame nature of ſcandall. The quarrell is afoote already, and if the neceſſity of defence againſt the king of Sueueland require not all the forces of that kingdome, they will themſelues beginne the dance ; ſo that on both ſides the Poles will haue their hands full, and Gabor may reſt ſecure of them.

To perſwade the grand ſignor to make peace with Perſia, is a hard work, which hee doth not mention here ; and rather makes number than weight.

The Muſcouite, whether by a confederation with the king of Sweden, or for his owne occaſions, wilbee drawne in ; for wee are perſwaded, the great army of the Coſſacks prepared, and ſo much feared here, ſhalbee imployed for a diuerſion into that kingdome, by the riuers falling into the Euxine ſea.

In the riſing of count Mansfield, or ſome greater force to vnite with him in Sileſia, vndoubtedly ready to receiue him, and the payment of the ſmall contribution, conſiſts the heart and life of the buſineſs ; which, if furniſhed, hee is able to bring the foote and horſe mentioned, in 20 dayes, and to leaue his cuntry guarded ; and there is no doubt of his performance.

The death of the old chimacham, vpon whome wee did all depend, did not only hinder the expedition of what was required from hence, but made vs very doubtfull of the ſucceſs: the newe hauing bene the only protector of the Imperialls.

The ambaſſador of Gabor did the firſt day beginne the negotiation, and the next I vndertooke to ſecond him. I found this miniſter vtterly ignorant, and conſequently fearefull ; but with much labour making him capeable, rather of the neceſſity then vtility, and that this was a treaty of a yeares conſultation, which hee could not breake ; and proteſting that Gabor muſt doe that for his owne ſafety and the publique ſeruice, without leave of which hee might haue the honor : I preuailed with him aboue our hopes, and after many proteſtations, that hee would in the future beleeue and adhere to the miniſters of antient amity, hee gaue order to ſeeke in the regiſters for his inſtruction of the former concurring councells, and promiſed a ſpeedy anſwere. The ſame night hee ſent to the ambaſſador by his interpreter, that I had fully ſatisfied him ; and that hee ſhould drawe the formes of his owne letters, which hee would ſend to the grand ſignor, and giue him expedition. This teſtimony I haue vnder the ambaſſadors hand : ſince, the other reſidents haue done the like office, and confirmed him ; and the French laſt, of whom we were afrayd, hauing abated his wonted feruency.

Wee haue contracted the ſumme of our requeſts to two heads ; to procure a letter to the prince of Tranſyluania, to encourage him to enter into confederacy with the antient frends of the port, and to vnite with them, either for their defence, or the recouery of the territoryes of any of their allyes vſurped, or oppreſſed by the common enemy ; and to maynteyne a good and firme correſpondence with them in all their occaſions, for the reſtitution of peace and liberty to Germany.

The ſecond, to obteyne a command to the baſſa of Buda, to raiſe thoſe of Boſna, Agria, and Caniſia, to make a camp vpon the frontire, and to attend the ſafety of the border, and in all neceſſities of Gabor to bee in readineſs to defend his cuntryes from any incurſion.

This is the ſubſtance ; but that I may not ſeeme to deceiue his majeſtie, I am perſwaded the baſſas of Hungary are content to gett the couler of any licence to bee in armes ; and that there is a purpoſe in them to make aduantage of oportunity, and not to ſitt ſtill. Any thing that proſpers is eaſily anſwered in this port ; becauſe that I am well aſſured by a horſeman newly arriued, that is not a party any way, that Morteſa, baſſa of Boſna, was already departed with 4000 foote, and 6000 horſe, and that daily other troopes were following him, before any command or licence obteyned ; who, asking whether they marched, was anſwered toward Gabor, to receiue his commands : which precipitation confirmes mee in a confidence, that they are interreſſed in his counſayles, and wilbee in action before their warrant bee vnder ſeale ; which will drawe on more then is foreſeene, or to vs proiected. This Spahee

1626. brought two packetts to the emperours agent, which he ſhewed mee, and I attempted to gett them, doubting they might bring ſome newes, whereof hee would make ill vſe, and multiply it vpon rumours ſpread of ſome blowe giuen count Mansfield, which in the inſtant of diſpatch might retard, if not ſhake the chimachams new reconciliation: but not preuailing, I obteyned a promiſe of him, to keepe them tenne dayes, in which tyme all things wilbee finiſhed.

THE treaty with Spaine, I hope, hath receiued a deadly wound; for though our meſſengers, ſent with the command to Raguſa, are not retorned, yet wee heare, that they haue layd all paſſages; and in euery citty it is diuulged, that no Spaniſh miniſter may bee admitted; and wee doubt not they haue found the gentleman ymployed, and conducted him ſafely out of theſe dominions. It hath coſt mee my proportion of charge, but no ſuch ſumme, as ſhall giue diſtaſt: I will bring myne owne account, and truſt to his majeſties benignity. Myſelfe, and all that God hath giuen mee, I moſt willingly will expoſe for his ſeruice.

BY the retorne of the Tranſiluanian ambaſſador, I will take the heart to write at large to the prince, and both confirme him in his majeſties purpoſes towards him, and in his aſſurance of mee; to giue him a good account of all thoſe negotiations here, which hee ſhall committ vnto mee.

THIS letter is drawne out into a length, I feare beyond your lordſhips leyſure; but I was deſirous to make one worke, and to erre any way, rather then in defect. I find your honors fauor to mee ſo abundant, that I am confident you will preſent my ſeruices to his majeſtie, with thoſe circumſtances as ſhall make them accepted.

IF, before the diſpatch, the expedition ſhalbee procured and ſigned, or any other alteration, I will add it: and nowe, I conclude for myſelfe, that I am very ſenſible of the benefitts I haue receiued by your lordſhips mediation; for which, I beſeech you to take mee for a moſt thankfull man, that will liue and dye

Conſtantinople, 16. July,
1626.

Your moſt obliged humble ſeruant.

MY wife ouerioyed in your lordſhips fauours, knowing the inability of her ſeruice offered, doth pray to God to requite you.

To ~~*From*~~ *the* QUEEN *of* BOHEMIA.

May it pleaſe your majeſtie,

AS men ſay, that ill turnes ſeldome come alone, ſo ſometyme bleſſings and comforts are doubled vnto vs: within few dayes I haue receiued your majeſties moſt welcome gratious letter, and full ſatisfaction and direction from my lord Conwey, how to proceede in the generall buſines, and ample aſſurance of his majeſties benigne acceptance of my ſeruices, expreſſed by many fauours and bountyes, which hath reſtored me creditt and heart to perfect that worke, wherin I haue ſo long dangerouſly and fearfully laboured. Not ten dayes before, here arriued an extraordinarye from the prince of Tranſyluania, with large inſtructions grounded vpon ſome conference at the Haghe; in which, it ſeemes, he receiued ſatiſfaction: who brought mee a ſummons in his majeſties name, to aſſiſt in many propoſitions, which to doe without order, were very irregular in me. In this ſtreight I was confuſed, eyther to neglect the perfection of a great ſeruice, or to proceede in matters of ſo high nature, and contrarye to my ſtanding inſtructions, without warrant. I concluded rather to looſe my ſelfe, and truſt to his majeſties goodnes and your princely mediation, then the oportunitye to confirme your majeſtie how willing a ſacrifice I would bee, to ſerue you. When the new ambaſſador had formed his buſines ready for action, behold the miſeries of this empire returne: the good old chimacham, adopted father of Gabor, my only freind, the ſtay and ſupport of this ſtate, vpon whom wee did all depend, is ſtrangled, by the clamor and inſolence of the Spahees; whoſe hiſtorye I haue encloſen to Sir Francis Netherſole: in his place was aduanced ſodenly the captain baſſa, the head and protector of the Imperialls, and for your oppoſition my enemye. Wee deſpayred not only of the buſines, but juſtly feared ſome contrarye effects, when new heart and comfort oportunely arriued to mee, by his majeſties commands; wherefore wee reſolued to putt yt to tryall, and the ambaſſador began the firſt day with the new vizier, (delay beeing to vs as dangerous as denyall) the next

I

I did ſecond him, and from the beginning of this treatye opened his vnderſtanding; 1626. I found him utterly ignorant of all affayres of ſtate, and conſequently fearefull; but from perſwaſions, I aſcended to proteſtations, vrging the neceſſitye, wher he could not apprehend the utilitye; and concluding, that Gabor muſt goe forward for his owne ſafetye and the publicque good, without his aſſiſtance, wher he might now take vpon himſelfe the honor. In concluſion, I conuerted him aboue all hope; ſo that the ſame day he ſent to the ambaſſador, that he was by mee ſatisfyed, and that he ſhould draw his owne letters, which ſent in to the grand ſignor, ſhould ſpeedely bee diſpatched. Since, the other reſidents haue done the like office to confirme him, and wee expect expedition; ſo that I may rejoyce in Gods bleſſing, that I haue ſtayed to perfect that which I begun vpon weake grownd, maynteyned by delatorye treatyes, confirmed by an alliance with the religion, and I hope your majeſtie ſhall ſodenly ſee and taſt the fruicts therof. The principall poynts are, a direction to Gabor, to unite and make confederacye with the princes of ancient amitye with the port, to concurre and joyne with them in their occaſions, for the recouerye of the libertye of Germany, Another command to the baſſa of Buda, to rayſe the frontyre army, and to march to a place deſſigned to amuſe the emperor, interrupt the peace, and to defend the territoryes of Tranſyluania, from inuaſion, and to aſſiſt him in any neceſſitye: your majeſtie may bee aſſured before the arriuall of this letter, that there armes wilbe well aduanced; for I am truly enformed, that 14 dayes ſince, Morteſa, baſſa of Boſna, with 4000 foote, and 6000 horſe, was marching, and other troopes following, to receiue the princes commands. Thoſe of Agric and Caniſi began to moue, ſo that it is euident, they haue intereſt in the counſayles of Gabor; and are agreed among themſelues to bee in action, before their warrant be vnder ſeale: and, which is of greateſt conſequence, the baſſa of Buda, vpon whom all reſolutions of the confines did depend, formerly wholy imperiall, is reconciled, and at the deuotion of the prince of Tranſyluania, with whom many in this court are fallen off; of whoſe fayth wee haue this earneſt, that he hath apprehended a quarrell to ſtay the inter-nuntio of the emperour, arriued in poſt as far as Buda, with the ratification of the peace; which ſhould haue bene ſolemnly ſent, now almoſt two yeares paſt, with a preſent of 100000 dollars, according to the articles: but beeing protracted from tyme to tyme, and the Imperialls foreſeeing ſome motion and alteration, made this preuentiue diſpatch, which the baſſa hath refuſed, pretending it to bee agaynſt the grand ſignors honor, to receiue that ſo late, ſo clandeſtinely, and without the preſent; and as this is a good aſſurance of him, ſo yt may occaſion the utter diſſolution of the treatye. The other from Spayne hath, I hope, receiued a deadly wound; for though the meſſingers ſent to Raguſa, are not returned, yet we heare they haue preuented all entrye, and ſtopped all paſſage to any miniſter of the kyngs, or his viceroy of Naples and Milan.

THE prince profeſſeth to march directly into Sileſia, ready to receiue him; and we are moſt aſſured, that if any ſeconds appears, and the contribution furniſhed (without which your majeſtie may reſolue all will vaniſh into ſmoke, and therfore you will take care of aduancing thoſe two eſſentiall motiues) Bohemia, Morauia, and all the oppreſſed prouinces, will, at firſt ſight of any refuge, ſhake off the fetters of their ſeruitude.

IT is the opinion of the prince, that the king of Denmarke loſeth tyme in poore neutrall countryes; and that the whole force of the league ſhould meete directly at Vienna. The emperour feeles not the fire ſo farr from home, and the innocent only ſuffer: vndoubtedly ſuch a reſolution would finiſh the war. I know the reaſons and obiections for and agaynſt this councell, which I haue preſumed to mention and leaue to his majeſties wiſedome; to whom I haue written very lardgly, and I hope, to ſatisfaction.

THE death of my ſucceſſor hath ſtayed mee here vntill the ſpring, but I will uſe all meanes for my deliuerye; hoping, I ſhall not bee vnprofitable to your majeſtie in England. I humbly thanck your majeſtie for the gratious remembrance you haue pleaſed to uſe of me to the duke, the effects wherof I will not doubt: but if your majeſtie would vouchſafe to take this occaſion of finiſhing my ſeruice here, to mention me to my maſter, who hath already good apprehenſions of mee, they will come ſeaſonably to aduance them; and as I haue from your infancy honored, adored, and

1626. humbly ſerued your majeſtie, ſo I will to you, and from you, owe and acknowledge any grace that ſhall befall me.

THESE affayres I ſhould communicate with Sir Robert Kyllegrew, who ſhall haue the refining of them, at the Haghe: but want of a cyphar, and a weary hand that this diſpatch fills 20 ſheets of paper, and receiues ſcarce ſo many in 20 weekes, though I thincke my incke as good as anothers, will excuſe me; knowing your majeſtie will enſtruct him in all things neceſſarye.

I HUMBLY kyſs his majeſties the king of Bohemias hands, whoſe commands if I ſhall now receiue, I haue courage equall to my deſire to giue him a good account of them. Almighty God bleſs your majeſtie, and make you the happieſt queene of Europe.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{16}{26}$.
July, 1626.

Your Majeſties, &c.

RELATION of the laſt Troubles in Conſtantinople.

VPON the 3 of this moneth, the Spahees aſſembled in the Hippodrome, and mutinouſly came to the Mufti, and demanded of him ſentence of death againſt the good old *chimacham Georgi Mehmet, baſſa; and that hee would riſe and enforme the grand ſignor of their will; which, if hee refuſed, they threatened a generall reuolt, and to doe their owne juſtice. There was no remedy, and the emperour beeing informed, was pleaſed to diſplace him, and to giue the office to Regeb, capten-baſſa, and his to the †Imrohor-baſſi, hoping thus to quiett all matters; but this gaue them no ſatisfaction: in greater fury, they aske his life. The poore chimacham retired into the grand ſignors protection, who vſed all meanes (by offering to confine, or baniſh him) to appeaſe them; but nothing would content and ſeperate them, vntill hee was ſtranguled, and throwne out naked; ouer whoſe dead body they barbarouſly trampled, cutting off his noſe and eares.

* Vizier of the port, who hath the authoritye of great vizier in his abſence.

† maſter of the horſe.

ALLREADY this State beginns to reſent the loſſe and iniuſtice done to that great miniſter, who beeing 96 yeares old, had bene 45 yeares vizier of the bench, once great vizier, and thrice chimacham. Before that, baſſa of Ciprus, Buda, Damaſcus, Babilon, and grand Cairo. He had ſerued ſixe emperours, the moſt able and . . . . ſorte, wiſeſt miniſter of this State, vnder whom wee liued ſecure, and neuer wanted a frend; the great ſeruice hee had done . . . . . . in the preſervation of this empire often, and laſtly in its re-eſtabliſhment after the laſt troubles, nor any other . . . . . . were able to reprieve him from this rage. The occaſion taken vp againſt him was, that hee did conceale the yll eſtate of the army at Babilon; flattering the grand ſignor, while that ſuffered (as was pretended) great want; and certeyne letters, written part in bloud, as from the camp, were produced to accuſe him; which ſince, as is reported, are diſcouered to bee a practice, and made in this citty. Hereuppon wee know not what to beleeue, of the ſucceſs of that warr; but thus much is certeyne, the Perſian army ſitts by them, many good blowes haue paſt with mutual loſs, and the Turks haue wrought themſelues vnder ground, men and horſe, . . . the heates, ſtubbornly reſolued to carry it, which yet is here much doubted.

I HAUE bene curious to know how the Chimacham, that truſted in the emperour and his mother, tooke his death: when the ſentence was deliuered to the buſtangi-baſſa, he held it in his hand, rather to intimate then to bee the meſſenger. The poore man perceiuing it, deſired an hower to pray, and conjured the buſtangi-baſſa, to warne the grand ſignor hereafter, not to bee ſo eaſy to conſent to take innocent bloud, which within two dayes hee would repent: and laſtly, hee entreated, that hee might not dye by the fowle hands of the hangman, which coſt him deere; for the buſtanges, either for reſpect and reuerence, or for want of skill, could not finiſh his life, ſo great was this old heart, in one hower. Hee was buried with a few raskalls, his owne ſeruants hidd, and no man daring to accompany him to his laſt bedd.

THE former relation is filled with the iniuſtice and inſolence of man, this ſhall bring examples of the juſtice of God; who reuengeth the bloud of his enemyes and wicked men, vnjuſtly ſpilt, to preſerue his image euen amongſt them that ſtudy to deſtroy it. To this may bee fittly applyed, that . . . . neſs, *non eſſe curæ Deis ſecuritatem eorum eſſe ultionem:* the Janizaries, either enuious that they had

1626. no part in the laſt ſedition, or beeing innocent, vnwilling to participate in the infamy, or rather it was their turne to doe ſomewhat, forced the boats of the gallyes which lay aboue in the channel, and came downe to a garden-houſe vpon the ſea, in the night, where the emperour priuatly repoſed; and beganne to exclayme againſt the death of the innocent, proteſting they had no ſhare therein, but as obedient ſlaues, they deſired the peace of the ſtate, and that juſtice and quiettneſs might retorne to the citty; and requiring reuenge vpon diuers whom they accuſed as the authors of theſe tumults: they named their owne *ſegmen-baſſi, as the principall, and eighteen of their owne officers, and diuers others of the chiefe ſpahees, who held councells together, and were become heads of factions, which vntill they were all cut off, there was no hope of gouernment and peace. The grand ſignor gaue them good words, and promiſed to doe further juſtice, and to puniſh all ſuch as ſhould bee found guilty; but nothing being done to ſatisfy them, and it being beleeued that the newe chimacham conniued, and had bene a party to all their counſailes, at leaſt his preferrment made him obnoxious to that ſuſpition; and it was moſt true, that the ſegmen-baſſi, and his followers and faction, were the contriuers of the fall and murther of Georgi Mehemett baſſi, and very probable, that hee was fauoured, if not practiſed by the newe miniſter. The janizaries roſe againe, and by force brought downe the gallies neare the citty, and landed; and held a councell very ſecrett in their chambers. This bredd much ſuſpition and feare, but the day of audience beeing come, according to the cuſtome, they repaired all to the ſeraglio, and wayt in their order, their ſegmen-baſſi only did not appeare; and it was thought hee abſented purpoſely by agreement with the chimacham, leaſt there ſhould bee ſome occaſion to examine the paſt buſineſs, which could not endure the light. Diuan beeing finiſhed, and the viziers and caddee leskers comming toward the gate, they were ſtopped by the janizaries, and told playnly they would ſpeake with the king. Such perſwaſions as were requiſite, were vſed; but there was no remedy: they would deliuer their owne meſſage. The young emperour at firſt was afrayd, and retyred; but to auoyd greater inconueniences, reſolued to come out to them. Order was inſtantly giuen to ſend for the mufti, and the antients of the lawe, and many ſantons, the ſegmen-baſſi, and others of quality, to bee preſent at this action. In the meane tyme the throne was brought out, and placed in the great court, and the grand ſignor came forth and ſate in his majeſtie, attended and aſſiſted by all the great miniſters and officers of his empire, to ſtrike a reuerence and feare into the ſoldiers, whoſe purpoſes were not yet diſcouered. Contrary to all expectation, an *electo* ſpake for them, in all humble manner, profeſſing their obedience and lamenting the ſickneſs of the ſtate, and theſe daily inſolencyes; and declaring, as they were not guilty of this laſt mutiny, ſo they were ready to ſpend their bloud in defence of their prince, and for the reformation of theſe diſorders; to which there could bee applyed no remedy but the ſword of juſtice, to cutt off thoſe heads which held conuenticles, and plotted daily alterations, and to gouerne the whole empire at their will. They deſired their petition might bee accepted, and theſe diſturbers of the peace ſought out and executed, in which they would perſiſt; and that newe names and titles might bee foregone, which many had taken vpp as capes of factions; and the ſouldiery reduced to their ancient diſcipline; which, if his majeſtie would graunt and ſpeedily putt in practice, they were ready to dye in his ſeruice. If otherwiſe, as there was no hope of quiettneſs, ſo they did foreſee greate miſchiefes daily contemplated, which they would oppoſe, as well as they were able. At the end of the ſpeech, which might haue become a Cato, they deliuered their petition in writing, wherein they modeſtly accuſed . . . . of confederacy, and conniuence with . . . . . . of their owne officers and Spahees, vpon whom they threw the burthen of the daily tumults. The emperor made them a ſhort but ſatisfactory anſwere, yielding to ſome things, yet mingled with ſome admonition, ſuch as became him; and they departed euery man to their owne reſt. Segmen-baſſi hauing ſome intimation, that his name was renewed in that liſt of death, tooke the firſt opportunity and fledd, and hidd himſelfe; and diuers others, conſcious of their owne meritts retyred, and thereby condemned themſelues. Not one roaring Spahee, to bee ſeen in the citty: all things were ſo calme, as if Aſtræa were deſcended; there was no diſtemper but in the heart of the chimacham, who was afraid to bring his complices into tryall; and was ſure, if they were not taken, their eſcape would be

* Lievetenant to their Aga.

1626. his ruyne; for the janizaries exacted of him an account of the execution. With much diligence the ſegmen-baſſi was apprehended and brought to the court: hee was firſt examined, rather to confeſſe his owne treaſure, which was infinite, (for hee had the ſpoile of Greece in the laſt gathering of tribute-children to fill the ſeraglio, at the death of Sultan Oſman) then to impeach other men. The grand ſignor ſent for him, and after fewe words gaue ſentence, to haue his head ſtricken off, which was inſtantly performed before the doore: ſince, diuers of both orders haue beene taken, as they ſay, to the number of 22. priuatly ſtrangled, and throwne into the ſea; ſome principally branded are yet hidden and fledd.

THIS trouble hath turned the grand ſignor to account many wayes: it is reported, that by confiſcations hee hath aduanced a million, and 250000 dollers by the ſegmen-baſſi; by the ſcriuano, as much; by others, very greate ſummes: and as if peace had riſen out of the graue of the old chimacham, there is heard no more noyſe, the ſpahees ſhrink, and the janizaries, as their glory, take vpon them an auſtere reformation. But there are many inward ſoares and diſcontents, which, notwithſtanding all this cleare ayre, will breake out; and one day is not ſufficient to cure or purge the corruption of this ſtate.

SINCE, there are arriued ſome ſeruants of the great vizier at Babilon, who bring certeyne aduice, that the camp was in great extremity, beſeeged without by the Perſian, maſter of the field, and conſequently of their prouiſions: nakedneſs, famine, and diſeaſes within, were more terrible then the enemy: the ſupplyes ſent, ſtayed at Dearbeker, not daring to march forward without better guards; inſomuch that, if ſpeedy ſuccours bee not giuen them, the army muſt diſhonorably and dangerouſly breake, and ſteale away.

HEREVPON hath bene held a publique councell, in which all orders, as well ciuill as military, aſſiſted; a preſent ſupply was ordered, and a generall, now in Aſia, appointed to conduct them. The rendezvous aſſigned at Iconium, and the ſoldiours are now daily repairing thither; where, if they come not too late, they may help to deſtroy the cuntry.

Conſtantinople, July, $\frac{20}{30}$.
1626.

From the Duke of BUCKINGHAM.

Noble Sir,

I HAUE had a view of diuerſe abſtracts of diſpatches, ſent from yow to my lord Conwaye; by which there is ſo good an opinion conceiued of the imployment there, as concurring att this preſent with the mixture of the affaires of Chriſtendome, and the abilityes of your perſon, ſo fitted by your knowledge of thoſe parts, to doe the king and ſtate further ſeruice there, That as yet yow are not likely to be relieued by a ſucceſſor, but to have your reſidence prolonged vnto the latter end of the yeare; ſo that your voyage for England will not be ſo ſoone as your owne, and the wiſhes of your freinds, here expected: in the meane tyme I ſhall not fayle to think vpon ſomething for yow, that may both haſten your retourne hither, and incourage it. I haue likewiſe receiued two letters from yow, concerning ſome buiſines of my owne; the latter bearing date the $\frac{1}{18}$. May, 1626. wherein I find my ſelfe much obliged to an extraordinarie dilligence yow haue vſd, in ſearch of ſuch pieces and antiquityes, as yow gueſſe will be moſt wellcome vnto me; and I ſhall endeauour to deſerue the paines yow beſtowe vpon me there, in any ſeruice yow ſhall imploye me in heere; deſireing a continuance of your reſpect vnto mee in this kind, with this caution only, that yow laye not out much money vpon any alablaſter pieces, vnleſſe they be figvres of exquiſite cvrioſity: for your antique maſters (as I am informd) neuer wrought vpon alablaſter. Neither am I ſo fond of antiquitye (as yow rightly coniecture) to court it in a deformed or miſhapen ſtone; but where yow ſhall meete beautye with antiquitye together in a ſtatue, I ſhall not ſtand vpon any coſt your judgment ſhall vallew it att. For thoſe other pieces on Porta Aurea, ſince they cannot be compaſt without difficultye and danger, I am ſatisfyd with the attempt your induſtrie had vpon them; and ſhall hope for ſome other rarityes that may be purchaſt with leſſe trouble, and for a good occaſion to expreſſe my ſelfe

Yorke-Houſe, July, 19.
ſtilo vet. 1626.

Your Lordſhips faithfull frend and humble ſeruant,

BUCKINGHAM.

Superſcribed,

To the Right Honorable Sir THOMAS ROE, *Knight, his Majeſties Ambaſſador, reſident with the Grand Seignor.*

From Mr. WILKINSON.

My very good Lord,

MY laſt vnto your lordſhip was of the 13. preſent, ſince when I haue receaued yours of the 15. of June, with the incloſed; all which I haue already ſent away, according vnto their direction. The incloſed for your lordſhip came to my hands this weeke, in a packet of myne from England; from whence, if I had any wellcome newſe, I would impart it vnto your lordſhip.

THERE hath beene a hot diſputation of late betweene the pope and the Spanyards, concerning the buſineſſe of the Valtelina; for it being agreed before at the inſtance of the pope, that the vally and the forts ſhould be conſigned into his hands, to the end that he might demoliſh them; he doth now beginne to retyre from what he did formerly ſollicitt, profeſſing that if he ſhould vndertake that buſineſſe, that the honor would not equall the charges. The Spanyards make an other conſtruction of this his ſuddaine retrayt, confidently beleeuing, and peraduenture not without ſome ground, that the pope purpoſely to diſaduantage them in their affaires, will not ſtrive any longer to effectuate an agreement, and to take vp the quarrel of the Valtelina into his hands: the pope indeed doth feare none ſo much as the Spanyards, and the more he can add to their feares and troubles, he may promice himſelfe the more ſecurity. If the pope ſhould conſent to the vnion of Venice, Sauoy, the Swiſſes, and the Griſones, for the keeping of the Valtelina, as it is probable enough that he will, he would deceaue the Spanyards of their intended end, which is to watch a fit conjuncture to make themſelfes maſters of that place, either by policy or power; but if it haue ſo ſtrong a vnion of ſo many princes to guard it, the Spanyard will haue leſſe hope then euer, to get it into his hands.

THE French extraordinary ambaſſador is not yet arriued, but dayly and howerly expected; and I doubt not the next weeke, but to giue your lordſhip neuſe of his entertaynement. Thus with my harty prayers for your lordſhips encreaſe of all honors, I humbly take leaue, and reſt

Venice, July, 24.
ſtilo nouo, 1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble ſeruant

JOHN WILKINSON.

To BETHLEM GABOR.

Sereniſſime Prencipe,

THE ſodaine occaſion of the diſpatch of this meſſenger will not giue mee leaue to enter into any large diſcourſe of your highnes affaires and propoſitions in this court; but fearing either the delay, or the mutations, or ſome rumor ſpread by the aduerſaries, might alter the baſſa of Buda, or retard your heroique reſolutions, I would not omitt to giue your highnes this teſtimony of my ſelfe, and ſome aſſurance of a good concluſion. I doubt not Sr. Todolagi, your worthy miniſter, hath enformed you of all the proceedings to this day; and of the ſlowe and fearfull motions of the newe chimacham, (the fruicts of ignorance) and of the vnaduiſed courſe of a publique conſultation; but as I knowe your highnes actions are grounded vpon the foundations of wiſedome, which are euer accompanied with conſtancy; ſo I haue thought it requiſite, to giue your highnes ſome light and aſſurance, that though this buſineſs hath mett with many difficulties, yet you may reſt ſatisfied that I haue vſed ſuch meanes, and will ſo dilligently follow them, that wee will ouercome all oppoſition, and within fewe dayes wee ſhall diſpatch all ſuch letters and orders, as ſhall giue you full contentment.

1626. To day I haue concluded with the chimacham, whom I found in a good affection to the generall buſineſs, but wary to beare the envy of a direct breach; ſo that wee agreed to march diſguiſed, and vnder ſuch arts as the enemies haue taught vs.

To this purpoſe, to looſe no more tyme, I went home with the reizkatab, and drew the minuts of the letters and commands; which though wee could not obteyne in ſo open and direct termes as your inſtructions require, yet in ſuch as the preſent eſtate of affaires would comport, and effectually to your highnes purpoſes, as the orders to the baſſa of Buda, written as to a ſubiect, doe more clearly expreſſe.

Therfore your highnes wilbee pleaſed to proceed in your princely reſolutions, and ſhall need to vſe no delay, in reſpect of the ſlowneſs of the anſwere, which hath happened firſt by the mutations, and ſince by the ſickneſs of S^{r}. Todolaghy; but as I haue in this occaſion ſupplyed his place, ſo you may be confident, that I will leaue nothing, that concerneth the publique and your highnes ſeruice, vnperfect. The imbrahor-baſſi, who is the correſpondent of the baſſa of Buda, by faint and diſſembled aſſiſtance, as wee feare, hath done more harme then if hee had bene a direct oppoſite; and new reconciled frends ſhould not at firſt bee truſted with too much: but truth and a good cauſe, and your highnes propitious ſtarrs, hath conducted all things to an happy end. And though your highnes hath loſt a principall frend, God hath prouided you another; Huſſein Affende, the caddee leskar of Greece, a moſt wiſe and conſtant man, and now of abſolute creditt and authority with the grand ſignor, who willingly offers himſelfe to the protection of all your affaires. I haue therefore perſwaded S^{r}. Todolaghy, to viſitt and depend vpon him; and I doubt not, all things ſhall conclude to your ſatisfaction.

Hauing many things to communicate with your highnes, by the retorne of your ambaſſador, I will not enlarge by this occaſion; which I haue taken only to giue your highnes knowledge, that I haue receiued full orders and commands, of which I will giue a good account, both by continuall aduice, and by my endeauors here in your ſeruice: and ſo beſeeching Allmighty God to proſper your highnes in all your princely deſſignes, and to multiply vpon you all felicity, I reſt.

25. July, 1626.

To my Lord Conway.

My Lord,

THE troubles of this court haue bene many and violent, of which, if your lordſhip take pleaſure to heare, I haue appointed Mr. Brantwait to attend you with the relation. It is no meruaile if they deferred and hindered all buſineſs abroad, when it was enough to quiett and appeaſe the tumults within the citty. Since my laſt, which aduiſed your lordſhip that I left the chimacham in a good diſpoſition to giue a ſpeedy and contented expedition to the ambaſſador of Tranſiluania, ill and preſſiue newes beeing come from Babilon, there was called a generall councell, to which are admitted men of all orders, as well military as ciuill, to the number of aboue 1000. This courſe was antiently vſed in matters of high conſequence, as the beginning of a warre, or other great mutation: now rather done for feare, and to content the ſoldioury, then neceſſity; which was only to conſult of ſpeedy and fitt ſupplyes. At this aſſembly, very impertinently, ignorantly, or maliciouſly, this newe miniſter doth propound the councells of Bethlem Gabor, and reads all his letters and inſtructions publiquely, makeing out of them an abſurd queſtion, Whether it were now fitt to breake with the emperour and Poland at once, according to the ouertures made, but groſſly miſtaken? An opportunity picked out, to be ſure of a negatiue, and in ſo great a multitude, ſome being Imperialls, franckly diſputed againſt it: others, that ſawe either the folly, or the iniquity, reduced the demands to ſuch a moderation, that nothing was then concluded againſt it, and of that wee were gladd enough: for myne owne part, I am perſwaded that feare and ignorance was the greateſt cauſe of this error; though I doubt not, the emperours agent did work vpon it, and thruſt the chimacham into this courſe, as beeing thereby ſure to diſcouer all, and to foile it. Your lordſhip doth now ſee howe ſolid the negociations are in this court; and it was more chance then prouidence, that our names eſcaped. But the emperour and king of Poland ſhall know all that was propounded, and more then was meant by Gabor, by fooliſh conſequences, miſunderſtood, both by the reader and hearers of his letter. Wee iuſtly doubted all was vndone; and that beeing purpoſely thus carried, the baſſa of Buda would retyre and followe the ſenſe of the ſtate, and not to performe with Gabor. His ambaſſador was, and is dangerouſly ſick, and no man to reforme the errors, or to ſollicitt the buſineſs. I found that hee was extreamly diſcontent, eſpecially that his maſters ſecretts ſhould bee diuulged, and wreſted to a falſe or to a lardger ſenſe; yet in the concluſion reſolute, that if hee could procure a diſpatch, it would bee for his aduantage; if not, hee proteſted his prince would take leaue without the port, and truſt to his other frends without their help: notwithſtanding, hee deſired mee to rectify and reduce the treaty againe into order, or ſome moderation: whereupon, I firſt dealt with the caddee leſker, a man wiſe and of great authority; and made him vnderſtand both the falſe conſtruction of the propoſitions, and arts of the aduerſaries, and the neceſſity of the buſineſs, that by refuſing, they might looſe Gabor, but could not withold him from taking care of his owne in the common ſafety, when hee was ſo neglected by them: and after ſome office by him performed, I went to the chimacham, complayning of his action, and vrging his miſtaking; (for there was no other way but to fall vpon a moderation, the demands of Gabor beeing ſo freſh and vnreaſonable) with whom I preuailed ſo farre, that wee agreed vpon the diſpatch, and the chancellor was called to drawe it. I was afraid that delay might occaſion newe alterations, and therefore I went to his houſe, and ſate with him vntill they were finiſhed. In the manner I had much adoe, for though they were content to graunt the ſubſtance, yet they were very wary howe to expreſs it, to auoyd the accuſation of a breach on their part; and therefore to Gabor they vſed more caution; in ſubſtance, encouraging him to vnite and colleague with the princes, the antient frends of the port, and to bee concurrent with them in all their occaſions for the publique good; but not one word to make an actiue warre, though they wilbee gladd of it. To the baſſa of Buda they conſented to more freedome, as to a ſubiect, ordering him to keepe good correſpondence with Gabor; and becauſe it might bee doubted, that the enemy (without other name) would make ſome attempt vpon the borders, that hee ſhould riſe with the army and make a camp, to bee in readineſs vpon all occaſions; and if any inuaſion ſhould bee made by any, vpon the territories of the prince, that hee ſhould aduance and repell them; and after, proceed for the common defence, according to ſuch counſell as the coniunctures ſhould require. Laſtly, If the emperour ſhould ſend any miniſter vnder pretence to negociate a newe peace, that hee ſhould ſtay him, and anſwere, that the grand ſignor would not treate vntill his frends were ſatisfied. In the ſtile I obſerue ſo much caution, as if they ſtudied to imitate the antient oracles; but the ambaſſador of Gabor beeing aſſured of the baſſa of Buda, is contented, and iudgeth theſe ſufficient for their ends. 1626.

A THIRD letter is written to all the chriſtian princes, deſirous to enter into amity with the port, inuiting them to ſend hither their ambaſſadors according to an offer intimated by Gabor, promiſing honorable reception, and protection from all their enemyes, animating them to proceed cheerfully in their vnion for the common good. Of what vſe this is, I know not, except to oppoſe ſuch like ſhowes and oſtentations ſpread abroad by the enemy: though it bee grounded from that motion of Gabor, which, it ſeemes, hee hopes to effect, to procure the kings of Denmarke and Sueueland, and the elector of Brandeburgh, to ſend hither a ſolemne ambaſſage; or elſe, to enterteyne this ſtate with faire ſhadowes to facilitate his counſells.

THE ſame euening, doubting that either the delay, mutations, or rumours ſpread by the aduerſaries, might retard Gabor, or change his frends, and the ambaſſador not likely to depart ſodainly by reaſon of his ſickneſs, I procured him to diſpatch a poſt the next morning; by whom I wrote to the prince the proceedings here, and gaue him aſſurance, that wee had obteyned the ſubſtance of his demands, encourageing him to looſe no tyme, nor to vſe delay vpon expectation from hence; and that ſuch diligence ſhould bee employed, as he ſhould not doubt to receiue full ſatisfaction.

THESE letters and commands are not yet deliuered, but written, allowed, and ſent in to the grand ſignor for his affirme; and therefore, I cannot ſay they are ſure, but I am confident nothing can hinder their ſpeedy diſpatch. Your lordſhip may then bee pleaſed to enſtruct his majeſtys ambaſſador at the Haghe, and arme him with the

1626. knowledge of what is here ſufficiently done, and that there remaynes no excuſe for Gabor to retyre from his propoſitions ſo often repeated.

OUR meſſengers ſent to Raguſa are retorned, hauing found the Neopolitan gentleman in the citty; and deliuering their letters to the duke and magiſtrats, required that hee ſhould bee giuen to them: but they refuſed to infringe ſo farr their owne liberty, but promiſed that they would execute the grand ſignors will; and to that purpoſe wrote a cold letter to the chimacham, of complement, fearefull to offend either Spaine or this ſtate: but howſoeuer, the other commands are regiſtred vpon all the wayes, and I doe not beleeue that either this can come forward, or that any other in haſt will bee ſent to hazard the like diſgrace. The Raguſean ambaſſadors are daily expected, with their tribute, whom though wee know to bee halfe Spaniards, yet wee will procure ſuch admonition to bee giuen them, that at leaſt, they ſhall ſtand neutrall in this buſineſs: and vpon all newe occaſion, wee will uſe ſuch preuention, as ſhalbee neceſſary and in our power.

WHEN I had written thus farre, the enterpreter of Gabor brought mee the copies of the letters and commands, which I found ſo ambiguous and cold, (the fruicts of feare and ignorance) that I vtterly reiected them, and proteſted playnly, that ſuch cautelous proceeding would rather teach the princes to imitate it, then encourage them; and that as wee wanted nor deſired not to engage the grand ſignor in any warre, ſo hee muſt reſolue to defend Gabor alone, if the emperour ſhould turne his forces againſt him, who was iuſtly prouoked to reuenge, by their owne publiſhing his affections: and that they ſhould conſider, whether they did not hazard either to looſe the dependence of Tranſiluania by this tepidneſs, or the occaſion of an vnion, that would ſecure their owne borders. At the laſt, I haue procured them new written, and ſomewhat amended, and changed frendſhipp, which was needleſs, into confederacy, and conformity with a generall approbation of all his propoſitions, and encouragement to proceed in them. The command to Buda is more cleare and efficacious, expreſſly ordering the riſing of the army, to correſpond with Gabor: and ſo much is alſo intimated in the letter to the kings and princes, to inuite them to ſend ambaſſadors hither, and to animate them to a liuely proſecution of their deſſignes for the common good: theſe, are this day to receiue authority by the ſeale, and wee muſt bee content to take them ſuch as they are; I confeſs, not ſo vigorous and quick as I deſired; yet ſeeing the ambaſſador of Gabor doth think they are ſufficient, and that hee, whom it more nearly concernes, is ſatisfied, I thought longer contention would only looſe tyme. I would willingly ſend the copies, but doubt I ſhall not haue leiſure to tranſlate them; of which, if I now faile, the next poſt ſhall ſupply, that his majeſtie may iudge from the text, what the effects are like to bee. In the meane tyme, I will make them as ſtrong, by inferences, to the princes vnderſtanding, as I can, and lay before him his honor and his ſafety engaged.

CONCERNING my particular, I haue humbly beſought his majeſtie to releaſe mee of this dry and ſterile ymployment, that I may not bee tyed by neceſſity, but that my ſucceſſor may beginne his journey with the next yeare. Your lordſhip hath laid vpon mee many obligations; and if you will now pleaſe to aſſiſt to bring mee and my poore wiſe out of Egipt, wee ſhall both acknowledge your manifold fauours, and preſent you two ſeruants deuoted to the wayes of thankfullneſs. In this hope, I leaue your lordſhip to the bleſſed keeping of our gratious God.

Conſtantinople, 21 July,
1626, old ſtile.

Your lordſhips moſt humble and gratefull ſeruant.

From Mr. WILKINSON.

My very good Lord,

VPPON the 26 of July, the French ambaſſador extraordinary did make his priuat entery into Venice, being met halfe a dayes journy out of the towne by the French ambaſſador ordinary, who accompanyed him to his owne howſe; where he entertayned him, and all his followers, that night and the daye following, at his own expence. The ambaſſador hauing reſted himſelfe a day here after his journy, the ſtate did take notice of his arriuall, and ſent vnto him ſignior Valareſſo, who was ambaſſador in England, being accompanyed with 44 ſenators, to giue him the wellcome in the princes name, and to waite on him to the pallace this republique prouided for him. The day following he had his publique audience, being accompanyed to the college with the ſame number of ſenators as before; and during his ſtay here, which is yet vncertayne, he is allowed by this ſtate 300 duckets a day. I cannot yet giue your lordſhip an account of what propoſitions he will propound to this ſtate, in his maſters name, he hauing not yet had priuat audience of this prince. He hath hitherto beene buſy in receauing and returning viſits to all thoſe ambaſſadors which are reſident here, and within this two dayes he doth expect his ſecond audience.

THE pope is not now ſo violent as he was heretofore, to haue the Valtelina into his hands, but is contented to let it remayne in the poſſeſſion of the Venetians and Griſons; and ſo much the rather, becauſe by that meanes he hopeth it wilbe ſecured from all Spaniſh inuaſions.

THE incloſed for your lordſhip came to my hands this weeke, in my letters from Mr. Queſtor. My laſt vnto your lordſhip was of the 26 of July, ſince when I haue not any from you. Thus, haueing nothing elſe at preſent worthy your lordſhips knowledge, I humbly craue leaue to kiſſe your hands, and reſt

Venice, Auguſt 1,
ſtilo nouo. 1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt faithfull ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

To BETHLEM GABOR.

Sereniſſime Prencipe,

VPON the 25 of the laſt moneth, I wrote your highneſs a briefe relation of the eſtate of your affaires negotiated in this court, diſpatched only to preuent any ill impreſſion of rumours and delayes, happened by the ſodaine mutations, and vnſeaſonable death of your frend Mehemet baſſa; which beeing arriued, I hope your highneſs hath receiued ſuch ſatisfaction, that you haue proceeded in your princely reſolutions.

BEFORE I enter into the diſcourſe of the concluſion and anſwere of your highneſs letter, though I doubt not S^{r}. Todolaghy, your faithfull miniſter, hath giuen you ſome intimation; yet it is requiſite, that I ſhould amply acquaint you, that at laſt, I haue receiued his majeſties gracious command and directions, to correſpond with your highneſs, to aſſiſt in your worthy affaires, and to giue you full aſſurance of his roiall determinations, and acceptance of your frendſhipp, which you haue ſo often and ſo ſeriouſly propounded: wherein your highneſs may bee pleaſed to know, for a foundation, that his majeſtie hath formed and eſtabliſhed a ſtrong and perfect league with the king of Denmark, and the ſtates of the vnited prouinces, to continue vntill the affaires and peace of Germany ſhalbee reduced vnto their antient eſtate and condition, by the recouery of the palatinate, and the reliefe of all other princes and commonwealths oppreſſed, and for the reſtitution of vigor and life to the fundamentall ſacred lawes of the empire, violated by the armes of the common enemy: to which end, there are deſſigned ſufficient forces and contributions, conſtantly to bee ſupplyed. Wherein it is agreed, no ouerture of treaty or accord ſhalbee accepted by any of the colleagues but in writing, nor any anſwere giuen but by the knowledge and conſent of all intereſſed: in which confederacy, it is out of doubt, that the king of Sweueland had concurred, if the death of his ambaſſador at the Haghe had not preuented. It was then alſo determined, and ſince putt in execution, to inuite the French king, the electors, princes, and free citties of Germany, the ſenat of Venice, and duke of ſauoy. At this treaty, capten Quaad, your highneſs ſeruant, was preſent, and all things with him fully communicated, and ſuch conditions preſented to him, as might giue your highneſs aſſurance and encouragement to enter into this ſanctuary of peace; whereof, as I make no queſtion, you haue had from him a particular account, ſo I hope you haue retorned your reſolution and confirmation according to the tyme limitted. Concerning the contribution by your highneſs demanded, the ſollicitations whereof you haue recommended vnto mee; therein alſo I ſuppoſe you haue receiued ſuch ſatisfaction, that there wilbee no neede of ſo weake helps as myne; becauſe the ſumme beeing accepted, and agreed vpon, your highneſs doth treat with kings, whoſe honors are aboue all obligations, and in whoſe promiſſes there was neuer failing.

1626. AND becauſe your highneſs hath often and long expected an anſwere and reſolution in this buſineſs, with ſome ſenſe of doubt or diſtaſt, that your loue, expreſſed ſo conſtantly to the publique cauſe, had not that ready acceptation and correſpondence that it duly merited, in your wiſedome you may bee pleaſed to conſider, that actions of high importance are like great buildings and births that are long in forming and produceing to perfection, and thereby the more firme and durable: herein I will preſume to bee wittneſs, that this delay proceeded from no coldneſs in his majeſtie toward your highneſs, whom hee doth duly reſpect, but out of that prudence whereby all his roiall actions are vniformly directed; eſteeming it too much præcipitation to declare his reſolutions vntill the foundation were firſt deeply eſtabliſhed, by compoſing the league, vpon which, and into which, with ſafety, all thoſe who concurred in the like affections might bee receiued; imitating the wiſe king in the goſpell, that weighed his forces, and meanes, and confœderats, before hee entred into the dangers of warre: and beeing confident in your highneſs prouidence, that you would diſcouer in the firſt engagement of the king of Denmark, that other operations and deſſignes were in contemplation, and that you would perſeuere in your owne noble affections vntill the occaſions were ripened and fitted for a declaration, eſpecially hauing often from mee receiued generall aſſurance and intimation, ſuch as did comport with the ſecreſy of negociations and the degrees of that which is nowe concluded.

NEITHER could his majeſtie with honor offer to take that treaty out of the hands of the French king, which you ſeemed principally to addreſſe to him, by ſundry meſſages and letters, whereof his majeſtie had only from mee a collaterall account, wherein there was ſome omiſſion; ſeeing it was euer moſt probable, that his majeſties neareſt intereſts in the peace of Germany, would engage him in the protection thereof, and his preheminence in any league of the religion chalenge vnto him the firſt place; which I haue often intimated to your highneſs.

MANY other reaſons might bee added, but theſe beeing applyed only to your highneſs ſatisfaction, ſeeing it hath pleaſed God to conduct all the proceedings to a good end, I will conclude, that the wayes were bleſſed, ſo as your highneſs may bee aſſured of the conſtant affection of his majeſtie, who maketh no doubt, but you will vigorouſly and couragiouſly aduance your armes for your owne honor, and the publique benefitt of chriſtendome.

CONCERNING the preſent anſwere of your highneſs letters and informations to this ſtate, and the difficulties arriſen from them, I will not preuent the relation of your owne ſeruant; who hath with great faith and affection endeauoured to procure ſuch a diſpatch, as might giue you full contentment. What could bee obteyned is now written, which though they are not ſo direct and playne as the weight of the buſineſs required, yet in ſubſtance they wilbee ſufficient to warrant your highneſs proceedings. Beſides all the arts and induſtry of the aduerſaries, with falſe promiſſes and reports to corrupt or terrify the chimacham, your highneſs will conſider the vnhappy coniuncture of the loſſe of your frend, and of the newes from Babilon; vpon which aduantage the emperors agent did work, to bring the negotiation to a publique counſell; where, ſome for faction, others for feare of a newe warre, vſed many arguments againſt your propoſitions: notwithſtanding the wiſeſt and ableſt men haue concurred in opinion, and laboured to giue you ſatisfaction, foreſeeing it is leſs dangerous to keepe an aſſured enemy exerciſed and lowe, then to diſſemble vntill hee ſhalbee enabled to turne all his forces vpon your highneſs, which vndoubtedly wilbee done, aſſoone as proſperity ſhall correſpond with the deſire of reuenge; eſpecially, ſeeing the emperor wilbee prouoked by the diſcouery of this negotiation, which is become publique and will neuer bee forgotten. Your highneſs will find the ſtile of theſe letters and commands ambiguous, fearfull, and cold, proceeding from ignorance and weakneſs, which I haue obſerued in many conferences, that they haue ſought words to auoyd the accuſation of a breach; but in the generall, their deſire is, that you ſhould take the opportunity to vnite with your frends, and to vſe your armes for your owne and the common benefitt; which, though they dare not command in expreſs termes, yet in your highneſs letter there is an vniuerſall allowance and acceptation of all your ouertures and propoſitions, and a declaration, that to concurre with the princes in amity with this port is conformable to the will of the grand ſignor; concluding with a prayer for the proſperity of your armes, and the confuſion of your enemyes. In the letter intended to the kings of Denmark and Sueueland, there is nothing omitted to encourage and animate them, by promiſe to aſſiſt and to make no newe peace without their comprehenſion. The commands to the baſſa of Buda are ſufficient in your abſence, for the defence of your owne dominions, and to amuſe and terrify any that ſhall oppoſe you. And laſtly, An expreſs order to concurre in councell with your highneſs, and to expect no further directions from hence, but that whatſoeuer ſhalbee reſolued betweene you for the generall good, ſhalbee accepted and auowed. So that I conclude your highneſs is ſecured by a good correſpondence with the baſſa of Buda, vpon whoſe authority all the reſolutions of the borders doe abſolutly depend: though I ſhould haue bene glad, and haue much laboured, as S^r. Todolaghy can witneſs, that theſe declarations had bene more bold and couragious; yet knowing your highneſs wiſedome and good affection, I doubt not you will collect the ſubſtance and force out of them, which is an earneſt deſire to aduance your actions, in termes diſguiſed, and ſuch as the tymes and their owne affaires will permitt. I am aſſured your highneſs did not depend vpon any great matter from hence: you knowe the preſent eſtate and diſability of the great miniſters, and how ſubiect they are to daily changes. In the foundation you are ſafe, and ſure to bee defended in any vncerteyne euent: the firſt ſtepp and degree is the hardeſt; if your highneſs beginn, their owne intereſt will drawe them further then any perſuaſions: neither doe I think it was your highneſs deſire to vſe the ſcandalous help of their ſuccours, the noyſe whereof would doe more harme in Germany, then good in Hungary. You haue now begunne to enter into a more honorable and ſecure way, by a confederacy with thoſe princes, who by the common bond of one chriſtian faith, will nor forſake their allyes, nor bee wanting to their owne honors: and I hope, ſuch ſhalbee the ſucceſs of your victorious armes, that as there is before you a roiall reward and crowne, ſo you ſhall rather bee ſought vnto, and feared of theſe cold frends, then haue cauſe to attend the chaire of the ſcornfull. There reſts then nothing to the perfection of ſo many labours, and to the ſatiſfaction of ſo many princes, and the diſcharge of your owne honor engaged, then to beginn that glorious work, which proclaymeth reſtitution to the oppreſſed in their eſtates, and freedome to the tirannized in their conſciences, and liberty to religion. I haue largely enformed his majeſtie, that from hence ſhalbee no impediment; that the ambaſſadors wilbee continuall aduocates and ſentinells vpon all your occaſions; and that I haue receiued aſſurance from your miniſters, that allready you haue paſſed the Rubicon; and therefore I will conclude *eatur, quo amicorum vota, & inimicorum iniquitas vocat*; which beeing the reſolution of Cæſar, I wiſh your highneſs his ſucceſs, *ut veniat, videat, et vincat, princeps Cæſaris æmulus*. To this prophecy, I will add my prayers to Allmighty God, for your continuall encreaſe of honor, and reſt. 1626.

Conſtantinople, Auguſt $\frac{9}{19}$,
1626.

From my Lord GRANDESON.

Noble Lord,

I AM extreamely behinde hand, having receaved ſondry of your letters ſince I wrote any vnto yow. I ſtayd long for my lord dukes letters, and was loath to preſſe him whom I ſawe oppreſſed with ſo many buſineſs: at the length he found a tyme himſelf to write vnto yow, and ſent it away 20 dayes ſince. The diſpoſer of them was Mr. Maſon, his ſecretary, a very honeſt man, and one that deſires to be knowen vnto yow, and to doe yow ſervice; I finde his grace to reſpect him well. I hope in theſe letters his grace hath given yow good ſatiſfaction concerning his affection towardes yow, and the care he will take to value your ſervice to the king, and orderring your ſtay, and comming away after your owne liking. For our publique affaires, the king goes on with his former conſtancy and reſolution, to make warre with Spayne, notwithſtanding the many difficultyes he hath mett with ſince th' vnkinde fayling of the parliment.

HE hath alſo done an act that hath gayned him much honor and good affection among his people, though I thinke it will anger our neareſt neighbours. The French that attended the queenne, faſhioning a commonwealth among themſelves, and running

1626. ning courſes diſpleaſing of the king, we now hope of amendement, gave occaſion to the king to fall ſuddenly vppon them, and to ſend them away into France, men and woemen, 3 or 4 excepted; which, after much reluctation, much againſt their wills, they are gone above 400 of them: God ſend vs as fewe of them as may be.

THERE is a fleete of 30 good ſhipps ready to goe towardes the South, vnder the conduct of lord erle of Denbigh, and the lord Willoughby: and an other fleete in their abſence to guard our owne coaſt.

IN the court, th' erle of Pembroke is made lord-ſteward, and his brother of Mongomery lord-chamberlen in his place; whoſe eldeſt ſonne is fianced to the daughter of the duke of Buckingham.

WE heare that the king of Sweeden is broken-out with the king of Poland, and ſome of the townes in the Baltique-ſea; and hath taken Elven, and attempts for Danzicke.

I MADE bold with your houſe in mine occaſion when I was not well; now James Palace is in it, as Sir John Faermett hath certifyed you; and I remaine your debtor for the tyme I ſpent in it.

I AM ſorry I ſhall remaine ſo long from ſeing you and my neice; and wiſh there may be a good occaſion to drawe you home ſoone, and to your honor. In the mean tyme I will engage my beſt affections to ſerve you both, and be ever

10 Auguſt, 1626.
Batterſey.

Your moſt affectionate loving vncle to ſerve you.

GRANDISONE.

Superſcribed,

To the right honourable his very good lord Sir THOMAS ROE, *knight, his majeſties ambaſſador att Conſtantinople.*

To Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

THE ambaſſador of the prince of Tranſiluania is at laſt diſpatched, after many difficulties and delayes, interpoſed by the emperors faction, of which wee grewe very fearfull and iealous; but the concluſion beeing ſuch as wee haue collected, that there was no worſe intention then feare vnſeaſonably to bee engaged in a warre, and that the ſenſe of the State, was to giue as much encouragement to Gabor to vſe his owne armes, of which they hope to make their advantage, as their preſent condition would permitt, wee were contented to take what could bee gotten, which is, in ſumme, a generall approbation of all the propoſitions; a wary inanimation to proſecute them; a letter to bee vſed by Gabor, to inuite the kings of Denmark and Sueueland, and other princes of Germany, to a confederacy, both with the port, and with him (in my opinion friuolous and needleſs) and two commands to the baſſa of Buda, to appoint a conference with Bethlem, where all matters neceſſary ſhalbee reſolued, and to raiſe the frontire army, rather to threaten and defend, then to doe any act of hoſtility. And though in the ſtile of thoſe there is not that cleareneſs and vigour (and ſome particulars omitted) as was required by Gabor; yet, if hee bee determined really to proceed, (of which I haue no cauſe to doubt) they are ſufficient for all his intents; which were to vſe noe Turks but for his defence, wherein hee is fully prouided.

I HAUE ſent your lordſhip my letters to Gabor, that you may ſee what vſe I haue made of this negociation, and how I haue enforced it Wherein I found it neceſſary (according to your lordſhips inſtructions) to make ſome excuſe of my want of former orders, both to confirme him for the preſent, and to repaire myne owne reputation. The copies alſo of all the letters and commands I haue incloſed, ſuppoſing they will giue his majeſtie ſome ſatisfaction, and may bee vſefull in any further treaty; and there is no omiſſion that they come not in ciphar; for I am perſwaded, if the Spaniards had but ſo much on their part, they would print, and publiſh it to all the world.

I WILL preſume to giue my opinion of the effects of theſe negotiations; that out of all queſtion Gabor will drawe into Hungary, and make an aduenture to gett that crowne for himſelfe, vpon this aduantage, of the rebellion in Auſtria and warre of Germany; and that if the contribution bee ſupplyed, and any force ſent vpp to vnite with him, that hee will vigorouſly proſecute the quarrell to the gates of Vienna; and I am perſwaded there is no other way to finiſh the warre but by his meanes, who is more terrible to the enemyes cuntry then any formed army, which marcheth ſlowly, and may bee oppoſed. To this purpoſe hee hath made a generall muſter, and ſent forward to the frontire all his horſe, his foot beeing in garriſon in Hungary, and hath publiſhed, that hee will riſe vpon the 21th of this moneth, almoſt in playne termes declaring warre againſt the emperour. This his ambaſſador doth deliuer, and many merchants, newly arriued, affirme; but if hee ſee no ſeconds, hee will not goe beyond the poſſibility of a ſafe retraict; and hauing put all the cuntry into contribution, retorne with mony, knowing his peace with the emperour will allway bee in his owne election and power.

THE Turks doe not penetrate the ſecretts of his deſſignes, whom hee hopeth to vſe as ſentinells to watch his cuntry, or to engage them, before they vnderſtand it, in ſome action, whereof hee may reape the benefitt; but they alſo haue a kind of ſubtility, and hope to deceiue; and therefore I am perſwaded they will either not moue, or goe beyond their commiſſion. Fiue baſſas are appointed to the camp, whereof ſome are marched in hope of booty; and if they bee once brought to the frontire, it wilbee hard to keepe theeues from ſtealing.

THE emperour hath ſent what ſupply hee can make, to reenforce the garriſons, but will not bee able to drawe into the field; ſo that all the open cuntry wilbee left at diſcretion.

THE feare of this ſtorme hath made the emperour diſpatch in great diligence a meſſenger, who is two dayes ſince arriued with letters to the grand ſignor, and a ratification of the peace, which ſhould haue bene preſented now two yeares ſince: particularly I know not the contents, but I will endeauour to procure the copies, and then to make ſuch oppoſition as the occaſion ſhall require, and doubt not to hinder the acceptance, or at leaſt to deferr it vpon the point of honor, beeing not brought by an ambaſſador, and without the preſent, according to the articles. If there bee in this expedition any ſeruice done to his majeſtie, I haue done it; and as the ambaſſador of Tranſiluania did wholly addreſs himſelfe, and depend vpon mee, ſo I am perſwaded it wilbee acknowledged to his majeſtie, both from Gabor and Venice. Your lordſhip wilbee pleaſed to preſent it, ſuch as it is, to his majeſtie, and to preſerue mee in your accuſtomed fauour, as

Conſtantinople, $\frac{12}{22}$. Auguſt,
1626.

Your Lordſhips, &c.

From Mr. WILKINSON.

My very good Lord,

I HAVE receaued this weeke two packets from your lordſhip, the one being dated July the $\frac{1}{11}$, the other the $\frac{5}{15}$, which I receaued from your lordſhips ſecretary. The incloſed for England, I will ſend away by the firſt occaſion, and recommend them to Mr. Queſtors care, to be deliuered with all diligence.

THE French extraordinary ambaſſador of late hath had almoſt dayly audience of the ſenat, to whom he hath made knowen thoſe articles of the peace, concluded betweene the two crownes of France and Spayne. Theſe ſigniori, as yet, haue retorned him no direct anſwere to what he hath propoſed, but haue deliuered him their mynd in ambigious termes, like the anſwers of the oracle, which may be conſtrued in a double ſence; likewiſe deſiring him to conſider, without partiality, whither or no it had not beene fitting, that they ſhould haue beene acquainted with thoſe articles of peace before they were concluded and agreed on, as it was diuers tymes promiſed. This ambaſſador hath not yet procured from them any categoricall anſwer, though he hath earneſtly ſollicited it; but if theſe ſigniori do explayne themſelfes any further before his departure, I will not fayle to giue an account of it unto your lordſhip, by the next occaſion. It ſeemes that the French ambaſſador hath ſome hope that this republique will conſent to the peace made betweene France and Spayne, he hauing this weeke diſpatcht an expreſſe meſſenger to the pope, to know in what manner his forces ſhall enter into the Valtelina, vppon ſuppoſition that this ſtate ſhould embrace the peace allready

1626. concluded. Whither theſe ſigniori will accept of peace or no, is a ſecret which onely this ſenat is yet guilty of; there are diuers probabilityes on either ſyde, but I dare not make any bold conjecture.

THE French ambaſſador at his laſt audience, did ſollicit theſe ſigniori in the behalfe of the marquis di Coeuures, to whom, as he pretends, they are indebted, 80000 crownes. This debt is thought to be deſperate, and too great to be payed, they hauing ſo manny other occaſions at preſent to beſtow their monny, and therefore to this demand they haue returned no anſwer.

FROM Rome I vnderſtand, this weeke, that the pope is dangerouſly ſicke of a feauor, and that beſydes the diſeaſe of his body, he is no leſſe troubled in mynd, that the preſent affaires of Italy do ſo much croſſe his intentions.

THUS with my harty prayers vnto Almighty God for your lordſhips proſperity, I humbly take leaue, and reſt

Venice, Auguſt 15.
ſtilo nouo. 1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

SINCE the writing of my letter vnto your lordſhip, I vnderſtand that theſe ſigniori haue giuen the French ambaſſador this anſwer: That although they will not expreſſely conſent to what he hath propoſed, yet neuertheleſſe they will content themſelfes to recall their forces out of the Valtelina, and not to oppoſe the effectuation of the articles, &c.

To Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

THE duplicate of your lordſhips letter of the 20. Aprill, with an addition of the 4th May after much ſleepe upon the way, is arriued; wherby I am confirmed, and heartened to proceed in his majeſties ſeruice, according to my rules, and that truſt you haue pleaſed to referr to my diſcretion, and the varietye of occaſions.

THE manifold graces and bountyes receiued from his majeſtie by your lordſhips mediation, with which you did formerly acquaynt mee, and haue now repeated, I did in moſt humble thanckfullnes acknowledge to his majeſtie, by my letters of the 16. July; and though I cannot ſufficiently expreſs my ſelfe to your lordſhip at this diſtance, yet I deſire you to beleeue, that I haue learned in the ſchooles, that gratitude is one of the grounds of juſtice. Ther only reſts to the perfection of all your fauours, and to fill vp my debt, that you wilbe pleaſed to putt his majeſtie in mynd of my laſt ſute, which I preſented in two ſeuerall petitions, to grant my tymely reuocation at the end of this yeare; which ſeaſon, if I ſhall looſe, I am rather taken in a nett, then continued; and I know my freinds in London, will make any uſe to keepe me, and deferr my returne. *Bonus ſervus, ſemper aſinus*: I ſhall finiſh a prentiſhip, and I hope it will ſatisfye them. For my ſucceſſor, I heare many doe pretend, and that it hath pleaſed his majeſtie to leaue the nomination of 3 to the company, reſeruing the election of one; I will not preſume to be a ſutor for any, though I ſhould bee glad to ſee ſuch a one, as would grace the imployment, and build vpon my foundations. For though this place bee farr from England, yet his majeſties honor is as precious here, and perhaps more tenderly to bee reguarded, then nearer home; and other ſtates doe ſend the choyceſt, or at leaſt men well knowne and qualefyed. I will onely name my kynſman, and bee otherwiſe free to receiue and ſerue whomſoeuer his majeſtie ſhall pleaſe to chuſe to releeue mee. In the meane tyme, if ther bee any farther occaſion in the publique, I will not neglect yt, humbly offering my ſelfe ready to receiue any other directions, wherin if ther bee no cauſe, yet it wilbe a great ſatisfaction to mee, if your lordſhip will pleaſe to command one of your ſecretaryes, in foure lines, to take knowledge of my letters; becauſe ſometyme the fayling of any one may interrupt the progreſs of buſines, or at leaſt the dependencys: ſince I receiued his majeſties directions, I haue written the dates in the margen.

Will. Roe.

16. } Jul. 29. } 3 Aug. PRESENTLY after the diſpatch of the Tranſyluanian ambaſſador, aduice came hither of the death of the baſſa of Buda, an ancient penſioner of the emperor, and but newly reconciled to Gabor, and therfore my confidence in him was weake.

He knew too much of the ſtate of the border, and had long taſted the ſweetnes of a bought peace, and was in his nature too cold, and conſideratiue, to beginn any great alteration; howſoeuer he was now wonne to make ſome ſhow of action, by rayſing the frontyre army, wherof he would haue held the reynes ſtiff in his owne hand; and might perhaps haue other ends then he pretended, and where the prince and he might hope to engage and deceiue one the other, both might haue fayled, for I am perſwaded they drew diuers wayes, and truſted in their arts. At his death he did conſtitute Morteſa, baſſa of Boſna, both gouernor and generall, a man much fitter for the Tranſyluanian deſſignes, becauſe Gabor may rule him, and the imperialls will not truſt him, his nature beeing remuant and ſtirring. He hath written hither to receiue the grand ſignors orders how he ſhall proceed, and made ſome free intimations of his owne affections, not to loſe the occaſion. Wherupon both chardges are conferred vpon him, and authoritye giuen him to proſecute the firſt counſayles, wherin he was intereſſed, and the moſt forward; and to this purpoſe I haue procured (with a ſmall preſent to the chancelor) to renew the commands to him, and letters to the prince, in the ſame tenor: and knowing that the new baſſa deſires no more but any colour of leaue, beeing agreed with Gabor, and in the head of his army, I am perſwaded the firſt newes will aſſure us, that they are both in action; and that this change will greatly aduantage the prince, and croſs the enemye. Notwithſtanding all theſe hopes and helps, which may alter with euery change of miniſters, the life and ciment of the buſineſs doth depend wholly vpon the performance of the contribution, with which Gabor wilbee engaged without any reſpects from hence, and without that, no authority can moue him. Therefore, to that point, her majeſtie muſt apply all her forces. 1626.

Vpon the emperors letters of ratification of the treaty, ther hath beene held a conſultation, and a way ſhowed them mannerly to deferr the acceptance: wherin yt was concluded, and confirmed to me by the chimachams faythfull promiſe, that they ſhould not be receiued thus obſcurely, contrarye to the articles; but remayne dormant in the hands of the agent, vntill a qualefyed ambaſſador ſhould come to preſent them; before which tyme, ther may happen many alterations, and the condition of the border, changed. What they conteyne by this happy meanes, exactly I know not, beeing no coppy abroad; but I haue ſeene another written to Halil baſſa to accompany them, (I ſuppoſe of the ſame ſubſtance) to perſwade him to counſayle the mayntenance of the peace, and to giue a credence to the reſident, to doe any act requiſite for the confirmation: which beeing not admitted, the concluſion may bee carried in length, vntill yt vaniſh.

From the Eaſt, wee haue no certeyne newes: The ayds ordeyned, ſcatteringly are gone from hence, and all the good hoped of them is, that the cytty wilbe the quieter; for the action of Babilon muſt be ended one way or other, before they can arriue. I haue not written to his majeſtie, becauſe my matter is rather a variation of the laſt, then new; confident in your lordſhips fauourable relation, I humbly take my leaue.

Conſtantinople, 26. Aug.
old ſtile. 1626.

Your lordſhips devoted thanckfull ſeruant.

From Mr. WILKINSON.

My very good Lord,

VPPON ſaturday laſt, which was the 22. of this month, the French extraordinary ambaſſador did take his leaue of the ſenat, who did preſent him with a chayne of gold of 2000 crownes price, and two of his ſecretaryes with 300 crownes apeece: vppon the 25. the ambaſſador did depart from this towne, leauing the worth of halfe his preſent behinde him, which he did beſtow vppon thoſe officers, which by the dukes appointment did attend him during his ſtay here. His firſt dayes journy was from hence to Padoua, where he was enterteyned with as much ſtate as that place could afford; and for thoſe few dayes journes which he is to trauill through the Venetian dominions, his expence ſhall be defrayed by theſe ſigniori. After his departure out of this ſtate, he is to enter into the Valtelina; from whence he is to take home with him, into France, the marquis di Coeuures: from thence he is to paſſe through Swiſſerland, and the Griſons, to negotiate with them concerning thoſe articles of peace which he hath

1626. allready propoſed to this ſtate I cannot giue your lordſhip the particular anſwers of this ſenat, to the ſeuerall articles of the ambaſſador, which in number were 20; but the ſumme of their anſwer in generall, I gaue your lordſhip in my laſt. That though theſe ſigniori will not yeald an expreſſe conſent to what hath beene propoſed, yet neuertheleſſe they will content themſelfes, to recall their forces out of the Valtelina, at the requeſt of the French king, and they will not oppoſe the effectuation of the articles.

YOUR lordſhips packet of the 26. July is ſafely arriued, and the incloſed deliuered. I hauing nothing elſe to trouble your lordſhip with at preſent, do returne moſt humble thankes for the often aduiſe I haue receaued from your lordſhip, which will oblige me euer to remayne.

Venice, Auguſt 29.
ſtilo nouo, 1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble and moſt obedient ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

From the Same.

My very good Lord,

MONSIEUR de Preaux, the French extraordinary ambaſſador, before his departure from hence, did very much triumph that he had obtayned ſo fauorable an anſwer from the ſenat, to the demands of his maſter; and perſwaded the world to beleeue for a while, an abſolute agreement of theſe ſigniori to all the articles he had commiſſion to propoſe vnto them; but ſince, this prince hath imparted vnto thoſe ambaſſadors which are reſident here, the anſwers of the ſenat, vnto his propoſitions, his triumphes appeare to be but vaine, and without any victory: out of that great volume of his articles which he preſented to the ſenat, he hath receaued anſwers onely to theſe three:

1. FIRST, The French king doth require theſe ſigniori to vnite themſelfes with the Griſons, to keepe the paſſage of the Valtelina ſhut vnto the Germans for comming into Italy, for the ſeruice of the king of Spayne, except it be for the defence of the dukedome of Milan. To this the Venetians haue yealded their conſent.

2. SECONDLY, He doth require that this republique would coopperat for the chuſing of a gouernor and officers in the Valtelina, and for the ſetling of the penſion and annuall allowance which the generall ſhall giue to the Griſons. To this requeſt they haue fayrely excuſed themſelfes; and profeſſe that they will not haue any hand in that buſineſſe.

3. THE third and laſt requeſt to which theſe ſigniori returned any anſwer, was, that the Venetians ſhould retyre their forces out of the Valtelina. To this they anſwer, that hauing freed and regayned the Valtelina in the tyme of danger, which is now paſt, they are contented, vppon the requeſt of his majeſtie, not to ſtirre any farther.

I HAUING not any thing elſe to add to theſe anſwers of the ſenat, do here humbly take leaue, and reſt

Venice, September 4.
ſtilo nouo, 1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble, and moſt obedient ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

MY laſt unto your lordſhip was dated Auguſt 29. The incloſed for your lordſhip I receaued this weeke in my packet from England.

T ~~*From*~~ *Sir* ISAAC WAKE.

My uery good Lord, 4/14 Sept. 1626.

INCLOSED in a Letter from Mr. Wilkenſon, I haue receiued a great pledge of your lordſhips fauour, the copy of his highnes of Sauoyes recommendation of the archbiſhop of Smirna to his ſonne; which hath done mee ſo much creditt, and will, if it take effect, ſo ſtrengthen mee and my ſucceſſors among theſe people, ouer whom one faction hath long tirannized often to our diſaduantage; that both I and they ſhall owe to your lordſhip many good fruicts, that we hope to gather by his authority and frendſhipp. I haue giuen a tranſcript to the archbiſhop, to ground his owne ſollicitation by his agents in Rome, the ſecret only paſſing betweene our ſelues; for there can bee no feare of any impediment, but the diſcouery of any correſpondence with vs heretiques: ſo that as yett I muſt lye hidd, and he will deferr his acknowledgment to your lordſhip. The iſlanders of Sio will petition for him, and there reſts nothing but that this recommendation be auowed by the cardinall, when he ſhall neede it. I can make your lordſhipp no valuable retorne, vnleſſe you will accept my vowes, that in all parts of the world (ſeeing this will not help mee) I wilbee your thankfull ſeruant.

THE Jeſuits haue long practiced to get a church, or a ſcholehouſe, in Smirna, and lately bought a peece of ground of the Greeke biſhopp, which I haue reſiſted; and hope they ſhall not ſettle there, to ruyne that church, and practice againſt vs. There are but fower here, and they haue twice attempted great alterations, to diſplace the patriarch, and to bring in ſome proſelite of their owne, bredd in the Greeke colledge at Rome, who in few yeares would fill all the ſees with Romiſh and Spaniſh dependants; but I haue ſtood in the breach, and ſent their inſtruments back fuller of deſpight, then hope to obteyne their purpoſes. This is one cauſe why I would haue ſome frends of the catholiques, that are not tranſported with paſſions nor buſy in proiects, whoſe temper and moderation will make a good counterpriſe to thoſe engines. ——

[The reſt of this Letter being more fully incerted in the next, is therefore omitted.]

To Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

THE comfort of his majeſties gracious acceptance of my meaneſt ſeruices, ſignified in your lordſhips letters of the 24. May, add wings and ſpurrs to my humble affections, and like infuſed grace, at once ſtrengthen both my will and ability in them: from that fauour, I will take the boldneſs to reply to the diuers parts thereof, in the order preſcribed mee.

CONCERNING the election of my ſucceſſor, I muſt confeſſe that I wiſhed, from experience of the neceſſity of good agreement betwene him and the marchaunts, ouer whom hee muſt carry a continuall carefull and watchfull eye; this imployment beeing different from all others, as hauing power ouer their eſtates and the gouernment of their trade; that ſuch might be choſen as in the firſt approaches there might not bee ſcattered any ſeeds of diſcontent, of which ſect too many are to bee found here; but that his majeſties pleaſure and their ſatisfaction might haue concurred. But when I vnderſtood the engagement of his roiall word, I retracted euen myne owne thoughts, and did not doubt there were reaſons aboue my vnderſtanding, to which I wholly ſubmitted my will; and now finding that there is an opinion that I am content to ſtay, by the command of fulfilling this yeare, I humbly obey; but beſeech your lordſhip to acquaint his majeſtie with the fallacy, that the yeare aboue my contract, which I conſented vnto at the command of the lords, and the requeſt of the marchaunts, is finiſhed in December next; and if it bee extended to another, I am taken in a nett, and ſhall not bring home thoſe comforts I carried abroad. Your lordſhip will find in the preſent conſtitution of this empire, which I will add in the concluſion, that I haue great reaſons to deſire my liberty; my owne affaires require it, and in his majeſties ſeruice I can doe no more: perhapps at my retorne, I ſhalbee able to cleare and deliuer many things impoſſible to write; and therefore I moſt earneſtly beſeech his majeſtie, to enterprett me aright, and to grant my reuocation, ſo tymely in the ſpring, that I may not bee ingaged, and looſe the ſeaſon, according to my petitions ſent him in my two laſt letters, wherein I deſired your lordſhips aduocation. Whoſoeuer his majeſtie ſhall pleaſe to ſend, I will receiue as becomes mee, and ſerue moſt faithfully; and among the candidats named, hearing of Mr. Tromboll, I cannot ſuſpect any other will weigh with his antient meritt; and next him, I muſt bee pardoned to wiſh well to my kinſman, ſubmitting my affection ſimply to the declaration of his majeſties pleaſure. I cannot omitt to acknowledge a grace receiued in contemplation of his majeſties honor from the ſenate of Venice, who hauing only an intimation from the bailo of my purpoſed retorne at this tyme, and that I deſired to paſſe by Italy, ſent a command hither, that one of their gallies ſhould bee ready to attend mee at Zant, and bring mee to my deſired port; of which, if your lordſhip, vpon occaſion of any conference with their ambaſſador, wilbee pleaſed to take knowledge, I ſhall receiue it for an eſpeciall fauour.

HIS majeſties letter to the grand ſignor is not yet arriued, our ſhipp riding halfe-full theſe 50 dayes in the channell, kept out by ſtrong northerly wynds; of which, aſſoone as it ſhall come to mee, I doubt not to giue his majeſtie a good account, and to leaue all things in fayre order, as far as the preſent coniunctures, which are very ill, will comport.

IT hath not bene out of my contemplation, that the liberty of the ports of Barbary might bee ſerviceable to his majeſties fleets, and to other men of warre within theſe ſeas; eſpecially if there bee any thought vpon Sicily, which is now the weakeſt of all the Spaniſh dominions, and trembles at euery noiſe, where great ſpoile and booty may bee found at a cheap rate. Therefore I haue treated with theſe miniſters, and ſhowed them the aduantage to the grand ſignor by our comming into the Mediterran, aſwell for the weakening of his enemyes as the keeping of the Streights open, to maynteyne the trades; and haue preuailed ſo farre, as to bee promiſed commands to all thoſe ports, to receiue the Engliſh as frends, and to relieue their neceſſityes for mony; of which it is neceſſary to take many duplicats, that the officers of any fleete may haue copies, which I doubt not to prouide; but vpon theſe I dare not counſell too much to relye. Your lordſhip bee pleaſed to knowe, that the citty of Algier hath rebelled againſt their baſſa, who poiſoned himſelfe; and thereupon it is reported, that they haue erected a commonwealth, and choſen officers, reſolued not to accept of any gouernours from hence; and that this ſtate is doubtfull how to proceed, vntill they receiue ſome ouertures or aduiſe, autenticall from themſelues, according to which they may gouerne their actions: for to ſend a baſſa to bee refuſed, is to call for oppoſition, and wilbee an open affront and engagement to maynteyne their authority; and there is no man that dares aduenture, for the inſolencyes lately committed, to accept the charge. Therefore they are content to conniue and to take no notice, beeing vnable to force them, and to work vpon the occaſion; which they attend from the controuerſy betweene them and the Venetians not yet reconciled. When I ſhall ſee the reſolution of the port, and that a newe gouernour ſhalbee appointed, I will treate with him; both for the admittance of his majeſties fleetes, as alſo for reſtitution to Mr. Leate, who hath ſuffered a great loſſe for a little ſpoile done by the Cales armado: in the mean tyme they will not dare to refuſe the ſtrongeſt; and I will procure letters from the grand ſignor to that purpoſe. With thoſe of Tunis, there is better meanes of treaty, becauſe they liue in ſome obedience, and the port is not leſſe commodious. To which place a newe baſſa now beeing deſſigned, I will deale effectually, and drawe from him what aſſurance I am able: it wilbee a moſt happy thing for the merchants, if any deſſigne ſhall bring part of his majeſties forces into theſe ſeas: for, as I am perſwaded, within the Streights there may bee found as good prey and ſpoile vpon the coaſts of Spaine, and the iſlands, beeing leſſe guarded, as on the Weſterne ſhore; ſo it wilbee a meanes to humble or weare out the piratts, and to conſtreyne them to reſtitution, and a better proceeding with the Engliſh; where a ſodayne reuenge may bee taken, and their ſhipps fall into our power for ſatiſfaction, or ſecurity.

WHAT the proceeding of Gabor, and the diſpatch of his laſt negotiation hath bene, I haue formerly therewith acquainted your lordſhip by ſeuerall letters of the 16. 31. July, 12. and 26. Auguſt; wherein I aduiſed the ſodayne coldneſs of the French ambaſſador; which ſince hath ſo farr encreaſed, that I perceiue not any correſpondence but formall, betweene him and the Tranſiluanian agent; and haue diſcouered from the bailo, that hee hath receiued ſome countermand to proceed in any engagement. Notwithſtanding that, the French giue out, that their miniſter doth vnderhand contribute and animate Gabor, by ſecrett wayes betweene themſelues: the reaſon of this retraict from ſo much forwardnes, heate, and calling vpon mee, I cannot penetrate; though I am perſwaded, the reſident here had no more ſtomack to aduance it, when hee found that the concluſion and mony ſhould not paſſe his fingers: his majeſties wiſedome will diſcerne the failing. The deſertion of the Valteline, and this, hath ſprung from one roote: I will not preſume in this point to vtter my thoughts, but help to maynteyne the opinion of French ayds, aſwell as I can, and conclude, that if there bee no diſgrace from the affaires of Germany, and the proceedings of the king of Denmark, the neceſſity will not bee ſo great, as to diuert Gabor from his purpoſes;

purpoſes, who hath aymes only to bee ſupported by the league of the religion. I am not ignorant, that in the beginning of this warmth with the French, that there were ſome light motions to caſt the empire vpon France, which was mentioned here, but I never thought it worthy aduiſing; and with it all that correſpondence is vaniſhed, and my opinion is, that the inward change of the French is greater then outward ſhame will ſuffer it to appeare. His majeſtie will pardon mee this boldneſs.

THE Spaniſh treaty is for a tyme reiected, vnleſſe it reuiue by the comming of a great ambaſſador from the emperour, whoſe acceptance the agent doth much preſſe, and promiſe his ſpeedy arriuall; of which from Vienna wee haue no aduice, and will reſiſt the credit, or that the retorne of the Jewe Cormaco, ſent into Spaine, bring newe inſtructions, who is gotten to Liuorne, and defrayed by the king of Spaine; but I make no doubt to raiſe difficulties ſufficient to hinder any concluſion, if no alteration from Germany melt this ſtate, already by their owne affaires ſoftened. The charge hath not bene ſo great, as that his majeſtie will find it any burthen: in that I haue had care, not to ſpoile the commodity by the price; in which equally all other ambaſſadors haue concurred, except only in petty expences, as I was the miniſter, of which I would not make a bill, and will wholly referre myſelfe to my owne maſter.

SINCE my laſt letters, the prince of Tranſiluania hath ſent hither a poſt in great expedition, with newe letters and inſtructions to his agent; to bee firſt communicated with mee, and then related to this ſtate, with expreſs charge to negotiate and driue to a reſolution their concurrence with him; wherein, for newes and animation, hee aduiſeth many great matters, out of which I haue choſen part to ſend your lordſhip for better authority, in his owne words. *Rex Daniæ Joannem Erneſtum, ducem Weymarienſem et Mansfeldium, cum* 20000 *belli gerantium, nobis in auxilium miſit, cum quibus fideles noſtri Franciſcus Kun, & ſecretarius Germanicus, quem in civitatem Miggies expediveramus, uſque ad Braſlaviam metropolim Sileſia, ſimul adventarunt. Sileſiam ſuperarunt, caſtra poſuerunt ad Teſſin, diſtantem ab oris Hungariæ duobus ſolummodo brevibus milliaribus, verùm affluvio Vag*^{s}. *et Solnæ octo Germanicis milliaribus abeſt. Iſti jam nos duntaxat adire volunt, et nos præſtolantur. Ego, ſecundum conjurationem meam vigeſime die Auguſti expedivi tria millia equitum haſtatorum ab oppido Thorea ad Johannem Erneſtum ducem Weymarienſem: ipſemet quoque Deo volente, et cæptum fortunante* 28 *die Auguſti iter aggrediar.* I haue cited the text, becauſe it ſeemed to mee a quick riſing, according to my intelligence, that the count Mansfield ſhould bee victorious ſo high in Sileſia; but on the other ſide, I know not why Gabor ſhould deceiue himſelfe, and muſt therefore creditt his words, eſpecially ſeeing his preſent negotiations here are conformable. The ſubſtance whereof is reduced to two heads; Firſt to declare to the grand ſignor, That his eſtates in their diett, by his conſent, haue elected his lady to the ſucceſſion of that principality; and to require the confirmation according to the antient rites and capitulations betweene them: for this ſodaine reſolution, without conſulting this ſtate, and in excuſe of the ſexe, hee hath propoſed many reaſons, all directed to one ſcope, that the encreaſe of the houſe of Auſtria is ſo dangerous to all Germany, that it was requiſite ſo to prouide for Tranſiluania, to preuent the corruptions of an interregnum; wherein the imperialls might worke diſtemper and diuiſion, as that the ſucceſſor ſhould bee declared, and in poſſeſſion, and one well allyed and ſtrengthened by the princes oppoſite to the Auſtrians; which condition meeting in his wife, made her without all exception. That this election was paſſed with the conſent, and in contemplation of his allies and frends of this port, and vnder their aſſurance of protection; and that therefore hee ſhould vrge the grand ſignor to concurre and to approue his care, imployed only to preuent and humble the common enemy. Secondly, that whereas now ſixe yeares paſt when hee liued in peace, and without offence of the emperour, hee had bene commanded to mooue his armes, and to prouoke an enemy now irreconcileable; which councell hath bene continued vntill this tyme by the moſt experienced miniſters of this empire, and letters ſent him the laſt year of the ſame tenor, that hee ſhould procure a playne approbation of his proſecution of thoſe deſſignes, which beeing formerly indifferent, were now become neceſſary; and to perſwade not to looſe this opportunity of confining the emperour for euer within Germany, and ſetling an aſſured peace and ſafety to the Turkiſh frontire, that is, by his conqueſt of Hungary; that if hee found any

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THESE letters and meſſages haue bene roundly deliuered, and a generall anſwere giuen, that for the ſucceſſion they will conſult, and reſolue to his fitt ſatisfaction; and that a letter ſhalbe preſently written to approue the antient counſayles. The agent not content with this coldneſs, nor well diſcerning the tymes, preſſed both the vizier to a direct and particular anſwere, and mee to aſſiſt him; but in the inſtant arriues the newes from Babilon, (which I had 6 dayes before) that the camp was riſen and fledd by the fauour of the night, forced to burne their tents and prouiſions; and to breake their greate artilery, and caſt it into the Euphrates: that the miſeries of this army haue bene ſuch, as men in the field neuer ſuffered, conſumed by famine and ſuffocated by heate; by this, 12000 dyed in one day; the other may bee iudged by the price of a buſhell of barly, ſold for 58 checquins of gold: that the great vizier had beheaded 3 of the moſt valiant baſſas, hoping thereby to caſt the enuy of this ſhame vpon them; and that retiring to Moſull, the Perſian vſed his victory, and following a flying army did continuall execution for 10 dayes vpon the reare; ſo greate a blowe the Turkiſh empire neuer receiued; the newes whereof was taken with ſo much ſaddneſs, that it was no ſeaſon to treate of making newe warres. The emperors agent makes vſe of this deiection, oppoſeth all diametrally, and promiſeth the preſent comming of a great ambaſſador to ratify the peace; and this ſtate knowes not whom to beleeue, weakened in ſpiritt by their ſucceſſes, and the preſent conſtitution. *Futuri ambiguus, et magis quid vitaret, quam cui fideret, certus.* Wherefore I haue councelled, not to prouoke by importune preſſure a deſpairefull anſwere, but to giue tyme to recollect and gather hearte; and to accept of this generall letter, with a promiſe from the chimacham annexed, that aſſoone as a fewe dayes of conſultation and prouiſion for their affaires in Aſia are paſt, that hee will enter into a particular conſideration of the propoſitions of Gabor, and giue him ample content in them; and that in the meane tyme hee may proceed cheerfully. This I hope to diſpatch in two dayes, and doe beleeue it wilbee ſufficient for the preſent, and perhapps will not bee ſo yll for the deſſignes of the prince nor the coniunctures of Germany, to whom the name of a Turkiſh inuaſion is ſcandalous, that hee is not ouerawed by them; when I doubt not, to vſe ſuch cordialls and preſeruatiues, at leaſt to diſcredit the preſent comming of any imperiall ambaſſador, to deferre the peace, and to keepe the balance as it ſtands. There is no cauſe to ſuſpect, by the feruency of theſe negotiations, but that Gabor is in earneſt, ſincere, and wilbee engaged, if no croſſe from Chriſtendome diſhearten him; vpon whoſe ſucceſſes and fauour hee is more attentiue and dependant, then from theſe vnable to giue him any great aydes, and afrayd to prouoke him to diſpleaſure.

YOUR lordſhip will perhaps think it impertinent, that I make any judgment of the reſolutions of this ſtate; but becauſe they haue ſome relation with the affaires of Chriſtendome, I will relate what they doe, and what councells, in my opinion, they wilbee enforced to followe. At preſent they ſtriue to diſſemble both their knowledge and feeling, and haue conſulted this day what courſe to take, to ſtopp the progreſs of a victorious enemy. It hath bene propoſed, to make a newe great vizier, but the charge of his ſetting out doth not comport with their meanes; and there is ſome feare of diſcontenting the old, who is acceptable with the multitude for bringing them off from their great miſeries. Therefore, though another is vulgarly named, yet the beſt opinion and moſt likely to preuaile, is that they will conniue and ſend newe commands and encouragement to the generall, to make a ſtand to retyne the reliques of the army, and to fortify himſelfe in Moſull or Diarbecker for this winter, promiſing to make ſufficient prouiſions of ſouldiours, mony, and munition for the ſpring; and that then it wilbee neceſſary for the grand ſignor to goe in perſon, at leaſt as farr as Aleppo; without whoſe preſence it wilbee difficult, either to raiſe or keepe together a competent army, proportionall to the ſeruices: which reſolution, if it proceed, this citty wilbee left deſolate, and no buſineſs done here but to guard it, trade decayed, and the vſe of ambaſſadors fruictleſs: for to follow

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the camp, wilbee impoſſible. I retorne therefore to my humble petition, that my reuocation may preuent my miſery; and in this confidence of his majeſties goodneſs, and your lordſhips fauour, I liue in hope to ſee my cuntry. And ſo, full of thankfulneſs for all your lordſhips meritts towards mee, I reſt

Conſtantinople, $\frac{6}{16}$. Sept.
1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble ſeruant.

From Lord CONWAY *to Sir* ISAAC WAKE.

Right Honorable,

HIS majeſtie hauing taken into due conſideration the propoſition made vnto you by the marquis of Baden, and conſulted the ſame with a comitte of his moſt confident counſellors; although his majeſties preſent great engagements, his neceſſityes, and the proſecution of the deſignes already projected, for offence and defence both by land and ſea, might juſtly excuſe him from embracing any new allyances, or entering vppon new actions that will require coſt: yet, to declare his readineſſe to aſſiſt the good cauſe to the vttermoſt poſſibility of his power, his majeſtie is pleaſed not onely to entertayne the ouerture with good likeing, and acknowledgment and thankes to that gallant prince for his good reſolution, and purpoſeſſe, and particular affection to his majeſtie; but allſo to proceed to further treaty with him, in this matter. To which purpoſe his majeſtie, by this incloſed to the marquis, giues your lordſhip creditt to conclude with him, and to bind his majeſty to the performance of that treaty which ſhall be agreed on. And therefore his majeſtie, approuing the propoſition in all poynts, hath commanded me to ſignify his pleaſure vnto your lordſhip, that you accept thereof in his name, and ingage his majeſtie to the performance; ſo as the Venetians, the duke of Sauoy, and the marquis, doe on their parts alſo engage and bynd themſelfes, to performe what is propounded and required to be by them performed: that is to ſay, that his majeſtie ſhall contribute to the preſent deſigne and diuerſion intended, ſo much monny as ſhall be ſufficient for the rayſing and pay of fiue thowſand foote, and one thowſand horſe, for ſix months. That the Venetians and the duke of Sauoy, according to what you intimate in your letter, ſhall ſeuerally mayntaine the like proportion. That the marquis ſhall allſo furniſh his foure thowſand foote and one thowſand horſe, and ſhall prouide a ſufficient proportion of cannon, munition, and other military prouiſions, compitent for ſuch an army: that his army ſhall be forthwith rayſed, and march into Germany with all diligence; and the preſent faire opportunity be in no ſort neglected, nor the enterpriſe delayed by any default of any of the confederats. And theſe conditions being reciprocally agreed vnto and accepted, his majeſtie is well pleaſed to enter into the action; but if any of the confederatts ſhall retyre, or ſo long deferre to aſſent to their quotas, or to ſatiſfye the ſame, as that the ſeaſon ſhould be loſt, or difficultyes rayſed againſt the probabillityes of the ſucceſſe, which now ſeemes apparent, his majeſtie in ſuch caſe cannot conſent to be a contributor, but will hold himſelfe free and diſingaged from the payment; and for that particular offer made by the marquis of Baden to disburſe his majeſties quota, his majeſties pleaſure is, that you aſſure him of his majeſties kind acceptation and thankes, and the action going on with joynt contribution, that you oblige his majeſtie to the reſtitution and reimburſement of all ſuch monies, ſo to be disburſed for him at the end of two yeares: what the proportion will amount vnto, being vncertayne here, and not particularly expreſt, it is left vnto your lordſhip, to take care that his majeſtie be not ouerburdened; and alſo to prouide, that in the forming of the treaty his majeſtie receaue no diſaduantage, nor be ingaged further than the Venetians and the duke of Sauoy; without whoſe conjunction, his majeſtie holds it not fitt for him in any ſort to enter into the buſineſſe. And they hauing returned anſwere allready, that they will contribute vnto that diuertion their part, in caſe his majeſtie will enter and contribute a proportionall quota; his majeſtie now requires you, vppon receipt of this his order, to quicken them in the performance ſo effectually and ſpeedily, as the opportunity that offers it ſelfe to do ſo great a worke may not be loſt.

YOUR lordſhips care and wiſdom, in aduancing this buſineſſe, his majeſtie doth gratiouſly vouchſafe, and eſteemes it as a very great ſeruice; and he alſo takes in gratious part the aduertiſments of the 8. of Auguſt, and approues your endeauours

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St. Martins Lane,
8. Sept. 1626.

From Lord CONWAY.

Right Honorable,

I AM verie ſorrie to find by your letters of the 30th June, and 5. of July, (both which I receiued on Fridaie laſt) that mine to your lordſhip haue had the ill fortune to be ſoe long on the waie, and thereby the contentment and ſatisfaction, which I hope you will receiue by them, ſuſpended and deferred to your griefe and diſcomfort; the height of which you haue ſoe paſſionately expreſt, as euen with ſorrow I lookt vpon it, and ſhould haue beene much aſhamed of mine owne defaults, if my heart did not beare mee witnes of my affection and reſpects vnto you, and my reaſon aſſure mee that my letters arriving will fully ſatisfie you in all points.

YOURS, both to his maieſtie and to mee, I haue preſented vnto him, who graciouſly continues the vouchſafing, and approbation of your good endeavours. And for the buſines of the *49392421 59 which you haue ſoe happilie broken, by procuring their meſſenger to be ſent backe, his majeſtie eſteemes it as a ſingular ſervice, and is confident of your watchfulnes to ſtopp, as farre as is poſſible, the 47976292 even of all 596299 of ſuch a 59, att leaſt to prevent the 2734579292 to any ſuch 96746647, wherein you ſhalbe ſure of effectuall concurrence from .208. And for the 7897937 you haue made in that 999942426299, as my laſt (whereof the incloſed is the duplicate) gaue you warrant from 21. to 49797 your 46963, with .214. So you ſhall not need to doubt, but that vpon particular 775397 of your 94999462991 20 will giue order for your 436247336299.

IN the † 97296236299 of .127^{s} 71 there, though I know not of 64 immediately from 20. to .130, or other 344643937122679, then 224 72 47372677 in .257, yett you haue exactly ſatiſfied his majeſtics intencion and order, ſignified by my former letters, which was to 344 2461225 29 all things 436292 in that 43397359 64 and 7392749641 99296 97 drawing 154 to 39 29634299 of 178. And if the 947744 which you 37624771 224 70 to 775397 haue beene 2439677 with thoſe 463527233 62994 it will be ſufficient 4736 42681 794 225.

WEE

The above is decypher'd as follows:

* Spaniſh treaty *which you haue ſoe happilie broken, by procuring their meſſenger to be ſent backe, his majeſtie eſteemes it as a ſingular ſervice, and is confident of your watchfulnes to ſtopp, as farre as is poſſible, the* renewing *even of all* motion *of ſuch a* treaty, *at leaſt to prevent the* hearkening *to any ſuch* ouuerture, *wherein you ſhalbe ſure of effectuall concurrence from* the Venice ambaſſador. *And for the* expence *you haue made in that* oppoſition, *as my laſt (whereof the incloſed is the duplicate) gave you warrant from* his majeſtie *to* ſpend *your* quota *with* the ambaſſador reſident, *ſoe you ſhall not need to doubt, but that vpon particular* demand *of your* proportion, the kyng *will giue order for your* ſatisfaction.

† Negotiation *of* Bethlem Gabors ambaſſadors *there, though I know not of* letters *immediately from* the kyng *to* the prince of Tranſiluania, *or other* aſſurance giuen *then* his agent receiued *in* the Low countryes; *yet you have exactly ſatisfied his majeſties intention and order ſignified by my former letters; which was to* aſſiſt him in *all things* ſauing *in that* ſcandalous *and* dangerous point of *drawing* the grand ſignor *to* an inuaſion *of* Chriſtendome. *And if the* orders *which you* aduiſed his miniſters *to* demand, *haue beene* granted *with thoſe* qualifications, *it wilbe ſufficient* ſecurity for him.

1626.

WEE haue heard from Germany, and hope that part of Bethlem Gabors forces are ioyned to count Mansfelt in Sileſia, and himſelfe readie divers weekes ſince, to march with the reſt vpon ſome deſigne. The * 5292 971 77953457 not long ſince hath ſent him 391 3877 97 48, and written to 258 to 932712 25 by the waie of 42, the 48 they are to 3996423667 by the 60.

THE 942937, I heare, hath now a 2796 in 257, Mr. 463346, who was there when 60 was 399356777 the laſt winter.

HE ſaies he expected to haue found there 20^{s} 71 the 70 97 96274 94293741, according to the former reſolution, for a 7646274 59; but fayling therein, he purpoſed to 3957 with 9667466474 to 21, hauing 64 of 34777937, which he would not haue vſed if he had found 71 7495 17 in 257. The end of all, I conceiue wilbe to 77539 713442463937 of 48. When 72 ſhall 344267 and haue 37797127347, and 394674771 2 will giue 8961393339696.

IN the meane time, if it ſhalbe needefull, your lordſhip may [a] 344647. 130 of his majeſties conſtant purpoſe, not tc deſiſt from ayding the good cauſe, and oppoſing the common ennemy of the publicke libertie and true religion, nor to leaue vndone or vnattempted whatſoeuer, either in offence or defence, he can poſſibly compaſſe by his owne power, or prevaile with his frends to vndertake.

[a] Aſſure the prince of Tranſiluania.

And that it is not to be doubted but that † 22419697. 72 in 627471 93464 will ſpeedily 4766497 with full 4362473362991 69632292 21^{s} 2967962994.

YOUR lordſhip may alſo ſhew vnto [b].127 how great and heavie a burthen his majeſtie hath and doth beare in this publicke worke; for beſides his engagement to the king of Denmarke, which his majeſtie endeavours with all care poſſible to ſatisfie; his aſſiſtance to the Low-countries, the charge of Mansfelts troopes, which haue coſt his majeſtie aboue eight ſcore thouſand pounds, and the vaſt expence of his laſt yeares great fleete and land army (which though it was vnſucceſſefull, yett was it not vnuſefull, having putt the ennemy to infinite coſt for defence of his coaſts, and diverted his thoughts from enterpriſes abroad, to looke to himſelfe att home); this yeare his majeſtie hath beene continually alarmed from abroad with the mightie preparations of ſhipping in the ports of Spaine, and att Dunkirke, and land armies to be therein imbarked for ſome attempt vpon England, or Ireland, where the ennemy had formed an intelligence. And his majeſtie, holding it wiſdome to doubt the worſt, found it neceſſarie to provide againſt the ennemies deſignes, by all waies poſſible; and to that end, that his kingdomes ſhould be put into good ſtate of defence, the trayned bands well armed and diſciplined, the forts and ſtrong places repaired and putt in order of defence, the magazines ſupplied with all military prouiſions, and good fleetes put in readines for the guard of the coaſts and narrow ſeas, and to attempt the ennemy within his owne harbours, to hinder them from ioyning, or to amuſe and divert them, by forcing them to looke to their owne defence. To which purpoſe there are now diſpatcht to ſea, vnder command of

[b] Bethlem Gabor.

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* *The* king of Denmarke *not long ſince hath ſent him* an ayde of mony *to* the States, *to* paye him, *by the waie of* Conſtantinople, *the* mony *they are to* contribute *by the* league.

The prince, *I heare, hath now a* gentleman *in the* Low-countries, *Mr.* Quad, *who was there when* the league *was* concluded *the laſt winter.*

He ſaies he expected to haue found there the kings ambaſſadors, and the miniſters of other princes, *according to the former reſolution, for a* further treaty; *but fayling therein, he purpoſed to* come *with* ouuertures *to* his majeſtie, *hauing* letters *of* credence, *which he would not have vſed, if he had found* ambaſſadors from England *in* the Low-countries. *The end of all, I conceiue, wilbe to* demand aſſiſtance *of* mony. *When* the agent *ſhall* arriue, *and haue* beene heere anſwered, I *will giue* you an account.

† His owne agent *in* theſe parts *will ſpeedily* returne *with full* ſatisfaction touching his majeſties intenſions.

the lord Willoughby, [c] 1794627 good ſhipps, and 100 intended for the guard of our owne ſeas, whereof part are readie, the reſt preparing with all ſpeed: beſides all which, his majeſtie employes divers ſhipps to ride in the river of Elb, and lye vpon thoſe coaſts to ſtopp the tranſportation of all ſorts of ammunicion of warre to any the dominions of Spaine, which is a matter of ſingular conſideration, there being att this time aboue 40 ſayle in that river laden with thoſe commodities, many of which haue, for divers moneths, beene ſtopt in their voyages. And this relation I haue made vnto your lordſhip, that if * 130, or 224 70, ſhall 33551 6999. 8961 794 48 29 679777 from .20, your lordſhip may 74357 ſome 72 61 3946747 for the 6857 and the 93334299, and 47774471 225 to the 394 6741 224 72 ſhall 47372 671 2749.

Your lordſhip, I preſume, will, before this arriue, haue heard of the diſmiſſing of all the French that were ſervants to the queene. Herewith I ſend you the relation and true reaſons mooving his majeſtie thereunto. The lord Carleton was vpon this occaſion ſent into France to ſhew the cauſes. There it is taken verie highlie, and an ambaſſador is comming to demaund the reſtoring of them or others, in the roomes of ſuch as his majeſtie ſhall haue iuſt cauſe to be offended with. I conceiue his majeſtie will not in any ſort hearken to it, having found the inconvenience of diſturbances in the ſtate, by the practiſes of the prieſts, and diſquiett in his houſhold by the partiallityes of the French, who for their owne ends ſought to eſtrange her majeſtie from our Engliſh nation. But her majeſties houſe is now ſetled with the ancient ſtate and honor of the queenes of England, and with more contentment to both their majeſties. Vntill that ambaſſador hath had his audience and anſwere, the lord Carleton doubts the French will delay his diſpatch; which is noe great comfort vnto him, being not much careſſed, nor well aſſured from the ſcorne of the ruder ſort of people, incenſed by the fabulous aggravations of thoſe that went from hence. Soe aſſuring you of my affection and readines to be vſefull to you in all your occaſions, I remaine

St. Martins-lane,
8. Sept. 1626.

Your Lordſhips affectionate friend to ſerue you,

E. Conwey.

The Reasons *of his Majeſties diſmiſſing of the* French, *the Queenes ſeruants, are theſe,* viz,

1. That his majeſtie had with infinite patience obſerued, that the happie converſation that ought to paſſe betwene him and his deare wife, which was the principall comforte of marriage, had not onely bene interrupted, but wholly quenched or perverted by the over much authoritie that ſome of them had exceſſively vſed, inſomuch that ytt was to bee feared leaſt the vnkindneſſes, refuſalls, and offences, which had ſo often happened, ſhould, if it were not prevented, growe into a habitt; whence irrepairable croſſes and diuiſions might ariſe.

2. That they had ſoe wholly captivated her majeſties will and affections, gouerning the ſame by their enterteinement and advices, as thereby ſhee had bene perſwaded both to reſiſt his majeſties commands, and follow theirs, and wholly to eſtrange her ſelfe from that converſation, yea, knowledge of this nation, his majeſties naturall ſubjects, which ſhee ought to haue, and was moſt requiſite.

3. That having thus framed a faction, like a little republick, amongſt themſelues, euen they tooke vpon them in many things to oppoſe his majeſties pleaſure, to fauour and countenance thoſe whome his majeſtie did not like, and to haue intelligence with them, which ys a matter of that daungerous conſequence, as the wiſdome of his majeſties gouernment, and conſtitution of this ſtate, could not permitt.

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[c] Forty.

* The Prince of Tranſiluania his miniſters *ſhall* call vpon yow for mony intended *from* the kyng, *your lordſhip may* draw *ſome* fit anſwere *for the* tyme *and your* occaſion, *and* referre him *to the* anſwere his agent *ſhall* receiue here.

4. THAT more particulerly the biſhop of Mannde, and ſome others, pourſuing 1626. the practice begunne betwene the marquis of Blainville and him, did labour to forme a faction of Romaine catholiques within that kingdome, and did ſoe much miſreporte vnto the French king (though without any iuſt ground) all his maieſties actions and purpoſes, as ytt ſeemed nothing was more ſought, then occaſions to make a ſeparation betwene the crownes, and a breach of that ſtrict correſpondency which ought to be betwene princes ſoe auntiently and now ſoe nearly allyed.

5. LASTLY, They had ſoe much preuailed vpon her majeſties ſweet nature, as vnder colour of devotion to perſwade her to ſome vnwarrantable acts, and moſt vnbeſeeming the dignitie of ſoe great a queene, more eſpetially to make a pilgrimage to the comon place of execution att Tiburne, where, with the biſhop, and diuers others of the principall of them kneeling, praiers were made to thoſe whome they falſly call ſaints and martires, that haue ſuffered there; who, in truth, haue bene executed ether for treaſon or fellony againſt the lawes, and not for the cauſe of religion.

THESE their exorbitant proceedings, gaue his majeſtie juſt cauſe to conſult with his confident counſellors for the ſpeedy preuenting of the inconueniences and miſcheifes which were threatned, if the ſame ſhould be permitted. And thervpon his majeſtie reſolued (without expoſtulation or deſſigning out of perticuler perſons or cauſes) to deliuer himſelfe and the queene, his deare conſorte, from them, and imediately to ſend them away well rewarded and attended with all accomodation neceſſary for all ſortes of prouiſions, till they ſhould be landed in France, and then forthwith, they being diſcharged, to proceed to the ſetling of her majeſties houſhold, with as much ſtate and ſplendor, both for nomber of perſons, and qualitie of her officers and attendants, both men and weomen, as euer queene of England had. And for her perticular content, if ſhe ſhould deſire ytt, to ſtay here ſome ſelected perſons and officers of the French, together with a confeſſor of her majeſties owne choice, to whome ſome other prieſts ſhould be joyned; that neither for the pointe of her religion, or ſeruice of her howſhould, there might bee any cauſe of complaint lefte, his majeſtie herein ſeeking nothing elſe then their mutuall honor, comfort, and contentment. And theſe reſolucions haue bene accordingly performed.

HIS majeſtie beſtowed vpon the biſhopp, madame de St. George, the count and counteſſe de Tillieres, and count de Sipieres, in jewells, to the value of 10000 pounds; and in ready money, amongſt the reſt, aſmuch; and further, yeelded to all demaunds of theirs of debts due from the queene, for money lent or laid out, or pencions pretended; and at the requeſt of the queene added 7000 *l.* for further rewards to her ſervants, aſſigning the payment of all theſe vpon the portion money due from France. The whole in jewells, ready money, and aſſignations, amounted to well nigh 50000 pounds. And Sir Henry Fanne was ſent to conduct, accommodate, and defray them to the ſea ſide, where ſhipps lay ready prouided to tranſporte them.

To the Prince of TRANSYLUANIA.

Sereniſſimo Prencipe,

THE negotiations of your highneſs worthy miniſter Sr Thomas Burſes, I haue from him well vnderſtood and apprehended, whoſe dexterity and diligence in your affaires might well excuſe mee from giuing your highneſs this vnneceſſary trouble: but I cannot omitt, without diſobedience to his majeſties commands, repeated to mee by euery ordinary poſt, to correſpond and ſerue your highneſs in all your occaſions, and to ſignify to you his royall reſolution with his allyes, to proſecute the warrs of Germany: to which end, his majeſtie hath lately ſent an ambaſſador to the king of Denmark, and ſuch monyes as his part of the contribution required for the payment of thoſe armyes; not doubting but that this letter ſhall find your highneſs farr aduanced towards your frends that attend you, according to your aduiſe ſent hither, with which I haue acquainted his majeſtie. The retorne of this meſſenger will bring with him a good excuſe of the delay of a full and ſatisfactory

1626. tory anſwere to the particulars of your highneſs laſt letter, which arriued but a fewe dayes before the ſadd newes of the riſing of the grand ſignors army from Babilon, where the loſſes and miſeries haue bene ſo greate, that it would trouble mee to relate them. In this tyme, when the minds of all the viziers were perplexed, and their owne eſtate ſo nearly concerned, your highneſs in your wiſedome will conſider, that it was vnſeaſonable to propound and preſſe any thing that might pretend or endanger the ſpeech of a newe warre, eſpecially when the emperors agent vſed the opportunity of the rumours, (that in ſadd accidents are euer encreaſed) reporting that your highneſs was retyred, and had made peace, and that an imperiall ambaſſador was on the way: the falſity whereof when wee had made knowne, hauing conſulted with your reſident, wee reſolued together to accept of the generall letter ſent your highneſs, rather then by vnfitt importunity to prouoke an anſwere ſuteable to their diſcontent, vpon promiſe from the chimacham, and all the other great miniſters of this empire, to whom your highneſs and all your proceedings are moſt gratefull, that aſſoone as theſe preſſiue and neceſſary troubles ſhallbee appeaſed, that they will ſend a cappigi-baſſa with a ſollemne ambaſſage, who ſhall bring your highneſs both thoſe enſignes and ceremonies of honor neceſſary, and full authority, ſatiſfaction, and approbation of all your propoſitions. Your highneſs will pleaſe to accept of this aſſurance in the meane tyme, that you cannot bee forſaken here, and that I will ioyne with your reſident ſo firmly in all his wayes, that nothing ſhallbee able to croſſe your proceedings. And though at this inſtant all the intention of this ſtate is imployed vpon the affaires of Aſia, yet they are not ſo free of the feare of the frauds of the Germans, that they will not take eſpeciall care to ſtrengthen your highneſs againſt an enemy irreconcileable.

THE imbrahor-baſſi, late chiaus-baſſi, beſt frend of the Imperialls, is dead, by the fall from his horſe, and I know no ſuccor they haue left. Therefore I will conclude with a firme and conſtant aſſurance of your highneſs, that all the authority of his majeſtie and my endeauours ſhallbee vſed to doe you ſeruice; and that beeing once aduanced, the proſperity of your armes will engage this ſtate, who dare not giue your highneſs any diſcontent; and the occaſion of the rebellions in Auſtria make your conqueſt eaſy, to your eternall glory. And ſo wiſhing to your highneſs all felicity, I reſt, *&c.*

Conſtantinople 19. Sept. 1626.

From Mr. WILKINSON.

My very good Lord,

SINCE the departure of monſieur de Preaux, the French extraordinary ambaſſador, this towne hath beene exceeding calme, vntill ſome few dayes ſince the emperors letters vnto his agent here, bringing the newſe of an ouerthrow giuen by Tilly vnto the king of Denmarke, hath filled it full of confuſion. The meſſager which brought this newſe from thoſe parts, is diſpatcht in diligence from hence vnto the pope, with letters from the emperor to the ſame effect. In the meane tyme his agent, and the Spaniſh ambaſſador here, do much rejoyce in this blow, and make both feaſts and publique fyres in the ſtreets, to blaze abroade the more the fame of this victory. The reports of the Spaniſh faction make the king of Denmarks loſſe farre greater then it is; but it being their old cuſtome, *audacter mentiri*, for their leaſt aduantage, they gayne but little credit. Yeſterday here arriued neuſe which hath already quenched the Spaniſh blaze, that the king of Denmarke hath not onely recouered his loſſe, but cut in pieces fiue regiments of his enemyes: this I haue ſeene confirmed by letters from diuers places, which makes it the more probable; and, indeed, it arriued here very opportunely to ſaue the Spaniſh ambaſſador a great deale of charges in fyreworkes, which he had a purpoſe to make for fiue nights together; but this vnexpected neuſe hath cauſed him to deferre it vntill ſome other occaſion.

CARDINALL BARBARINI is at length returned from Spayne, laden with ſtore of rich preſents: at this preſent, he remayneth in Tuſcany, from whence he propoſeth ſhortly to ſet forward towards Rome.

I HAUE receaued your lordſhips letters of the 31. of July, and earneſtly recommended the incloſed to Mr. Queſtors carefull deliuery; from whom I haue receaued, in my letters from England, the incloſed for your lordſhip, which came both to my hands this weeke; and I haue taken this firſt occaſion to ſend them vnto your lordſhip. Thus, not hauing elſe at preſent worthy your lordſhips knowledge, I humbly take leaue, and reſt 1626.

Venice, September 18.
ſtilo nouo, 1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

Lord CONWAY *to Sir* ISAAC WAKE.

Right Honorable,

CAPTAINE Henderſon being ſtayed here diuers dayes after his diſpatch was ſigned and ſealed, in that interim arriued here the newſe of the diſaſter befallen the king of Denmarke, which was truely apprehended by his majeſtie, according to the conſequence thereof, if that king ſhould not preſently be reinforced and inabled to ſtand vp againe in oppoſition of the progreſſe of a victorious army, and defence of thoſe places and paſſageſſe, which, remayning ſtill in his power, might giue ſtopp to the courſe of the enemyes deſignes: and therefore his majeſtie hauing had aduertiſment of the ſafety of that kings perſon, and the conſtancy of his courage, preſently entred into conſultation what was fitt to be donne, and fell vppon a generous reſolution, without delay to aſſiſt him both with men and mony. The ſix thouſand foote payed by his majeſtie in the Low-countryes, are thought of as a ready and good ayde to be ſent vpp vnto him; to which number his majeſtie will adde ſuch further forces from hence, as that king ſhall reaſonably deſyre: to whom his majeſtie hath giuen knowledge of this his purpoſe, by his owne royall letters; and for that kings further encouragement, hath acquainted him with his acceptation of the marquis of Badens propoſitions, and the great eaſe he is likely to receaue by that diuerſion, which your lordſhip may be therefore pleaſed to quicken with as much ſpeed as ſhalbe poſſible, and giue aſſurance to all whom it may concerne, that as his majeſtie infinitely eſteemes the vnchanged conſtancy of the king of Denmarke, and his care and diligence to recollect his army, and reinforce himſelfe ſpeedily and effectually, ſoe his majeſtie, on his part, will not be wanting in any thing in his power for the aſſiſtance and ſupport of that king, and the good cauſe, according to his obligations, and reiterated profeſſions to that purpoſe: and therfore the preſent occaſion and neceſſity requiring both a preſent ſupply of men and monny, and a deſignement being made in part of the firſt, his majeſtie further proceeds according to the preſſing importance of the matter, which will not admitt of delayes, by an extraordinary way to rayſe a ſumme of monny amounting to 40000 pounds; which is to be donne by commiſſion to ſome ſelected perſons in each countie, to perſwade and conſtrayne all ſubſidie men, according to the rates they ſtand in the ſubſidie bookes, to lend ſuch a portion as may, by a juſt calculation, rayſe the ſumme mentioned.

DEUI~~S~~c is now goeing for France, and carryes letters of revocation for the lord Carleton, whoſe returne his majeſtie commands, to ſhew that he reſſents their refuſall to admitt of Mr. Montagues comming to that court, being ſent with letters of congratulation for the marriage of Monſeigneur the kings brother: and that he is altogether vnſatisfyed in their delayes, being in effect little leſſe then a denyall to make reſtitution of his ſubjects goods ſeized manny months ſince, hauing ſeuerall tymes promiſed and aſſured the ſame ſhould be reſtored; which proceeding of theirs may happily cauſe his majeſtie to thinke of ſtopping his ſubjects from further trade there, till they receiue juſtice and ſatiſfaction for the wrongs donne them in the ſeizure and detenſion of their goods.

THE lord Willoughbie, with his fleete, hath receiued a full diſpatch, and will now, with the firſt faire wind, putt to ſea. God make his voyage proſperous.

YOUR lordſhip may be pleaſed to giue conuayance to the letters herewith ſent to Sir Thomas Roe.

St. Martins-Lane,
20 Sept. 1626.

To the Queen of BOHEMIA.

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

I WAS vnwilling to enterteyne your Majeſtie with vncerteyntyes, ſeeing the prince of Tranſiluania ſent new propoſitions to this court, and ſeemed vnſatisfyed with the ambiguous orders formerly giuen him; his agent here almoſt proteſting, that the execution of his maſters purpoſes did depend vpon clearer authoritye, and better aſſurance from hence: and though he ſtill conſtantly affirmed, that he was marched toward Sileſia, and would maynteyne his promiſes with his allyes in Germany; yet he ſhowed mee great difficultyes and dangers, eyther to bee abandoned, or to ſeeme to neglect his dependance vpon this port. Therfore his negotiation falling in the tyme of much ſadnes and trouble for the retrayct of the Turkiſh army from Babilon, vnfitt to moue a new warr, and himſelfe hardly admitted audience, and Gabor expecting a reſolution, he preſſed mee to vndertake the procuring of ſome anſwere, which I the next morning did, and haue obteyned full ſatisfaction in all poynts; wherof I haue amply enformed his majeſtie. The ſumme is, that the inveſtiture is granted to the princeſs, and an honorable ambaſſage deſſigned to carry her the banner and ſcepter, and other ceremonies of her confirmation. The frontyre army is commanded to make a good guard, to ſecure the territories of Gabor, and to enterteyne the enemy with feare, and to uſe the occaſion. If the emperor ſend any ambaſſador to treate a peace, or to make any other ouerture, he ſhall not bee admitted to come hither; but to deliuer his meſſage to Gabor, and the baſſa of Buda, to whom full power is delegated. And laſtly, that no peace at all ſhalbe concluded, without the conſent of the prince and his allyes, and my approbation, and the knowledge of the other reſidents here. Better conditions cannot be propounded; and I am glad to ſend them to your Majeſtie, that you may know and conſtantly pleade the meritt of his majeſties authoritye in fauoring the deſſignes of Gabor, and that he hath no excuſe. The election of the princeſs is of great importance, both to oblige her husband and brother, and all the proteſtant princes, in a conſtant oppoſition, and defence of her title; which the Auſtrians doe extreamely ſtomach, and to preſerue that prouince in obedience and dependancye of the religion, and to preuent an imperiall faction in any change; who haue no greater ayme in theſe parts then to ſhuffle the cards, and corrupt the eſtates of Tranſiluania, to diuide that countrye from the grand ſignor, and to bee freed of the feares of ſuch another neighbor, as Gabor hath beene, by election of one vpon themſelues depending.

ALL things thus prepared, before this letter ſhall haue the honor to kyſs your Majeſties hands, I hope you ſhalbe ſatisfyed by ſome good effects of Gabors actions, who hath written hither. His miniſters profeſs, and wee beleeue, that he is 40 dayes ſince gone with a powerfull army, to meete the duke of Weymar, and count Mansfelt; which, I am perſwaded will make an end of the warr, or of the power of the emperor; which Almighty God grant for his glorye, and benefitt and honor of your Majeſtie, and all your royall children. In this fayth I liue, and for your cauſe would dye; that ther are bleſſings ſtored vp, and now ready to bee opened for your Majeſtie, in double meaſure to your patience and ſufferings, which are both the fruicts of heroicque vertue, and forerunners of true happines. Amen, amen.

Conſtantinople, 22. September,
old ſtile, 1626.

Your Majeſties, &c.

To my Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

AFTER a little pauſe and time giuen to digeſt the ſorrowes of this ſtate, for the diſgrace of their army, retyred from Babilon; and to conſult vpon the preſent neceſſity of their owne affaires; the Tranſiluanian agent, fearfull to looſe the opportunity of his maſters ſeruice, (which required expedition vpon the inſtant of his reſolution to march) and of the ambiguous letters lately ſent him, preſſed mee with a modeſt proteſtation to aſſiſt him, and to procure an anſwere to his negotiation; beeing himſelfe, to his great diſcontent, with difficulty admitted audience, and deferred ſo long, that hee doubted ſome inconuenience either to the generall cauſe, or the princes particular, who could not ſafely proceed without clearer authority and aſſurance from hence: wherein though he profeſſed, that no reſpect nor tepidneſs of this ſtate could abſolutely hinder the prince from performing with his allyes; yet hee ſhowed mee the dangers hee ſhould runne, both by the fortune of warre, and by the diſpleaſure of the grand ſignor, if hee ſhould bee abandoned, or enforced to ſhake publiquely off his dependence vpon this port. To this end hee gaue mee the encloſed briefe of his demands, and vrged mee to preſent them to the chimacham; whereupon I deſired a conſultation with the bailo, and the Dutch ambaſſador in his preſence, becauſe ſome of thoſe articles ſeemed to mee impertinent and ſcandalous.

WHEN wee had together conſidered of them ſeuerally, the firſt and ſecond wee accepted without limitation; the third, intimating an inuaſion of the emperors dominions, by requiring a command that they ſhould winter in the imperiall territories, which could not bee, without firſt entring of them in hoſtile manner; for my part, wherein the bailo concurred, wee deſired to bee free of any ſcandall, and to reforme that clauſe, and reſtreyne it to the border. The Dutch was content to perſwade the actuall breach, as black enough allready; but conſidering his majeſties chriſtian reſtraint, and that wee thought it would rather hurt the affaires of Chriſtendome, then aduance them, and that wee ſhould bee ſuſpected of too much intereſt to counſaile an vnſeaſonable warre, which would not bee graunted, and might foile our iuſter demands, wee reſolued to preſs no further, then that the grand ſignors army ſhould guard the frontire, ſecure Gabor, and enterteyne the enemy with feare.

THE fourth and fift wee vndertooke to fauour with all our induſtry, as beeing eſſentiall to the publique good.

THE ſixt wee abſolutely refuſed, both as wicked and impertinent; knowing that though the king of Poland had affection enough to ayd the emperor, yet hee was at preſent vnable, beeing enforced to keepe an army allready on foot for feare of the Tartars, and to drawe his beſt ſtrength into Liuonia, to oppoſe the king of Sweden; and that there was no cauſe to ſuſpect that hee durſt attempt any thing vpon Tranſiluania, which would bee a direct breach with the grand ſignor; and ſo wee concluded to omitt the mention of that article.

TO the ſeauenth wee conſented, though the motion were needleſs, thoſe nations beeing not worth their meate; and yet the command was allready ſent the princes, to ſupply that ayde.

IN the 8. wee all agreed to vſe our endeauour for the confirmation of the princeſs, euery one drawne either by their owne reaſons or inſtructions. In this particular I muſt refuge to his majeſties grace, that hauing no expreſs order, which was impoſſible tymely to receiue, I haue preſumed to mediate in a buſineſs of that high nature; but theſe reſpects did gouerne mee: Firſt, not to bee wanting to Gabor in a point whereon both his affections were placed, and his creditt with the elector of Brandeburg, and all his allyes, deeply obliged. Next, in reguard of the religion, to preſerue that prouince in the obedience of a proteſtant prince; whereby perhaps all her frends may bee engaged in a conſtant oppoſition, and defence of her againſt the Auſtrians, who doe extreamely ſtomack this inueſtiture. Laſtly, to preuent an imperiall faction in any accident, who haue no greater ayme on this ſide, then vpon any change to ſhuffle the cards, and to corrupt the States of Tranſiluania, to elect a dependant of the empire, to diuide that territory from the grand ſignor, and to bee freed of the feares of ſuch another neighbour as Gabor hath bene.

THESE reſolutions beeing taken, the next morning I went to the chimacham, and effectually treated with him from point to point, and obteyned for himſelfe a generall graunt of all the propoſitions; which beeing digeſted into forme, as wee deſired, were giuen him in writing for the information of a councell intended, without whom hee would not peract any buſineſs of importance. In the meane tyme I prepared my frends to bee fauorable, and enſtructed them in the juſtice of the right of election in the States of Tranſiluania; and ſhowed them that this was a confirmation of the grand ſignors right vpon that cuntry, and an aduantage to all his frends. The conſultation aſſembled, they all conſented, and thereupon a petition was yeſterday made, and ſent in for the affirme; and wee make no doubt of a full, abſolute, and ſatisfactory order. I was the more feruent in the diſpatch of this negotiation, becauſe the Tranſiluanian agent did proteſt hee would diſpatch his ſonne to

1626. the prince, with a doubtfull relation of the ſlowe proceedings; which how it might haue diuerted Gabor from his reſolutions, or haue entangled him in future inconueniences, I thought was a motiue of great conſideration. And though it make my letters long, yet for the clearneſs of my actions, and for the confirmation of the creditt of the prince of Tranſiluania, who in my judgment treateth ſincerely, and I hope purpoſeth to goe on conſtantly, I will not omitt ſome circumſtances of the diſcourſe betweene the chimacham and mee, at this laſt conference.

I PROPOSED to him, as the principall foundation of this buſineſs, that the grand ſignor would not enterteyne any ouerture of peace with the emperour, without the aduice of Gabor, and the conſent of the antient frends of this port, his allies; which was abſolutely promiſed. Next, that if the emperour ſhould ſend an ambaſſador to Buda, what order they would giue for his admittance or refuſall: to which hee replyed, that a commiſſion ſhould bee ſent to Gabor and Morteſa baſſa, and full power delegated to them to heare his propoſitions, and to proceed according to the occaſions: ſo that the concluſion ſhall reſt wholly in them.

THEN I asked him, if an ambaſſador ſhould there arriue, and pretend hee had order to come to the port, and not to treat with any deputies, what in that caſe ſhould bee anſwered? Hee ſaid, That hee ſhould bee ſtayed there, and no admittance graunted without the aduice and conſent of Gabor.

LASTLY, I demanded, if any other way ſuch miniſter ſhould priuatly come hither, and then ſhowe his power and commiſſion to offer a peace, what enterteynment hee ſhould find? To which hee replyed, That no audience ſhould bee giuen him but with my knowledge, and the conſultation of the other ambaſſadors reſident. In all theſe, I could deſire no more ſatisfaction.

I DARE not diſſemble with his majeſtie, vpon the point of giuing order to the baſſa of Buda to aſſiſt Gabor, and to march to the frontire. I enquired what the army ſhould doe idle on the borders, it beeing a difficult matter to conteyne ſoldiours quiett in their tents and trenches? To which hee replyed, That hee much doubted the impatient nature of Morteſa baſſa and his followers, leaſt they ſhould doe ſome impertinent action, and make an vnſeaſonable rupture; and therefore, that he had giuen him a moſt strict command, only to make a good guard, and to amuſe the enemy; yet to keepe his ſoldiours in action, that they ſhould build ſome bridge or fort vpon any paſſadge to enterteyne them, that might bee aduantagious in the future, either to enter the enemyes cuntry, or to defend their owne: but if he ſawe the occaſion faire to giue a great blowe, that hee ſhould not looſe the opportunity of doeing the grand ſignor an acceptable ſeruice. And therein, to vſe his owne morall, that he ſhould remember the tale of a man that had catcht a foxe, and carried him in a ſack; his neighbour asking what hee had, hee told him, The old foxe that robbd them; who replyed, Foole, make ſure, and knock him on the head, leaſt hee eſcape and doe more miſchiefe: it was a chance to catch him, but would bee a folly to lett him goe; applying his fable, that if hee could take the emperor at any great aduantage, that hee ſhould vſe it. By this parable, his majeſtie may vnderſtand their affections; and as it was not my part to diſwade, where I ſawe no cauſe to feare, ſo, if they doe any harme, I am guiltleſs of the leaſt motion or conſent; though, if examples were good arguments, a pope, a king of Aragon, a French, and all catholiques, haue taught vs, that it is not *crimen mortale* to vſe one enemy of God againſt another, that vſed the Turks againſt their oppoſites of the ſame religion; but as I doe not beleeue theſe are now in ſtate to endanger any part of Chriſtendome, ſo I will neuer counſaile any ſcandall.

I haue bene the larger with your lordſhip in theſe relations, that his majeſtie may make vſe of my ſeruice, both to Gabor, and the elector of Brandeburgh; whoſe affaires I haue ſupported in this court, and brought them to ſo good a concluſion, that they can find no excuſe; but rather muſt confeſſe a great obligation to his majeſtie for his roiall protection, which, I doubt not, the prince of Tranſiluania will gratefully acknowledge: and his majeſtie may iuſtly plead, that I haue bene the principall meanes to procure the inueſtiture for his lady; which, as wee are promiſed, ſhalbee ſodainly ſent by a capigi-baſſa, with the banner, ſcepter, and vſuall ceremonyes. And I hope the actions of Gabor ſhall, in his majeſties ſeruice, ſhowe ſome meritt of congruity, ſuppoſing that hee is marched according to his owne proteſtation.

HIS majeſties letters to the grand ſignor I haue deliuered, as the cuſtome is, by the vizier, and his to his owne hands; which hee read before mee, and gaue mee aſſurance of ſatisfaction in all his majeſties demands. I haue not yet a direct anſwere, which muſt come from within, and wilbee ſent by letter; but the cuſtomer I haue humbled, ſo that ſince the trade of Turky, the Engliſh neuer paſſed with ſo much reputation and quiett. In the buſineſs of Algier, and the mony taken from Mr. Leate, the chimacham hath giuen mee this anſwere, That this ſtate doth attend to know a reſolution from them, whether they will declare themſelues rebells, or, acknowledging their errors, retorne to the Ottoman obedience. If the firſt, they are reſolued to compell them by the ſword: if they will conforme, then a new baſſa ſhalbee ſent to gouerne them; who ſhall here receiue ſtrict order from the grand ſignor to repay whatſoeuer hath bene vniuſtly taken. The action is ſeriouſly diſauowed and diſliked, and I haue allready ſent letters, and will vſe all other meanes for reparation, hoping to recouer the moſt part, though the caſe bee very dangerous. For admittance of his majeſties fleets into any of theſe ports, I haue treated with the capten baſſa, who hath promiſed mee a meeting with the newe baſſa, now vpon departure for Tunes; who hath alſo commiſſion to accommodate the affaires of Algier, and take order with him in that buſineſ; and if it ſhalbee requiſite, to giue mee what commands and letters I ſhall require.

THUS I conclude, that all my buſineſ in this imployment is finiſhed and perfected; and therefore I will hope his majeſtie will graciouſly releaſe mee, according to my humble petition; and that your lordſhip will by your aſſiſtance confirme and oblige

Conſtantinople, 22.
Sept. 1626.

Your moſt humble ſeruant.

The laſt Demands of GABOR.

ARTICULI aliquot adiuncti poſtulatis ſereniſſimi principis Tranſiluaniæ.

PRIMUS. Quam citiſſimè iniungat potentiſſimus imperator [a] Murtaza paſſæ, ut in omnibus quæ uita priuati Memhet paſſæ fuerant commiſſa, ipſe etiam perduret, atque cum domino meo clementiſſimo conſentiat, eum diligenter audiat. Enimuerò meus dominus clementiſſimus eſt is qui ſuum ipſius caput præfert in exercitu.

[a] Now baſſa of Buda.

SECUNDUS. Seriò præcipiendum eſt Murtaza paſſæ, ut milites inuictiſſimi Cæſaris non reponat in crumenam, iuxta ritum et conſuetudinem ſuam; uerum contendat eos in bellum abigere.

TERTIUS. Firmiſſimè iubeat vizerius nomine imperatoris, tam [b] ſzerdario quam paſſis, et etiam, ut, ſi neceſſitas ita poſtulauerit, non præ ſe ferant [c] Kazron giun, ſed in imperialibus ſint hyematuri regionibus, quemadmodum et meus dominus; ubi ſimilem habebunt aptum a domino meo ordinatum locum, pro hyemis tranſactione.

[b] The generall.

[c] Snt. Demetrius day, 26. Octob. when the Turkes retyre from warr.

QUARTUS. Quodſi Germanica natio de aliquo negotio paſſam requiſiuerit, abſque fauore ſereniſſimi principis Tranſiluaniæ, non auſit quicquam ei reſpondere; aſt principem Tranſiluaniæ de omnibus certiorem faciat, ſicque omnia ex unanimi agant conſenſu.

QUINTUS. Sub ſigillo imperatoris potentiſſimi tale ſcribat vizerius [d] atname: Si Germania maluerit pacis tractatum inſtituere, quam belli exitum expectare; illud potentiſſimus Turcarum imperator fidei principis Tranſiluaniæ, et vizerij Budenſis curæ commiſit: cum his capiat conſilium. Porrò in hoc conſilio et tractatu præſentes ſint Jaya paſſa, Trifut Amhet paſſa Nazradinogli Muſtafa Efendi, et Szolnakienſis Maharem Bek, cedo plures ſint; his omnibus tempeſtiuè demandet potentiſſimus imperator, ut ſeſe ad hoc negotium præparent.

[d] Capitulations.

1626. SEXTUS. Non ſinant Getas domi diutiùs moram trahere, ſed extemplò contra Poloniam expediant, atque in hoc laborent maximoperè, ut cogant eos in Podolia hyemare. Inſuper renuntiet imperioſè potentiſſimus Cæſar ſzordario Tartarorum, ut ſi pluribus opus fuerint ad dimicandum militibus, atque meus dominus clementiſſimus ipſum requiſiuerit, eſto non plura ſaltem ſex millia uirorum mittat in ſuccurſum ipſius.

SEPTIMUS. Vtriuſque Wallachiæ begis imperet magnificus vizerius per ſuos capuczios, ut ex duobus regnis duo millia equitum, omni poſthabita morâ, mittantur in auxilium principi Tranſiluaniæ.

OCTAUUS. Quemadmodum nos et in alijs ſcriptis exhibuimus, et uiua uoce etiam propoſuimus atque petiuimus vizerium; pro confirmatione electionis ſereniſſimæ principiſſæ Tranſiluaniæ condonandum [e] atname, unà cum ſuis pertinentijs, uexillo ſclt. atque ſceptro non differat potentiſſimus imperator quam citiſſimè tranſmittere ad dominam meam clementiſſimam. Siquidem imperator Turcicus, iuxta ſuorum prædeceſſorum iuramenta, et regni noſtri priuilegia uetuſtiſſima, tenetur huic noſtro conniuere poſtulato. Præterea dignus eſt dominus meus clementiſſimus pro tot tantiſque laboribus, per kapucziam, qui atname et alia abſtulerit, condecoretur unico duntaxat equo, tantummodo is ſit admodum generoſus, ſimul cum indumentis et framea, unde poſſit meus dominus aliquam habere prerogatiuam ex dono Cæſaris. Inſuper ſaltem uiginticinque aut 30 elegant. kaſtanos mittat, quibus cohoneſtari poſſint magnates ſecum habiti.

HI ſunt articuli octo exhibiti kaimekamo. Reſtat adhuc peculiaris commendatio ſereniſſimæ principiſſæ, qualis, et quanta ſit, quam ex claro ſtemmate oriunda, quamque uirtuoſa. Hæc ſunt iam proponenda, quibus fortaſſe faciliùs et citiùs perſuaſerimus eis, ut omni morâ et dubitatione reiectâ, quam citiſſimè conferment electionem regni Tranſiluaniæ, ſcribant [f] atname, et mittant ad ſereniſſimum principem et principiſſam ſimul cum vexillo, ſceptro, atque alijs muneribus et donis per kapuzy paſſam ad id ordinandum.

[e] Capitulations.

[f] Capitulations.

From Mr. WILKINSON.

My very good Lord,

THE peace of Italy, depending vppon the Valtelina, is alltogether vncertayne, ſince the Swiſſes and the Griſons refuſe to accept of thoſe articles propoſed by the French king; wherevppon the Spaniſh miniſters in Rome, who infinitely deſyre peace in theſe parts, do beginne to treat as freſh with the pope the reſtitution of that vally as euer. The pope refuſeth to let his ſoldiers enter into the vally without the company of the Spaniſh forces, but the princes of the league admitt not of ſuch an vnion; ſo that hitherto, after ſo many treatyes, and ſo great expence, the affaires of that place remayne as vnſettled as at the beginning.

THE cardinall legat, before his departure from Madrid, did acquaint the king of Spayne with 4 of his requeſts; in one of which he did humbly entreat his majeſtie to gratify him in: firſt, That he would be pleaſed to honor his father with the title of a grande of Spayne; to this the king did anſwer, That he did beſtow that dignity only vppon princes, and therefore deſyred him to excuſe him, that he could not ſatisfy him in that. Afterward he did demand ſeuerally, that his majeſtie would beſtow vppon him for a wife, either the princeſſe of Singliano, or the counteſſe of Jaro, or the ſiſter of the duke of Parma; but to all theſe, he receaued negatiue anſwers. The pope is much troubled at the little ſatisfaction his nephew hath receaued in the court of Spayne; and therfore, to reuenge himſelfe, doth endeauor to croſſe the Spanyards in all his deſignes.

THE duke of Bauaria, knowing how much it doth aduantage the houſe of Auſtria to procure him ſelfe kindred in Italy, doth treat a marriage betwixt his nephew and the ſiſter of the duke of Parma, to whom hir father hath left for a dowry 300000 crownes. This match is very likely to be concluded, ſince the princeſſe did refuſe to match with the cardinall Barbarini, in hopes to be marryed to the nephew of Bauaria.

THESE ſigniori do purpoſe very ſhortly to diſmiſſe 20 companyes, which at preſent are in their pay; and to eaſe themſelfes this winter, in as many expences of keeping ſouldiers, as the preſent occaſions will giue them leaue.

I DO conſtantly receaue your lordſhips packets euery fortnight, and diſpoſe of them according to direction; and thoſe which are directed to Mr. Queſtor, I am certifyed from him of their ſafe arriuall. Thus, praying for your lordſhips proſperity, and increaſe of honor, I humbly take leaue, and euer reſt

Venice, October 4.
ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

To my Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

THE baſſa of Buda hath ſent hither a poſt, confirming the arriuall of the duke of Weymar and count Mansfelt in Sileſia, and that the prince of Tranſiluania was riſen to ioyne with them, hauing mutually exchanged and ſent ſome troopes one to the other; and that himſelfe was marched neare Vatz, to conferr with Gabor in his paſſage, to reſolue together of the proſecution of their deſſignes. Whereupon the emperors agent hath made violent exclamations, proteſted the breach of peace, and vſed ſome ſcandalous arguments againſt the frends of the prince, beggd, threatened, and enforced all his powers, to diuert or fright this chimacham, who knowes no more then is infuſed into him, and for the moſt part beleeues the laſt man, or as his feares guide him. This hath cauſed ſome ſtopp of the diſpatch of the inueſtiture, and the other negotiations of the prince; and the agent hath procured a letter to the emperour of excuſe, yet referring all concluſion, if they ſeeke peace, to Gabor and Morteſa baſſa of Buda, commanding the baſſa to beware of impertinent actions, to occaſion an vnſeaſonable rupture; yet ſo mingled and qualified, as that they intimate any thing wilbee accepted, that is throughly done. Againſt the inueſtiture the agent hath ſhewed all his witt and ſtrength, obiecting that ſhee is a wooman, a ſtranger, and a German: by this only hee hoped to beginne a diſcontent betweene this ſtate and Gabor, knowing, that the election paſſed would not bee recalled; and that if it were not confirmed here, the prince and eſtates of Tranſiluania would find themſelues wronged, and their liberty encroached vpon, and perhapps ſeeke other refuge. The emperour would willingly accept any retorne, or aſpect towards him. Theſe things at large opened to the great miniſters here, it is againe reſolued to diſpatch the graunt, and to ſend the ambaſſador with the vſuall ceremonyes; and wee hope to ſee him depart in ſixe dayes.

THE Imperialls alſo report, that there haue paſſed ſome blowes betweene Gabor and Iſterhas, palatine of Hungary, wherin the prince ſhould haue the worſt. I beleeue but the one halfe; and the whole, beeing but ſcratches, would doe no harme to drawe warme bloud. Somwhat likewiſe hath happened, betweene the baſſa of Buda, and the Hungars; ſo that I am perſwaded, the chaſe will bee hott, before theſe later letters can arriue, and that it wilbee too late to part them.

HERE is arriued an internuntio in title, but an ambaſſador in power, to reſettle the affaires of Poland, and this empire; recommended to mee by the kings and the generalls letters, to whom I will doe all ciuill and chriſtian offices. But the face of affaires beeing changed, ſince my late maſter commanded mee their protection, and hauing receiued therein no newe, and knowing that the eſtabliſhing of this deſired peace on their parts, will encourage them againſt the king of Sueueland, his majeſties good frend, and that the queenes faction will aſſiſt the emperour, or moleſt Gabor, if they were free of all other feares; perhapps it is now requiſite to interpoſe ſome difficulties, and to keepe the balance as it ſtands; not to make any open breach, but to let the iealouſy remayne ſo, that they may not withdrawe their armes from the guard of their frontire, nor ſwell with too proud a ſecurity of the Tartars.

OF theſe matters I ſhall write your lordſhip at large the next poſt, when they wilbee riper, and better digeſted. In the meane tyme I beſeech you to acquaint his majeſtie with this litle, and to preſerue in your noble protection

Conſtantinople, $\frac{8}{18}$ October,
1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble ſeruant.

THE

1626. THE French ambaſſador here reſident, ſince their inglorious peace with Spayne, hath beene very cold in the affayres of Gabor; but ſeeing them proſper, would now ſeeme to haue new orders to fauour them; and vnder that pretence made a viſitt to the chimacham; and reported at his returne, that he found the ſtate vnwilling to confirme a woman in the principalitye of Tranſyluania: when the ſame day I receiued aſſurance of the reſolution in councell the night before, and was preſent when Gabors agent had order to diſpeed a præcurrier to carry the aduice of the grant, and a letter from the chimacham, promiſing the diſpatch with all expedition. This hath made us ſuſpect he hath done ill offices, and beene a ſecrett oppoſite, envying the religion, and any addition of ſtrength to yt, guided by the Jeſuites, and perhaps in his owne heart ill affected.

To BETHLEM GABOR.

Sereniſſimo Prencipe,

YOUR highnes, I hope, hath not judged the affections of the grand ſignor, and the good miniſters of this port, by the ſlow pace of the bad and couetous; who are ſo uſed to guifts, that they expect them for juſtice. I know your reſident S^{nr} Thomas Burſos hath amply enformed your highnes of all proceedings, wherin he hath uſed extraordinarye diligence and wiſedome, and omitted no way to manifeſt his fayth and zeale in your ſeruice: but leaſt your highnes ſhould collect by the delay any coldnes of the ſtate toward yow, I thought it neceſſarye to aſſure yow, that vpon the firſt intimation to the grand ſignor, he accepted your requeſts, and gaue order, that all the buſines being well digeſted in a councell, yow ſhould in all receiue ſatisfaction. Since, eyther by the malice of enemyes, who haue oppoſed various falſhoods, or for ſome corrupt reſpect, the execution hath bene delayed, vntill I was enforced to open the eyes of theſe willfully blind; proteſting, that your election of the princeſs (which was the poynt of difficultye) was free, and would be mayntеyned; vrdging ſuch and ſo bold reaſons in the preſence of your agent, that at laſt the chimacham declared the reſolution, and nominated the Capigi baſſi to be ſent with the confirmation, ſcepter, and uſuall ceremonies, promiſing to diſpatch him in ſixe dayes, and in the meane tyme to write his owne letters to your highnes and the princeſs, to ſignifye and aſſure you of the grand ſignors fauour and acceptance of all your demands, which, I ſuppoſe, ſhalbe ſent by this conveyance. In this buſines Huſein-affende, cadde leskar of Greece, hath ſhowed his affection, and performed his promiſe to be your highnes aduocate; for my owne endeauour, I refer my ſelfe to the teſtimony of your ſeruant, whom I haue perſonally and by all my creditt aſſiſted, and I will preſume to thincke, that the authoritye of his majeſtie hath ouerruled and preuayled agaynſt the obiections and oppoſitions of your aduerſaryes; and therfore I will hope, that your highnes will acknowledge yt to him, and continew conſtant in thoſe reſolutions yow haue begun, to vnite and ſtrengthen your ſelfe with thoſe freinds, who by our common bond of religion and fayth, will not fayle yow, and that cauſe, into which for the publicque good yow haue entered.

WHAT hath beene written lately to Morteſa baſſa, I know no more, then their owne profeſſion, that ſeeing their owne affayres in Aſya will not permitt any breach, or vpon declaration agaynſt the emperor, whoſe agent uſeth all arts to renew a peace, yet they haue commanded him to attend on the frontyre, to uſe occaſion, and to bee directed by your highnes.

THAT if the emperor ſhall ſend any ambaſſador hither, that he ſhalbe ſtayed, and the treaty wholly referred to your highnes, and the baſſa of Buda.

FROM hence, which the Imperialls ſeeke by vertue of the articles, that *alternis vicibus* ambaſſadors ſhould be ſent, and that now it is the turne of the port, theſe haue utterly refuſed; ſo that if the emperor maynteyne his honor, and doe not ſeeke it, to the preiudice of his treatye, ther wilbe no feare of any concluſion.

HERE is arriued an ambaſſador from Poland to ſeeke a ratification of the laſt treaty, and to ſettle the accidentall diſorders, requiring the retention of the Tartars; but I ſuppoſe, his demands being for ſatisfaction and reſtitution, and he hauing no commiſſion to capitulate, nor to make any addition, that all matters will reſt as they are, and the feares of no ſyde bee remoued. But if they proceed to any treatye, I doubt not, your agent will prouide to ſecure your highnes eſtates by ſome expreſs and ſtrong article, according to our conſultation.

I HAUE taken the boldnes to ſend your highnes a booke, by error come in Italian, the language of the author: I know your highnes will take delight in yt, and fynd out more then my prayſes can inſinuate; yet this I will preſume to ſay, it is a whole librarye, and, next after the ſacred hiſtorye, the moſt wiſe and excellent worke that the chriſtian age hath brought forth, and worthy to bee tranſlated into all languages. As ſoone as I can, I will prouide your highnes a Latin coppy; in the meane tyme yow will vouchſafe to accept the ſincere affection of

Conſtantinople, 15. Octob.
1626.

Your Highnes, &c.

From Mr. WILKINSON.

My very good Lord,

I HAUE receaued your lordſhips letters of the 26. of Auguſt, old ſtyle; and thoſe for England I haue ſent with myne to Mr. Queſtor, from whom I haue receaued this weeke the incloſed for your lordſhip. Your lordſhips packet to my lord ambaſſador I keepe vntill his arriuall here, which, I ſuppoſe wilbee very ſhortly, he beeing now 15 dayes in his journy.

THIS towne at this preſent is as empty of newſe as of people, moſt of the gentlemen being retyred this tyme of vintage to their vilages in the country, to make their prouiſion of uines. From Rome I vnderſtand, that cardinall Barbarini arriued thither the laſt weeke, beeing very willingly receaued by the pope, who did much ſuſpect his ſafe returne out of Spayne. Both the cardinall and all his company came from thence very ill ſatisfyed; being neither viſited by any grande of Spayne, nor vſed with that reſpect which his quality did require.

THE Spanyards, hauing long deluded the cardinall legat, and the prince of Modena, with hopes of matching with the princeſſe of Strigliana, do now treat a marriage betweene that princeſſe and the nephew of the duke of Alca, vice-king of Naples; and the aime of the Spanyards is not ſo much for riches, as for the ſure poſſeſſion of Sabioneda, a citty in Lombardy, little diſtant from Mantoua, Modena, and Parma, with which bridle they might curbe Italy vppon all occaſions. This being all I haue at preſent worthy your lordſhips knowledge, vntill the next occaſion, I humbly take leaue, euer reſting

Venice, Octob. 18.
ſtilo nouo, 1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble and moſt obedient ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

To the Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

THE prince of Tranſiluania, being united with Morteſa, baſſa of Buda, hath from his campe at Zetzen aboue Nouegrad, diſpatched a currier to the grand ſignor, aduiſing that the prince Walſtein, and Iſterhas palatine of Hungarye, are drawne up with their army to oppoſe his proceedings, and to keep him from joyning with count Mansfelt, who ſent to him a gentleman to know the cauſe of his entereing the imperiall dominions; and profeſſing that they came as frends, and offering many conditions, deſired that order might be giuen to both their armyes, to retyre a dayes journy; and betweene them a place aſſigned for commiſſioners to meete, and conſider of ſome accomodation: to whom the prince anſwered, He had no parpoſe to uſurp any thing in Hungarye, but only to deliuer them from the tirany of the Germans, and to releeue his allyes oppreſſed, whom he could not betray, nor had any power to treate without them. The armyes beeing neare, and partyes abroad, did occaſion ſome blowes and great skirmiſhes for two dayes; wherein on both ſydes bloud was ſpilt, the prince taking himſelfe to haue the better, hauing gotten priſoners 26 German lanciers, and ſome light-horſe Hungars; and that Walſtein the third day retyred 9 Duch mile, and fortefyed himſelfe at Wyuar. This faction was begun upon the 5. of October. Vpon the enemyes remoue, meſſingers did mutually paſs betweene the prince and Manſfelt, and appoyntment made for their ſecure meeting the third day after: vpon which, he promiſeth to follow the Imperialls, and attempt them. Morteza baſſa made an offer to ſitt downe before

1626. Nouegrad, but was withdrawne by Gabor, not to ſpend tyme before a towne, and loth to giue it to the Turkes.

HE writes, that count Mansfelt hath made agreement with the cyttyes of Sileſia, all ports being open to him, and that he paſſed without any offence, and hath brought with him ſome deputyes from Breſlaw, and the nobilitye of that prouince. That all the ſtrong places of Hungarye haue ſent to him, that they will not ayd the emperor agaynſt him, if he committ no ſpoyle; and are ready to receiue and obey him, if he be maſter of the feild, and able to protect them. And therefore he hath now deſired a command from the grand ſignor to the baſſa of Buda, that he may not retyre according to the uſe of the Turkes, but winter with him, leaſt, his allyes therby diſcouraged, the oportunitye of his part ſhould be loſt, and a fayre enterance opened to the emperour to follow a reuenge.

THIS ſtate, who formerly were ſo warye and backward to conſent to any breach, being now unawares engaged, *lupum auribus tenens*, without ſcruple hath granted his deſire, and the orders are ſent away: That what is done being paſt recall, Morteza ſhall winter with Gabor, and not retyre without his conſent, but in all things follow his direction; yet limited according to their neceſſityes, and the nature of feare, full of caution not to aduenture upon uncerteyne grounds, with power and inſinuation to make a peace, if profitable and ſafe conditions ſhalbe propoſed.

THE poſt doth affirme the princes army to bee full 32000, the Turkes 25000, Walſtein and Iſterhas 40000.

THE emperors agent proteſts and threatenes, that it is in his maſters power, at his pleaſure, to accomodate and make his peace with all the princes, and to draw them that are now counterfayt freinds to aſſiſt him, to puniſh, as he pretends, this breach of fayth; and that he will doe wonders in reuenge. But to theſe generall ſcandals, fitt anſwers are oppoſed: and though I cannot coniecture what wilbe the finall reſolution of this ſtate, upon any ſharp tryall, who would not fall into an open warr; yet I fynd their preſent confidence doth ariſe from Morteza, who, fearing to bee drawne into the Aſian warr the next ſummer, where hee ſhalbe far from home, and at infinite expence, hath with the conſent of the other frontyre baſſas plotted a quarrell in Hungary, to make their ſtay neceſſarye, and to haue deceiued the grand ſignor for theire owne ends, and engaged him at improuiſto; which ſome ſo far diſlike, that ther is yet ſome doubt they will reſtrayne their army, and giue ſome ſatisfaction to the emperour.

I MUST truſt the princes owne enformation, and the relation of his meſſinger, for theſe aduertiſments, hauing no other correſpondence; not doubting but his majeſtie, now that the intereſts are mixed, ſhall haue full and freſher aduiſe from count Mansfelt; and that thoſe fitt courſes ſhalbe taken, that Gabor may be encouraged to proceed couragiouſly, as he hath beene engaged happelye. Your lordſhip was pleaſed once to intimate to me, that my negotiations ſhould encreaſe in his majeſties acceptance, as the fruicts and effects did grow, which now are ripe. The prince is in the feild, and in action, and the incredibilitye ouercome. I ſhall receiue it as an infinite grace, if you will procure his majeſtie, by 3 words ſigned by his owne royall hand, to take knowledge of his uouchſafing my endeauours; to which the zeale of his ſeruice hath added ſome forces, and his owne felicitye ſhall, I hope, make the ſucceſs proſperous. This honor I haue thrice had from his bleſſed father, and I keepe them as relicques.

THE grant of the inueſtiture to the princes was almoſt foyled by corrupt freinds, or the art of enemyes; which would haue giuen great diſcontent to Gabor, and perhaps alienated the people of Tranſyluania, to haue their free election refuſed, and a doore opened to the emperor to make ſome compoſition, who is ready to giue yt, and more, upon any condition, ſo that it might proceed from him to renew his ſleeping title. Wherfore I was enforced to uſe all my freinds, and to ſhow the danger of the loſs of the dependance of that prouince; and haue at laſt obteyned the encloſed letter, with another to Gabor more ample; wherin the aſſurance of the grant is declared, though wee cannot preſently diſpatch the ceremonyes, the vizier protracting to draw ſome guift. Yet the Tranſiluanian agent hath ſent his ſonne with theſe, by whom I haue written whatſoeuer is neceſſarye, to preuent all doubt of this great delay, and to ſecure the prince and his people of the acceptance of their deſire.

The letters were brought to me, and by the conſent of the agent opened; for whom I tranſlated them, that wee might both bee ſure of the ſubſtance. 1626.

THE Poliſh ambaſſador hath had audience: his letters are querulous and high, demanding ſatisfaction and reſtitution. The vizier would diſpatch him with a ſealed anſwere only, and not acquaynt him with the contents; which wilbe ill accepted, and I thincke he will refuſe to carry yt. I haue not yet viſited him, becauſe the French ambaſſador too officiouſly began. The baylo and Duch yet with me forbeare: but hauing receiued a letter from the kyng of Poland, and much preſſed by the ambaſſador to aſſiſt him with counſell, profeſſing the reſolution of his comming was in parlament decreed; upon the preſumed fauour of his majeſtie, and the experience of my ſeruice formerly done them, and my late letter ſent at the inſtance of the vizier, I haue thought it conuenient to ſee him, not in a publicque qualitye, but priuetly as a frend, and for my owne occaſions. I will uſe that temper which the preſent coniunctures require: and I hope therin alſo, at leaſt, to doe his majeſtie no diſſeruice; for I am perſwaded, to ſett the grand ſignors armado at liberty for the Medeteran, wilbe more aduantagious to diuert the forces of Spaine, then the inuaſion of the Tartars to buſy the kyng of Poland: for of the one wee ſhalbe ſure, but the Poles of the other euer unſure.

MANOGLY, the emir of Sydon, taking aduantage of the diſcouragements of the viziers defeat at Babilon, hath ſurpriſed a port near Alexandretta, and many places in Syria, and they ſpeake doubtfully of Damaſcus. This little prince hath in theſe troubles thrice flowne out, and encreaced his dominion, to the great affront of the grand ſignor. When this ſtate makes ſhow of reuenge, he doth the like of ſubmiſſion, but to his profitt, *et fruitur diis iratis*. My buſines with this letter is at a full end. I haue diſpatchd the ſhip, and ſhall giue his majeſtie good account of his demands to the grand ſignor, by a preſent and effectuall anſwere; ſo that I muſt euer conclude with a continued ſupplication for my libertye, which I humbly beſeech your lordſhip to repeate to his majeſtie upon euery occaſion; and ſo I committ your lordſhip to the gratious keeping of our bleſſed God.

Conſtantinople, 22. Octob.
old ſtile, 1626.

From Lord CONWAY.

Right honorable,

IN the two principall points of your negotiations, there is nothing at this time to be added to what my former letters haue aduertiſed. To * 974773.61 thoſe 9674664741 4.97 59921 97296236771 5.994.2764146337 is 3442677 here; hath 23713672.7937 of 21, and 3955.24.4299744 are 399929677 to 6473671 6262 225. Soe ſoone as any thing ſhalbe determined, I will giue your lordſhip the account.

IN the meane time yow may be pleaſed to know, that vpon the late diſaſter befallen the king of Denmarke, his majeſtie, vpon the firſt notice, tooke a preſent and generous reſolution to ſend him a large aſſiſtance both of men and money. The 6000 paid by his majeſtie in the Low-countries, are accounted of as a readie ſupplie; and 4000 more of thoſe ſouldiers returned from Cales, which haue ever ſince beene kept on in entertainement, are thought of, if other occaſions hinder not, to make vpp a compleate number of 10000: all which troopes are alreadie provided of good commanders; and the lord Vere hath beene ſpoken of to goe generall.

FOR a ſufficient proviſion of money, both to ſupplie the king, and to maintaine the troopes that ſhall goe to him, his majeſtie hath taken a reſolution, according to the preſent preſſing neceſſities, which will not admitt of delaies, and the long and formall waies of parlament, according to former preſident, to raiſe a ſumme of

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* *The above is decypher'd as follows:*

Perfect *thoſe* ouertures ſoe long negotiated, monſieur Quaad *is* arriued *here*; *hath* had audience *of* his majeſtie, *and* commiſſioners *are* appointed *to* treate with him.

400000 *l.*

1626. 400000*l.* to be leavied by waie of commiſſion throughout the whole kingdome, vpon all able and ſubſidie men, after the rate of fiue ſubſidies, and this by waie of loane; wherein ſpeciall care is had, that all thoſe that haue beene charged with privie-ſeales, or given money by waie of benevolence, ſhall receiue ſuch eaſe by repayment, as that they ſhall not be further charged, then according to the rate of the preſent loane. And it hath beene further found expedient for the preſent rayſing of monies, and the ſetling of a conſtant reuenue for his majeſtie, to make ſale of all the kings lands in doubling the rents, and paying ſoe many yeares purchaſe, as the true value of the lands will beare.

YOUR lordſhipp is further to take notice, that his majeſtie, purſuing his good intention to the common cauſe, hath lately * 33379677 of a 9499.9426299 made by the 5344624 of 33779, by which his 21, 235 241, and the 5.344624, are to be engaged for the 53296793937 of an 39 of 6107 9681 629643971 79967 and 72671 629643971 29447 for the 473967427 of the 2745391 5237468.

YOUR ſeverall letters to his majeſtie I haue preſented, together with your relations ſent to mee. And I muſt truely ſaie, his majeſtie doth not onely graciouſly vouchſafe your endeavours, but reads your letters with pleaſure and delight. For your particular, I ſhall readily employ my ſelfe as farre as I can, to procure your contentment; and I am gladd to obſerue, that my expectance hath not beene deceived, but that your lordſhip hath received good ſatisfaction by thoſe letters of mine which are come to your hands. I pray yow, preſent my ſervice to your noble ladie, and take confidence I am

Your Lordſhipps.

THIS letter, being in readines to be ſent, was ſtayed vpon change of counſells, and ſome new propoſitions: and the buſineſſes having ever ſince beene in agitation, and now newly ſetled, it was thought fitt to waite the concluſion, and forbeare the diſpatch of this, leaſt otherwiſey our lordſhipp, grounding your ſelfe vpon theſe relations, might haue given thoſe hopes and aſſurances which afterwards yow muſt haue retracted, not without prejudice.

Whitehall, 25. October, 1626.

To the Lord CONESPOLSKY, *Palitine of* Sandomiria, *Generall of the* Poles.

Illuſtriſſimo ſig^r. ſig^r. mio obſervantiſſimo,

LONG before the arriuall of ſig^r. Staniſlaus Suliſowsky, while he was yet at Pas, hauing notice of the preparation of the Tartars, and my foundation beeing taken away in the death of Georgi Memett, I went into the Black-ſea to the capten baſſa, (of moſt eminent authoritye in this port, and truſted by the Tartar han) to acquaynt him with the negotiation formerly begun with the late chimacham: the like office I performed with the new, and prepared the way of a frendly reception by both their promiſes; wherin I cleared ſome difficultyes interpoſed. Your lordſhip will conſider the diſaduantage of change of miniſters: yet I found a propenſion in all, to continew the peace, profitable for both nations. How I haue ſince endeuored to procure a ſatisfactorye and quick diſpatch of his ambaſſadge, it ſhall be his honor to report, rather then my oſtentation. This I aſſume to haue done more then any, with leſs noyſe. I will leaue to his owne relation many particulars, and only in the generall wittnes with him, that he hath had an honorable acceptation, and ſuch an expedition, as, giuing to him content, I doubt not will alſo giue his majeſtie ſatisfaction. If he haue not in euery circumſtance obteyned that juſtice which was required, your lordſhip hath experience by whom and with whom he treated, men guided and blinded by the peruerſnes and pride of their owne will; neyther did the tymes comport too violent a proceeding with the Tartar han. I muſt giue this teſtemonye for him, that he hath behaued himſelfe wiſely and befitting the dignitye of his majeſties miniſter.

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* *The above is decypher'd as follows:*

Accepted *of a* propoſition *made by the* marqueſs *of* Baden, *by which his* majeſtie, the ſtates of Venice, the duke of Savoy, *and the* marqueſs, *are to be engaged for the* maintenance *of an* army *of* 20 thouſand foote, *and* foure thouſand horſe, *for the* recouerye *of the* German liberty.

IN the negotiation of particulars, if others were vſed, the ſucceſs will declare ytſelfe: my knowne affection to his majeſties ſeruice, and power in this port, hath beene in ytſelfe a diſaduantage.

THE diſpatch is no more then a formall acceptance of peace, and a mutuall promiſe in a publicque conſultation, that if his majeſtie doe pay the donatiue to the Tartar han, and reteyne the Coſſacks, that the grand ſignor will keepe true peace, and take good order for the Tartars: to which purpoſe, letters are written effectuall to the han, and the baſſaes and beghs on the frontyre: and I am perſwaded, this ſtate, during the neceſſytye of their own affayres, doth affect the peace, and dealeth ſincerely. Yet it ſhould bee in mee a ſiniſter diſſimulation, to conceale what, vpon good ground, I am enformed, that the Tartar han doth beare to this port an obedience only to him ſelfe profitable; and fearing to bee drawne into the Aſian war, leaſt an oportunitye of a change by his abſence might be giuen to this ſtate, he will ſo well diſſemble, as to make his ſtay neceſſarye, by kyndling new and continuall troubles on the borders, for which euery eſcape of 3 boates of Coſſackes ſhalbee made a juſt excuſe. Therfore it wilbee the ſafeſt counſell to relye vpon your owne guard and ſtrength, and to truſt reconciled enemyes in your owne ſight: and to this purpoſe was my laſt letter to the duck Cracowsky, though his majeſtie hath pleaſed to intimate, that he ſent his nuntio vpon my encouragement; in which I did not preſume to giue counſell, but made a bare and true relation of what paſſed betweene mee and the chimacham, and my ſenſe thervpon, that I thought they would receiue gratefully an ambaſſador, and giue as good content to him as woords would affoord; and ſo much at leaſt hath beene performed.

I ACCEPT with due gratitude his majeſties fauour, and your lordſhips inuitement of me to returne through Poland, which would to mee bee a great content and happines: but the ſodeyne death of my ſucceſſor hath engaged mee beyond my expectation, and both my tyme and my wayes depend vpon his majeſties direction.

THE danger of the ſea is not much encreaſed: our new enemyes are as often prey to vs, and I will not avoyd them: let the weakeſt beare the blowes. But I ſhall be moſt glad of the oportunitye to kiſs his majeſties hands: to whom, during my ſtay in this employment, I will, according to the command of his majeſtie my lord, performe the ſeruice beſetting the frendſhips of their majeſties, and a good chriſtian; particularly to your lordſhip I offer my ſelfe, and what ſoeuer my correſpondence can ſerue you, wherof I doubt not my former actions hath giuen you aſſurance. So, wiſhing to your lordſhip all encreaſe of honor and felicitye, I reſt, &c.

Conſtantinople, October 30. 1626.

From Mr. WILKINSON.

My very good Lord,

THE Valtelina remaynes ſtill the onely ſubject of diſcourſe in theſe parts; the ſetling of which place in this tyme of peace, and ſuſpenſion of armes, monſieur de Preaux doth as earneſtly laboure with treatyes, as not long ſince in the heat of warre the marquis di Coeuure did with the ſword. It is now aboue two months ſince the departure of monſieur de Preaux out of this ſtate, the moſt part of which tyme he hath ſpent in treating with the Griſons, allthough to ſmall effect, fynding that dull and heauy people not ſo eaſy to winne and worke to his purpoſe, as he might haue conceaued vppon the anſwer of this ſtate to his articles. The Griſons haue made choyce of three extraordinary ambaſſadors, which they purpoſe to ſend to the French king, this republique, and the duke of Sauoy, to let them vnderſtand how prejudiciall it would be to their ſtate, to conſent to thoſe articles propoſed vnto them by the French extraordinary ambaſſador. Whereuppon the French ambaſſador hath propoſed vnto them ſome new propoſitions, which hath ſtayed the ſuddaine diſpatch of theſe ambaſſadors ſomewhat longer. The French ambaſſador is departed from them towards the Swiſſes; but the generall beleefe is, that all will be to little purpoſe, both the Griſons and Swiſſes being ſtrongly reſolued to mayntayne the vttermoſt of their rights: ſo that by the face of the preſent affaires, which

1626. haue of late beene ſtill the ſame, without ſuffering any change, the world may eaſily diſcerne, that all tempeſts are not blowen ouer thoſe mountaynes.

VPPON the 25. of this preſent, I receaued neuſe from Turin of the death of the young principeſſa, borne vnto prince Tomaſo, who dyed and was baptized the ſame day. The duke is infinitly afflicted with the death of this yonge lady; but yet hath this comfort left him, that both his ſonne and his lady are yet yonge, from whom he may yet expect a hopefull iſſue.

THE duke of Mantoua had a purpoſe to ſpend this winter in Venice, had not death preuented his intention. It is not yet a weeke he hath beene dead, ſo that yet wee heare nothing here. What intereſt the duke of Sauoy will chalange, is his eſtate, who vppon former pretentions, it is thought, will clayme a ſhare.

THIS ſtate did yeſterday ſend the illmo. ſigre. Vendramino, ambaſſador for Conſtantinople; and haue made choyce of an other, which is ſhortly to be ſent into Piedmont.

YOUR lordſhips letters of the 20. of September, are ſafely arriued. Thus, hauing nothing elſe worthy your lordſhips knowledge, I humbly take leaue, and reſt

Venice, October 31.
ſtilo nouo, 1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble and moſt obedient ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

To the Duke of BUCKINGHAM.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

I ACCOUNT it amongſt my diſgraces, not to haue receiued a fauor from your grace, which my lord Grandſon hath aduiſed mee that yow uouchſafed to ſend mee by your letter; then the loſs wherof the enemy could not doe mee a greater ſpight, both for the honor, as that I expected therin a reſolution of myſelfe, giuen up into your graces diſpoſition; and your farther order how I ſhould proceed in the ſearch of marbles, which I haue found a quarry and ſtony buſines. In the firſt, I will hope his majeſtie, by your graces mediation, hath granted and directed my reuocation; which I haue humbly ſollicited by many letters, particularly by thoſe of June and July, without any other limit of tyme then the ſooneſt; hauing fulfilled my contracted tyme, and one yeare, at the requeſt of the merchants, or by neceſſity, their affayres ſettled, their trade reduced to rule and order; and thoſe ſeruices which I undertooke for his majeſtie, brought to perfection, as your grace will perceiue by my letters to my lord Conwey, which hee will communicate with yow. All the incredibility and difficultyes are ouercome. Gabor is far aduanced in Hungarye, Mansfelt joyned with him, the enemy retyring with loſs before them, whom hee promiſeth to follow to the gates of Vienna; and to confirme him by many obligations, hee hath married a proteſtant princeſs, and for her procured the election of ſucceſſion in that prouince from the eſtates of Tranſiluania, and the confirmation of the inueſtiture here, to the great ſtrength and comfort of the religion, and the preuention of the emperor, who hoped in any vacation to ſhuffle the cards, and to corrupt a party to reduce the dependence of that country upon the houſe of Auſtria, or at leaſt, to ruine it by a ciuill warr or breach with the grand ſignor: and all theſe haue beene aduanced principally in contemplation, and by the authoritye of his majeſtie; ſo that now there is no farther uſe of my ſeruice, wher ther is more uſe of action and proſecution, then of negotiation; of which I doubt not his majeſtie will take care, that this happy diuerſion may helpe to giue Chriſtendome that peace, for which all good men doe pray.

IN the ſecond, For your graces command of marbles, I haue beene ſo unlucky, that with much induſtrie and expence, I haue yet beene able to procure none ſuch as, I feare, your curioſitye doth expect. Mr. Petty hath raked togither 200 peices, all broken, or few entyre: what they will proue, I cannot judge. Hee had this aduantage, that hee went himſelfe into all the iſlands, and tooke all hee ſaw, and is now gon to Athens, where I haue had an agent 9 monethes, and haue now ſent the Venice bayloes letters to his conſull their reſident, to aſſiſt mee, patiently attending ſome better iſſue. I haue foure buſtoes, and ſome heades and peices collected in Aſya and Paris; but being left at Scio, I cannot commend what I haue not ſeene. New hopes are giuen me from Andri and Santerino, and other parts: but my refuge is in your graces benignitye, that yow will accept my endeuors, and conſider that I am tyed to a reſidence almoſt to a priſon; and my ignorant inſtruments take all figured marbles, how diſgracefull ſoeuer, for ſtatues, and with them haue cloyed mee; with this proteſtation, that whatſoeuer I can procure by authority or mony, ſhalbe the witneſſes of my deſire to doe your grace more ſeruice. In confidence of the continuance of your graces fauor and protection, I liue in hope to ſee my countrye, and to be found there

Conſtantinople, $\frac{3}{13}$.
Nou. 1626.

Your Graces moſt humble and deuoted ſeruant.

To the Lord CONWEY.

My Lord,

THE encloſed is, I know, a labour ſuperfluous, not doubting but your lordſhip hath the full relation of all the paſſadges of count Mansfelt vp into Hungarye, and of their proceedings after his joyning with the prince of Tranſiluania, and proſecution of the enemye; to which I can add nothing but a confirmation of the ſame by his ambaſſador newly arriued, who telleth us, that Gabor is reſolued to follow Walſtein with expedition, and to force him to fight, leaſt retyring vnder ſome ſtrength, he ſhould haue tyme to entrench and fortefye himſelfe, wherby to gayne the winter, and draw the warr into length.

THE Poliſh ambaſſador hath his diſpatch, and is departed: ther is no new matter nor better aſſurance of peace concluded. His fower demands to receiue hoſtages from the Tartar princes; to haue it proclaymed, that no Poliſh priſoners ſhould be here bought; that the Tartar han ſhould ſend an ambaſſador into Poland; and that the grand ſignors anſwere might bee communicated to him; were all refuſed, though vndertaken and ſollicited by the French ambaſſador, after I had excuſed my ſelfe. And ther hath beene no more done, then a formall acceptance of peace, pronounced in an aſſembly of the great miniſters, that if the kyng of Poland did pay the yearly donatiue to the Tartar, and keepe in the Coſſackes, that the grand ſignor would maynteyne a true peace, and take good order to reſtreyne the Tartars; and a letter to this purpoſe (as they profeſſed) was deliuered to him, without coppy or farther treaty, and ſo hee was diſmiſſed, not much contented. Such promiſes haue beene often renewed, to no effect; and that no more then promiſes could now bee obteyned, hath made the creditt of them the worſe; for I thincke neyther ſyde is able, if they haue the will, to performe. And at the ſame tyme that the ambaſſador hoped here to bynd the hands of the Tartars, they entered Poland agayne, but were beaten out; ſo that the diſcontent is rather nouriſhed then ſecured. And fynding the baſſa of Siliſtra to bee ſince diſplaced, vpon ſuſpicion of intelligence with the Poles, we conclude, that the grand ſignior will not offend thoſe for theiſe; ſo that the army on the frontyre muſt ſtill be maynteyned, the jealouſy remayning, which was all the ayme of the kyng of Poland to ſpare that chardge, that he might draw vp all his forces agaynſt the kyng of Sweden. Such a concluſion befitted the tymes, wherin ther is no ſcandall, nor offence done to Chriſtendome, but matters equally ballanced. And euen in this little, it was not forgotten to take care of Gabor by a ſolemne proteſt, that any attempt made vpon his terretoryes, or ayd giuen agaynſt him, ſhould be vnderſtood a direct breach of the peace.

THE laſt poſt that came from Gabor told me, that he heard a rumor in the camp of the priuate arriuall of a gentleman ſent from the French kyng to the prince, to make an ouuerture of peace, and to perſwade him not to proceede, and bring all hopes therof into deſperation: I doe not warrant this report, though I ſuſpect yt.

LODOUICUS CAMERARIUS, reſident for the kyng of Sueuland in the Haghe, hath made an intimation, that he deſires to correſpond with me. I haue anſwered, that I ſhalbe glad of his letters. Therfore I entreat your lordſhip to know his majeſties pleaſure, how far I ſhall enlardge myſelfe to him; and vouchſafe me the ſpeedy anſwere.

THIS ſtate doth hold continuall councells, to fynd mony and meanes for the Aſyan warr, the loſs before Babilon being much greater then the fame. They left behynd them neare 300 field peices of braſs, which they now repayre.

I HAUE

1626. IHAUE renewed my ſuite to his majeſtie for my reuocation. All things I hoped after in this place, God hath bleſſed; and now, leaſt I ſhould ſee an ebb tyde, I beſeech your lordſhip, help me in my laſt hope to ſee my countrye, that I may publiſh there my ſelfe to bee

Conſtantinople, $\frac{1}{1}$. Nou.
1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt obliged ſeruant.

RELATION of the aduice from the camp of GABOR *at* Kements *upon the river* Gran *in* Hungary; *dated* 19. October, *new ſtile; and ſent for* England, 30. Oct. *old ſtile*, 1626.

Subſtantia literæ in caſtris ad Kementz poſitis ſcriptæ, 19. die Octob. per manus domini mei; ac huc ad Conſtantinopolim, 5. die Nou. veſperi allatæ.

DOMINUS Mansfeldius aduenit, et uniuit ſe cum domino meo, et Morteſa baſſa cum 20000 ſelectis militibus; nam habebat in proprio excertitu 18000, ſed in Siletia data ſunt illi mille: in Morauia ſimiliter mille milites, Deo iuuante, habuerunt conflictum maximum cum exercitu Valſtenii, penes fluuium qui vocatur Gran, die 16. Octob. Cæſi ſunt ex militibus Cæſarianis plurima, et multi captiui: quos captiuos iterum omnes decollauerunt.

ILLE Valſtein nullo modo ualens ſuſtenere arma et uires noſtrorum, cum maximo detrimento, quaſi fugam ſibi conſulens, iterum receſſit, tranſcendens in duobus pontibus fluuium qui uocatur Vagh, qui eſt in ſuperiori parte Hungariæ, alibi nullibi habens caſtrametandi locum, niſi ſub Poſonio, uel ſub Vienna. Iſti noſtrates ſtatim inſecuti ſunt eos.

Ex altera parte Danubii erat iſte Scrini-Ogly cum 12000 Croatis, Germanis, et cæteris mixtis nationibus: ipſi auditâ fugâ præcipui exercitus imperialis diſperſi ſunt; quiſq; quomodo potuit, reuertendo in patriam et locum ſuum.

THO. BURSOS, *S$^{r.}$ T. Pr. reſidens in* Conſtantinopoli.

THE aboue written lame Latin was ſent me 6. Nou. new ſtile, by the Tranſiluanian agent. Since, I haue procured to ſee the princes letters written to the chimacham, wherin I fynd at lardge the ſame relation with this addition; that wheras it ſeemes this fight began upon the riuer of Gran, upon the remoue of Walſtein, the prince doth aduiſe, that his vaunt-gard did follow them, and had ſlaughter of their reare all the way betweene Gran and Vagh; which riuer the enemy paſſing upon two bridges of boates, there was a new fight begun, and many of the Imperialls cutt off; and that his troopes did enter the bridge *peſle meſle* with them, and gott the paſſage. Hee writeth, that hee will follow them in their footſteps to the gates of Presburgh or Viena. This letter I haue ſeene and read by my owne interpreter; the truth, I doubt not, count Mansfelt hath long ſince confirmed. The bringer of this newes was a Timariot of good qualitye, who makes the report of the enemies loſs and feare much greater then the princes letter; which hee hath juſtefyed to the great miniſters of this ſtate. Hee is diſpatched backe with letters of encouragement, and 3 veſts of honor; one for Gabor, one for Morteſa; the other for Muchemet baſſa of Agria, who followed the retrayt of Walſtein.

Conſtantinople, 28. Octob.
old ſtile, 1626.

To the Lords of his MAJESTY'S *Council.*

Right Honorable, and my very good Lords,

THE controuerſye ariſen betweene the Leuant companye, and M^{r}. Leate, about the chardges of the negotiation and mayntenance of the peace with the Moores of Algier and Tunes, wherein I am by both requeſted to enforme your lordſhips what I know, will, I hope, excuſe mee of this preſumption; and becauſe there can be no queſtion in that buſineſs, which may not reflect upon me, I humbly aske your lordſhips fauour to beginn from the firſt inſtance: The yeare 1620 and 21, before, and the firſt of my employment, there were taken of Engliſh veſſells ſmall and great aboue 100; and in Algier alone were found 1200 captiues, 1626. his majeſties ſubiects; and about 800 iron peices in their ſhips, wharfes, and ſtorehouſes. The greateſt loſs and miſerye fell upon the weſterne and poore fiſhermen, the ſhips of London ſeldome being ouercome by them; but the condition of trade for ſmall ſhipping, and the hope of liberty to the priſoners, was become ſo deſperate, that the one was quite abandoned, and the other dayly bought their worldly manumiſſion at the price of their ſoules. This was then the eſtate, when it pleaſed his late moſt glorious majeſtie to ſend me to this warfare; from whom I receiued particular and preſſiue inſtructions, to require of the grand ſignor juſtice agaynſt thoſe enemies of the peace and common comerce; and that he would take preſent and effectuall order, to cutt off and ſuppreſs both them and their fauourers. Conformably ther was a clauſe in his majeſties letter to ſultan Oſman, requeſting an anſwere and reſolution in the poynt: which when I had deliuered, and my meſſage, as effectually as I was able, and had made remonſtrance of the impoſſibilitye of the continuance of trade, and conſequentlye of the ametye, without ſome redreſs, to all the greate officers of this ſtate, the grand ſignor, by his letter to his majeſtie, did anſwere, That he would reſtreyne all piracye within theſe ſeas; and did undertake to reduce into obedience thoſe of Tunes and Algier, that they ſhould not moleſt the ſubiects of his majeſtie; and did promiſe the libertye of all the captiues in thoſe cyttyes: and to me, to this end, were offered moſt powerfull commands, ſigned with his owne hand, capigies, and a gally purpoſely to carry them; the coppies wherof I ſent for England. This being as much as I could expect or aske, it was not in mee to fore-judge how they would be obeyed, and, upon a ſubtile jealouſy, to refuſe them. Therefore I accepted them, and ſent them forward with a Turke of qualitye, accompanied with an Engliſhman, upon as eaſy chardge as I could, or a buſines of that nature did require. But when the mony here was to be diſburſed, ther aroſe a difficultye: the treaſurer of the companye hauing no order to take it upon him, I was enforced to runne an aduenture, truſting upon your lordſhips equitye, that the burthen ſhould not bee caſt upon me; humbly becoming a ſutor, that ſome publicque meanes might bee conſidered to beare the chardge of a publicque beniffitt. To which I receiued anſwere from my lord Caluert, That 1000 *l.* ſhould be allowed from the piratt contribution, which was ſufficient to ſatisfye all, and more then I had undertaken. What the ſucceſs hath beene, your lordſhips may pleaſe to remember, that the cytty of Algier ſent 24 commiſſioners hither, with whom I made a capitulation, by the authoritye of the grand ſignor, and the mediation of his viziers; who beeing returned, the peace was proclaymed and publiſhed, and my part was done: what effect it hath taken, and how it hath beene obſerued, the conſull there reſident is the beſt wittnes. He hath not complayned to me of any priſe brought in, in 20 moneths; and hath written mee, that almoſt all the ſlaues haue bene releaſed, to aboue the number of 800. Of what mony hath beene ſince ſpent to theſe uſes, I can giue no account; he that did diſburſe yt, doth beſt know by what authoritye: but that the whole chardge ſhould eyther be caſt upon the companye, or fall upon M^{r}. Leate, neceſſarilye layd out in a publicque ſeruice, your lordſhips, in your wiſdome, when you conſider that neyther of them were uoluntarilye engaged, and that the benefitt is univerſall, and redoundeth more to the weſt coaſt then to London, will vouchſafe ſo far to fauour their forwardnes to aduance a common good, as to judge that a common purſe ſhall aſſiſt them. In my opinion, (which I offer with all fitt reſeruance) ther is nothing more juſt and naturall, then that all this chardge ſhould be borne by the new leuiation gathered for the ſuppreſſion of pirates. I know there are ſome that neglect the peace, and diſualew what ſo euer hath beene done, grounding themſelues upon the particular oppreſion lately done to M^{r}. Leate, and upon other ſmall loſſes that haue happened in the ſea. But to the firſt I anſwere, That ther was ſome occaſion giuen by their fleete; and thoſe that are practiſed in Turky know, that all aduantage giuen muſt be auoyded, becauſe we trade in the foundation upon diſaduantage: yet if that iniurye were done by the uiolence and neceſſitye of one man, agaynſt the will of the councell of that towne, which they deſire to repayre and ſatisfye, it is no better reaſon agaynſt the trade with Algier, then ſuch like and greater extortions haue bene here agaynſt Conſtantinople and Aleppo, wher they yet continew. What reſtitution I hope ſhalbe made

1626. to M^{r}. Leate, I refer to his owne relation, whom, as next concerned, I haue lardgely enformed, at leaſt, what is done here with their new commiſſioners, come to ſubmitt to the grand ſignor, upon ther alteration of gouerment; who doe diſauow the fact, and confeſs the injuſtice therof, and haue made oath to the vizier, that before their departure two farmes were granted to M. Frizall, for his reparation; In confirmation wherof I haue deliuered the new baſſa the grand ſignors moſt effectuall command. If this be performed, the firſt obiection is reſolued. The ſecond is of leſs weight; for it could neuer be expected, that abſolutely all ſhould be reſtrayned: ther wilbe theeues at Sutors-hill, in diſpight of all the next juſtices and lawes. But, in the generall, the peace hath beene kept, his majeſties ſubiects freed to ſerue him, and much eaſe giuen to the weſt fiſhermen; and if ſome one or ten haue beene taken, it is moſt certayne, it hath beene done by the new plantation at Saleh, whether ſuch as could not ſecurely come into Algier, are remoued; which, euen for Algier, is a good argument of ſome ſceenceritye. I will not farther preſs any mans beleefe, but humbly ſubmitt to your lordſhips, and future tryall, preſuming to deliuer my opinion, that it is neceſſarye and beneficiall to England, as the face of affayres are, to keepe this peace, though at ſome expence and diſaduantage; and I doe beleeue it wilbe dayly better obſerued: not out of facilitye, for no man knowes Turkiſh falſhood better then I; but grounded reaſon, that it is found, by the wiſeſt of them, profitable not to be enemy to all the world at once, and to haue their ſtate ſubſiſt upon no other baſis but theft; and the change of gouerment is, to this hope, a great preparation. Therfore I haue proceeded, untill I receiue his majeſties and your lordſhips farther declaration, to renew the contracts with both thoſe cittyes, upon the occaſion of new baſſas, and confirmed it by powerfull commands giuen them, not only to obſerue a peace, but for free trade, and admittance of any ſhips, or fleetes, in all the ports of their terretorye to water, and bee prouided of all uictualls or other neceſſaries for their mony; of which euen the ſtouteſt may haue great neede, hauing no ſafe refreſhing from Zant to the Lands-end, the coaſts of Spayne being enemye. If this ſhall prooue acceptable to his majeſtie, I humbly beſeech your lordſhips to make ſome juſt prouiſion for the expences paſt and depending; for without chardge nothing can long bee maynteyned, where, if it were poſſible, the ſunneſhine would be ſold to the naturall ſubiects. And that all the Turkes, now priſoners in England, may bee releaſed, of whom the detention of one, who are of no ſeruice but to ſpoyle bread, is a ſufficient cauill for theſe, that eſteeme their falſe Muſelmen at a high rate, as beeing all alike free, and without much diſtinction of qualetie, to hinder the releaſe of many poore Chriſtians, who might uſefully ſerue his majeſtie; and to this diſaduantage and obſequiouſnes, all that trade with them are ſubiect; becauſe wee haue no tye upon them, but only to ſerue ourſelues, and make a uertue of neceſſitye. The French are glad of worſe conditions; and for this purpoſe, I know not any inſtrument ſo fitt as Frizell, how ſo euer diſcontent hath made him deſirous to remoue; for he is ſo hardened to patience, and ſo well beloued, that in all occaſions he is able to make a faction, and to defend himſelfe. I am not ſo drye, as that I haue ſpent nothing in this publicque ſeruice. I haue borne my part aboue my abilitye, not knowing upon whom to chardge it; and haue redeemed more ſlaues out of my owne poore meanes, then doth concurre with thrift, or worldly prouidence: yett I will omitt my owne caſe, and conclude a petitioner for M^{r}. Leate, that hee bee not made a ſad example to warne others not to ſerue the publicque at their owne hazard and ruyne. I will not oppreſs your lordſhips patience by longer diſcourſe; but hoping in his majeſties benignitye for my ſpeedy reuocation, I cannot doubt to giue your honors ample ſatiſfaction in this buſines, and therin to doe more ſeruice at my returne, when I ſhall, with leſs tediouſnes, make all particulars cleare, and ſhow both the proffitt and poſſibilitye of this trade and peace, in theſe coniunctures, important to the commerce of England. In the meane tyme, unable to ſerue your lordſhips, I humbly take ſanctuary in your honorable protection and fauour, reſting, &c.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{20}{30}$.
Nouemb. 1626.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My very good Lord,

BEING newly returned to my reſidence here, after a long peregrination, I haue thought it fit (although I am not yet ſetled) to ſend unto your lordſhip *primitias calami,* which ſhall aſſure you of ſuch unfained affection and ſeruice as may juſtly be expected from one, who doth truly honor your worth and merit.

I HAUE here receaued two pacquets from your lordſhip, whereof the firſt is dated the $\frac{4}{14}$ of September; the later hath the ſame date in the letter, being a duplicate of the former; but the poſcript doth beare date the $\frac{20}{30}$. of September. The incloſed, directed to Sir Frances Netherſol and M^{r}. de Queſtor, ſhall, God willing, bee ſent away by the firſt opportunity; the one by a currier, whom I diſpatched to Lions; the other by the ordinary of the Low-countryes.

HERE incloſed, your lordſhip ſhall receaue two pacquets from my lord Conway, which did come to my hands when I was in Heluetia, in my way hitherward: the one of them I did open, not out of curioſity, as your lordſhip will eaſily ſuppoſe, but becauſe the endorſement did direct it unto mee; which error I do preſume to attribute unto Cheſterman, his lordſhips ſecretary. Howſoeuer, I do aſſure my ſelfe, that your lordſhip will not be offended with my peruſall thereof; becauſe, in regarde of one particuler, I may ſay, *Si non erraſſet, fecerat ille minus*; for there is mention made of papers ſent your lordſhip concerning the diſmiſſing of the French out of England, which by negligence were forgotten; for I found no ſuch thing in your lordſhips pacquet, nor in any of mine brought then by captain Henderſon; and therfore, to ſupplye that omiſſion, I ſend you here incloſed thoſe which I receaued at Turin in a former pacquet before my departure from thence.

THAT you may ſee what worke I am about, and how neceſſary I do conceaue it to acquaint your lordſhip with all my proceedings, I ſend you the copyes of my laſt letters receaued from my lord Conway. Of my operations you ſhall haue part, as ſoone as the buiſineſſe doth come to maturity; for hitherto I haue onely tranſacted with the marquis of Baden, whom I haue left conſtant and reſolute to execute his propoſition; and hauing put all the cardes into his owne hand, I haue left it to him to playe the whole game, hauing onely promiſed to aſſiſt his miniſters here and at Turin, to haſten the performance of what hath been promiſed. As for the duke of Sauoye, I haue his word ingaged for his quota; but I dare not promiſe any thing for theſe ſigniori, becauſe I did make my propoſition but yeſter day, and haue not yet an anſwer. The marquis doth aſſure mee, that they haue paſſed their word unto him to concurre for their rate, in caſe he could diſpoſe his majeſtie to enter; and now I do expect, they ſhould declare ſo much unto mee; which if they do, I will immediately giue my bond for the monny which his majeſtie is to paye, and haſten this diuerſion as much as poſſibly I can, for the eaſe of the king of Denmarke, and the incoragement of the prince of Tranſiluania; unto whom, I doubt not, your lordſhip will thinck fit to giue part of theſe proceedings of his majeſtie, and of his strayning himſelfe beyond his power to aduance the common cauſe in all places.

I HAUE likewiſe moued theſe ſigniori concerning the particuler of the prince of Tranſiluania, and deſired their concurrency with his majeſtie in his aſſiſtance, in caſe they haue not already ſupplyed him; or their continuance, if they haue begunne to contribute that way; whereof I haue ſome reaſon to doubt, in regarde that fewe dayes ſince I did, at Breſſia, ſee letters of his to the count de la Tour, which did complayne of their coldnes.

I MUST deſire your lordſhip to excuſe my breuity at this preſent, which I preſume you will eaſily do, when you ſhall underſtand, that I am but of three dayes ſtanding in this place, not yet ſetled in my howſe, diſtracted with much buiſineſſe, and a little weary after a long journy. By the next opportunity, God willing, I will renewe this trouble unto you, and ſo continue, without interruption, as long as my tabernacle ſhall be fixed here. In the meane time I will deſire to kiſſe the faire hands of your noble lady, and beſeech you to beleeue, that I am

Venice, 18. 9ber, 1626. ſtil. nou.

Your Lordſhips moſt faithfull, and moſt affectionat frend and ſeruant,

I. WAKE.

1626. THE cardinall of Sauoye hath long ſince taken notice vnto mee of the commiſſion he had from his father, and promiſed to imploy himſelfe uigorouſly for the archbiſhop. If any do goe to Rome for that buiſineſſe, I will put him into the right way, if he will addreſſe himſelfe unto mee.

To Mr. WILKINSON.

SIR,

EXCEPT I ſhould propheſy, I can ſend you no newes: from Gabor hath none lately come; but without any great ſpiritt of diuination, wee foreſee more rumors in this cytty: the beaten ſoldiers, returned from the war, inſolent as cowards, demand impoſſible rewards, as if they had deſerued, for not turning to the ennemy. It is ſayd, the grand ſignor will ſitt out and face them, to ſee what they dare, and what they would haue; but if you will haue ſuch a character of them, as with vs paſſeth, a Spahee being denyed a benifitt of the vizier, vnfitt for him, told him alowd in the ſtreete, That while he was buried at Babilon in the duſt, (I thincke rather then in bloud) that thou hadſt thy handfull of thy wiues poluted (   ) threatening to doe things not to bee ſpoken. The poore man had no anſwere, but the patient ſhrugge, yet hath married the emperors ſiſter. Now you know what is ſuffered here, and what it doth pronoſticate, and how low I am driuen, that write you ſuch matter; which is the cauſe that I ſpare my lord ambaſſador, that would not ſpare my ſelfe, to doe him ſeruice. So, ſaluting captain Manwayringe, and Mr. Rowlanſon, I euer reſt

Conſtantinople, 20.
Nou. 1626.

Your moſt aſſured freind.

COPY *of a* Diſpatch *to Lord* CONWAY, *from Sir* ISAAC WAKE, 21. Nov. 1626.

AS ſoone as I arriued at Venice, I demanded audience; and vppon the 15th of this month, *ſtilo novo*, I had the honor to enter into the college; where after hauing complyed a little ceremoniouſly with the duke and the ſigniori, I did giue them a ſhort account of my voyage, how I had left the duke of Sauoy conſtantly reſolued to hold good for the common cauſe, the proteſtant Swiſſes infinitely diſcontented with the late treaty, and the Griſons vppon the point to precipitate themſelues out of deſperation.

THE firſt thing that I did recommend vnto their conſideration, was the preuenting a great danger which did threaten the publique, and would turne to a notable prejudice of this ſtate in particuler, if fit remedyes were not opportunely applyed: for the Spanyards, preuayling themſelues of the ill ſatisfaction which the Griſons receaue from the French, do not onely malitiouſly nouriſh them in their juſt diſcontentment, but ſtrongly incourage them to reject this treaty, by offering very aduantagious conditions both from the gouernor of Milan, and the archduke Leopold, in caſe they will renounce their alliance with France, and treat with either of them a-part. Wherevppon I did deſyre theſe ſigniori to conſider how pernitious it would be for all Chriſtendome, and for this ſtate in particular, if that gate of Italye ſhould fall into the hands of the Spanyards, for the mayntayning whereof free and open, ſo many men, and ſo much monny, hath beene conſumed: That allthough the French had ſo farre diſobliged their friends, and ſcorned and neglected their allyes and confederatts, that their loſſe were rather to be deſyred then preuented; yet conſidering that the common enemy was to gayne ſo much by the bargaine, it would well become the wiſdome of this ſtate to keepe that howſe from falling, the ruines whereof would bury them: That there was but one remedy, to keepe this diſeaſe from prouing incurable, and that muſt be by cheriſhing and comforting thoſe people in ſuch ſort as that they fall not into deſperation; for the applying whereof none was ſo proper as his ſerenity, from whoſe hand they did expect this charity, hauing deſyred me to recommend them to his protection, and to moue him in their behalfe, firſt, to giue order, that their ambaſſadors might be aſſiſted by his miniſters at Paris; and, ſecondly, to aſſiſt them with competent meanes to defend themſelues from violence, in caſe the execution of this treaty ſhould be inforced vppon them againſt their wills.

FROM this diſcourſe I did paſſe vnto that which did more particularly concerne his majeſtie, vſing the ſame language vnto them here, *mutatis mutandis*, which I had formerly vſed in Heluetia and Rhætia, (with the repetition whereof I will not trouble your lordſhip) without omitting any thing that his majeſtie had donne already, did at this preſent, or did intend to do hereafter, for the aduantage of the common cauſe in all places; deſyring them to preuayle themſelfes of this conjuncture, which they had ſo long wiſhed for, and to cooperate with his majeſtie, whilſt he did employ himſelfe ſo vigorouſly for the publique.

AFTER this, I did deſcend to particulers, and let them know, that notwithſtanding the great and infinite charge his majeſtie was at, both at home and abroade; yet, to expreſſe the zeale he did beare to the good cauſe, he had beene pleaſed to giue a gratious eare vnto ſuch [a] 51. as had beene made vnto him by 64.70.$\overset{g}{20}.\overset{a}{1}.\overset{b}{7}.\overset{o}{40}.\overset{r}{45}$. 65.68. and [b] 55.6. and that he would be ready to performe what had beene deſyred by them both, in caſe that others, who had equal intereſt in the publique liberty, and did beare a leſſe weight, would contribut their parts, accordingly as had beene intimated to his majeſtie. Laſtly, I did deſyre them to giue order to their miniſters in all places, to haue a vigilant eye vppon the proceedings of the Spanyards and Auſtriaci, to informe themſelfes what prouiſions they did make of men, monny, or ſhipping; what deſignes they had; and to acquaint his majeſtie, or his miniſters, therewithall from tyme to tyme.

VPPON the 20th of 9ber, *ſtilo novo*, I was called into the college, where, after a ceremoniall preface of much compliment, I receaued theſe anſwers following, vnto the eſſentiall points which I had recommended vnto their conſideration:

FIRST, concerning the Griſons: That as they had not beene hitherto wanting, on their parts, to contribute, as much as did lye in them, to reſtore thoſe people vnto their libertye and ſoueraineţy; ſo they would conſtantly perſiſt to aſſiſt them with their beſt offices, both in France, and all other places, deſyring me to giue them that aſſurance; and that this laſt treaty was made without their participation and conſent.

SECONDLY, concerning $\overset{g}{20}.\overset{a}{1}.\overset{b}{7}.\overset{o}{40}.\overset{r}{45}$: That hauing of late ſpontaneouſly, and of their owne accord, donne as much as was poſſible to incourage him in the execution of his deſignes, and well foreſeene of what vſe his diuertion might be for the publique, they would now the more vigorouſly aſſiſt him for the preſeruation of his perſon and ſtate, in regard that his majeſtie had, out of his wiſdome, taken that buſineſſe into conſideration, which they did conceaue would be of important conſeſequence for the aduantage of his majeſties ſiſter and brother-in-lawe.

THIRDLY, concerning [c] 55.6: That they did ſingulerly approue and applaud the aſſiſtance which by me they had vnderſtood his majeſtie was diſpoſed to giue vnto him, whoſe perſon they had long had in particuler recommendation without fayling, vppon occaſions, to giue him aſſurance of their good will towards him.

LASTLY, That they had giuen order to ſignior Contarini, their ambaſſador in England, to communicate vnto his majeſties miniſters in England, weekely, ſuch *auviſi* as they did ſend him from hence, or he could receaue from other parts; and that they would do the like vnto me here, and be as vigilant vppon any thing that did concerne his majeſtie, as if it were their owne intereſt.

I DID make no reply vnto this anſwer, but onely acknowledg thankefully their readineſſe to correſpond with his majeſtie, and to concurre with him in his generous deſignes; whereof I did promiſe to giue his majeſtie a faithfull account.

THEIR anſwers vnto the firſt, ſecond, and laſt point, are as categoricall as I could deſyre; and as for the third, which doth concerne [d] 54.6. as they haue not declared what they will do in particuler, ſo I did not thinke fit to preſſe them, becauſe I haue no commiſſion ſo to do: and takeing for granted, that he hath already the word of this ſtate ingaged vnto him, as he hath aſſured me, I leaue the proſecution thereof vnto thoſe whom he doth intend to ſend thither for that purpoſe, ſuppoſing that I haue donne enough in making his way by the aſſurance which I haue giuen this ſtate, that I haue power from his majeſtie to conclud with him, when I ſhall ſee that others, who were firſt ingaged, do performe what they haue promiſed.

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[a] Ouuertures.

[b] The marqueſs of Baden.

[c] Marqueſs of Baden.

[d] Marqueſs of Baden

1626. promiſed. As for the ſecond point, not knowing what they do or haue donne for that prince, I cannot vrge it further vppon them, vntill I ſhall heare either from him, or his majeſties ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, that there is juſt cauſe of complaint; and then I will paſſe ſuch offices with this inſtant, as I ſhall be required to from them, without attending further commiſſion from his majeſtie. In that point, which doth concerne the Griſons, there is one circumſtance very remarquable; and that is, their categoricall declaring vnto me, that the treaty of peace is paſſed *ſenza noſtra veruna participatione et aſſenſo*; wherein they do giue the lye directly vnto the miniſters of France, who haue publiſhed in Heluetia and Rhætia, that this ſtate had approued of the treaty; and hereof I do intend to make good vſe, hauing to the purpoſe taken their anſwer in writing.

From the Same, to Sir THOMAS ROE.

My very good Lord,

VPPON the 18th of 9ber, *ſtilo novo,* I did aduertiſe your lordſhip of my returne hither to Venice; and beſides ſuch letters as I had receaued for your lordſhip out of England, I did ſend you the copyes of the two laſt, which my lord Conway had ſent unto mee: all which, I hope, will ſafely come to your hands, and that I ſhall underſtand ſo much in due time.

A DUPLICATE of my laſt to your lordſhip, you ſhall receaue here incloſed, and likewiſe an abſtract of what I haue written to my lord Conway, ſince my comming hither, togither with ſuch papers as do concerne the Griſons; by which you will ſee the true ſtate of that buiſineſſe, as it doth ſtand at this preſent.

AS any thing ſhall occurre in theſe parts worthy your lordſhips knowledge, you ſhall be ſure, God willing, to haue part thereof by euery fregate, during my abode here; knowing how much it doth import the ſeruice of his majeſtie, that your lordſhip ſhould punctually be informed of all that doth paſſe here, in regard of the notable uſe you do make thereof for the good of the publique.

THESE ſigniori here haue giuen mee to underſtand, that the prince of Tranſiluania hath begunne to appeare in our cauſe, and that in ſuch a ſort, as is conceaued to be a publique declaration. His firſt beginnings haue been crowned with good ſucceſſe, hauing defeated part of Valleſtains armye, and taken priſoners the count Slict generall of the Imperiall artillery, Lorenzo Maeſtro, and two other colonells of quality; whereby it may be preſumed, that he may be incoraged to proceede uigorouſly. And yet from Vienna they do write doubtfully of him, as if he did giue ſecreate aſſurance to the emperour of his reſolution to holde good quarter with him, which is a riddle that I cannot unfolde.

I WOULD willingly do him any ſeruice here, as I am commanded to do; but at ſo greate a diſtance I cannot ſee ſo cleare into his actions, as to reſt ſecure of his intentions; and this ſtate doth ſpeake of their correſpondence with him in ſuch generall tearmes, that I may preſume they had rather ſupplye him by their bailo at Conſtantinople, then be knowen here to be ingaged towards him; although I haue ſome good reaſon to ſuſpect, that they do but *verba dare*, as I intimated to your lordſhip in my laſt. The certainty hereof I ſhall deſire to know from you, unto whom, I do aſſure my ſelfe, that his miniſters do diſcouer *arcana imperij*; and therefore, whenſoeuer your lordſhip ſhall thinck it fit to command mee any thing for his ſeruice, without expecting any newe order out of England, I will paſſe ſuch offices for him as ſhall be enjoyned mee by you; which point I do ſeriouſly recommend unto the conſideration of your lordſhips wiſdom.

THE king of Denmarke, by well meſnaging the diſaſter which did befall him in Auguſt laſt, hath uerefyed a paradoxe of Monſieur de la Noüe, who doth undertake to proue, *Qu'il eſt profitable à un chef de guerre, d'avoir receu une route*; for hauing then giuen proofe ſufficient of his courage, he doth now make his wiſdome appeare; and I doubt not but Fabius will proſper better then Marcellus, wee hauing already ſeen, that by his dexterity he hath recollected the reliques of his broken army, and ſo wearyed Tilly with cunctation, that they do not onely ſtand at the preſent vppon equall tearmes; but, in all appearance, his majeſty is likely ſhortly to haue the better of the game: for he hath not only ſtopped the torrent of his enemyes proceeding,

ceeding, by hauing opportunely and ſtrongly preſidiated Nieburg, Stoltena, and Wolfenbittle, where he doth intend to quarter all this winter; hauing the riuer Weſer to ſupply him with uictualls, and the North to ſecure his back, and tranſport ſafely unto him ſuch newe leauyes as he hath ordayned; but further, by this temporiſing, he hath ſo wearyed the army of Tilly, that whole companyes do disband: ſo that when the time ſhall be fit to returne into the feilde, it is uery probable, that the king will be the ſtronger of the two.

IN Piedmont all things do ſtand as I did leaue them, there being neither peace, nor warre, nor ſuſpenſion of armes; and this fruite wee do reape of theſe uncertaintyes, that the Spanyards do *pro interim* conſume themſelfes to no purpoſe; and it muſt be my worke to continue them in this hectique feauer, that they may not tranſport any of their forces into Germany, whereof I am now out of feare for this winter, and *chi ha tempo ha vita.*

OUT of France, I haue nothing to write, but that it is like Gallily, *unde nihil boni,* unleſſe you will ſaye, that they are *ad mala ſolum boni*; but there is ſome hope in their naturall inconſtancy, and, if they do uarye, it muſt needes be to the better, becauſe it is not poſſible for them to do worſe then they haue donne of late.

I WILL trouble your lordſhip no further, at this preſent; but deſire you to beleeue, that I am unfainedly and truly

Venice, 3. December, 1626, ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt faithfull frend and ſeruant to command,

I. WAKE.

To the Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

VPON the 30th Nouember, here arriued another currier from the prince of Tranſyluania, who brings fire in on hand, and water in the other. The next day his ambaſſador extraordinary and reſident were with mee: they report and ſhow the princes letters, relating a new and great fight upon the paſſadge of the riuer of Vagh, wherin Gabor hath gotten a great uictorye by the proweſs of count Mansfelt, without whom he durſt not joyne in the former skirmiſhes, and affirme to haue ſlayne and taken of the Imperialls 10000. In wittnes wherof, Morteſa baſſa of Buda hath ſent 300 captiues, Germans and Hungars, as a preſent to the grand ſignor; a miſery that deſerues pity, but cannot be auoyded. *Habet aliquid ex iniquo omne magnum exemplum, quod contra ſingulos utilitate publicâ rependitur.* The ſecond part is full of allay; for they confeſs, that he hath made a truce, and conſented to ſend two commiſſioners to treate, what, I know not: but upon the heate of victorye, when proſperitye would haue beene urdged, to fall to parlye, ſauours too much of this ayre and border fayth. I haue not ſpared to preſs what jealouſy this outward leuitye will bring to his freinds, what diſhonor to himſelfe, to riſe and goe out like a meteore, fuller of gaze and woonder then effect; but, not knowing particulars, and inward thoughts, nor his owne miniſters, more then concurreth with his preſent ſeruice, I muſt hope, that *their coniectures* are *better grounded,* then my *feares, who ſay,* that the *terrible noyſe* of the *king* of *Denmarkes diſgrace* made *him ſtand*; and ſeeing the *winter begunn,* that it *was* not *ſafe* to bee *too far engaged, before* he had *aduice* of the *recouery* of the *affayres* in *Germany*; and that therefore, according to *his nature,* he did *ſeeke* to *winne tyme,* and to *enterteyne* the *emperor* with *treatyes,* of which he will make no *concluſion* without his *alliyes*: and to this *purpoſe,* that count *Mansfelt* was *priuatly departed* (leauing his army with Gabor) to *ſome conference,* wherof they *were ignorant.* Laſtly, that the prince was weary of the *Turkes company,* and tooke this occaſion to ſend *them home,* reſoluing to garriſon his owne forces in Hungarye, and to take the firſt opportunitye of the ſpring to renew the warre. Theſe are fayre coloures, and ther is much to creditt them; cheefly, that Gabor hath putt to death two principall barones, and Morteſa the late baſſa of Agria, for intelligence with the emperor; and it is moſt certeyne, that Bethlem will neuer ſleepe in quiet without that crowne, of which he had once poſſeſſion. But, on the contrarye part, wee know here, that as the baſſa of Buda leaped in to action without the expreſſed conſent of this ſtate, ſo all

This poſt doth report ſix cannons taken by count Mansfelt.

1626. all theſe miniſters preſs a peace to their owne affayres moſt neceſſarye; who declyne ſo faſt in Aſya, that they dare not thincke of conqueſts in Europe; and therefore, if Gabor bee not well heartened from Chriſtendome, it is to be feared, he cannot continew the warr to the offence of the grand ſignor.

I HAUE wiſhed, that count Mansfelt had receiued directions to haue correſponded with mee; for now I can know nothing of the purpoſes of Gabor, but as he and his owne miniſters will ſeaſon them; and muſt bee content with the taſt they pleaſe to giue; when perhaps I might haue croſſed here, and kept him to his fayth; becauſe to his owne ends he will uſe me, and for them, blind and abuſe this ſtate at his pleaſure. What is wanting this way, I hope is done from other parts, by more able inſtruments: yet I will not omitt to perſeuere in my duty, purpoſing to write to the prince, and to giue occaſion to count Mansfelt to doe him ſeruice; in confidence, that though I haue no order to begin, yet I haue leaue to uſe diſcretion and oportunitye, and that his majeſtie will accept my good heart, inſteed of all other ſacrifice. And ſo I leaue your lordſhip to the holy keeping of our bleſſed God, reſting, &c.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{4}{14}$.
Decemb. 1626.

From the Lord CONWAY.

Right Honorable,

[a] B Gabor.
[b] Quaad

THE ambaſſador from [a] 127, monſieur [b] 1463371, having made his propoſitions, and in a long diſcourſe related his maiſters affections, what he had vndertaken and was ſtill readie to vndertake, for the common cauſe; and herein at large expreſt his demaunds and advices for proſecuting the warre; after ſome weekes debate and conſultation, he hath now att laſt received his diſpatches. I will forbeare to trouble your lordſhipp with the diſcourſes, being, I preſume, the ſame yow haue often heard there. The heads and ſubſtance of the whole are in effect the ſame yow haue repreſented from thence. Firſt *130 demands to 37147372.6771 2969 the 60. Secondlie, An 3877 of 794681 629643971 7955344 a 5.996762. Thirdlie, Another 3277 of 6675671 62964.3971 579. Fourthlie, That the 61 ſhould ſend a ſolemne 35.3344327 to 42, to 7249.947 that 46367 to 73694 the 774.22974 and 345.74 of the 9.42937 and 61, and not to make 398 57 with 106; or if 61 ſhall not find this proper, then to giue order to their 214 to doe the 43571977.2374. Laſtlie, Vpon theſe 3997262994, he would without delaie 79674 720 119 94 116, or that 9346 where the 7997527 might moſt conveniently and profitably 377134.4365677 and 72674677.

IN conformitie to theſe propoſitions, †21 hath 697741224 2397 and 473571 22679 an 336 vnto 71, by which he 77353474, that he doth 375.26 and 4737267

130

* *The above is decypher'd as follows:*

The prince of Tranſiluania *demands to* be receiued into *the* league. *Secondlie, An* ayde *of* forty thouſand dollers *a* moneth. *Thirdlie, Another* ayde *of* twelue thouſand men. *Fourthlie, That the* allyes *ſhou'd ſend a ſolemn* ambaſſage *to* Conſtantinople, *to* diſpoſe *that* ſtate *to* fauour *the* deſſignes *and* armes *of the* princes *and* allies, *and not to make* any peace *with* the houſe of Auſtria; *or if* the allyes *ſhall not find this proper, then to giue order to their* ambaſſadors reſident *to doe the* ſame offices. *Laſtlie, Vpon theſe* conditions, *he would without delaie* enter Sileſia, Morauia, or Bohemia, *or that* part *where the* enemy *might moſt conveniently and profitably* bee aſſaulted *and* diuerted.

† His majeſtie *hath* vnder his hand *and* ſeale giuen *an* act *vnto* the ambaſſador, *by which he* declares, *that he doth* admitt *and* receiue the prince of Tranſiluania *into the* league made *att the* Haghe, *and to everie* clauſe *and* article *of the ſame*; *and for his part hath further* accepted *and* agreed *to the* articles *following, and recommends the ſame to the* acceptation *of* the allyes, *to be* confirmed *and* obſerued, *as if they had beene* concluded *att the* Haghe; *theſe being the ſame which formerly had beene* propounded from *the* prince. *Firſt*, The prince of Tranſiluania *ſhall with* all his power make warr vpon the emperor

and

1626. 130 into the 60 5377 att the 23227, and to everie 353647 and 34623.57 of the ſame; and for his part hath further 33379.677 and 324777 to the 34623574 following, and recommends the ſame to the 33.3.79633299 of 61 to be 3997245.77 and 934.74677, as if they had beene 3.993567771 att the 232227; theſe being the ſame, which formerly had beene 9499.9697771 7495 the 9.42937. Firſt, 130 ſhall with 3551 2241 996741 5357 66 6999 101, and 106, and 96274 the 3955991 7975.2741 3232.9461 6.295 this 77 is 6977463579; and ſhall 79457139 39 of 72.7677971 629643971 575736.125; and with 6275139.346, or with the 38774 of 61, as ſhalbe moſt advantagious, ſhall 2963771 the 79752741 67442694274. Secondly, The reſt of 61 ſhall att 627241 39461 4797 to the 3277 of 130 6675671 629643971 496572744; which they hold done alreadie, when 5394.7756 was 47961 69.9. Thirdly, 61 ſhall 38771 127 with 7.94681 629643971 428 62355744 a 599762, whileſt he ſhall 39962967 this 66 of the 60, the reſpectiue 469634 to be 9327 29 42 everie 5997621333.969629232 73874 to a 5.9962, and to 3.955.7937 from the 6257 that 130 ſhall 96661 2969 the 72.757: And becauſe in the inſtant 61 cannot 647367 and 476657 their 4749736267 1469634 21, that the 29971 33647 may not 467.7741 9495.24762 in 26971 9786 to 938 in 42 6791629643971 996974 7925242; and in the meane time will 647367 with 61, what the 46963 of each one ſhalbe. And 21 hereby 3752662.92 127 into the 60 of the 23227 that 59. is to this 3997877, *in fide, &c.* For that point of the 35334.4327, 214 having order to 974794571 3551 29971 9772.374 for the 9.42937, it was held ſuperfluous; and touching the 469634, your lordſhip may be pleaſed to know, there aroſe a queſtion, 71ʳ, inſiſting, that 20ˢ 9499.946299 was the 23577. According to which 4367 the 5292 of 77953457 had furniſhed 224 9346, having 93271 62246271 629643971 7955344, being the 7964621 9.346 of 624771 59976241 3.99642266299: but

and the houſe of Auſtria, *and* other *the* common enemies, againſt whom *this* confederacy *is* vndertaken; *and ſhall* forme an army *of* fifteene thouſand elect Hungarians, *and with* them apart, *or with the* aydes *of* the allyes, *as ſhalbe moſt advantagious*, *ſhall* inuade *the* enemies terretories. *Secondly*, *The reſt of* the allies *ſhall att* their coſt ſend *to the* aide *of* the prince of Tranſiluania twelue thouſand ſouldiers; *which they hold done alreadie*, *when* Mansfelt *was* ſent vp. *Thirdly*, The allyes *ſhall* ayd Bethlem Gabor *with* forty thouſand rixthallers *a* moneth, *whileſt he ſhall* continue *this* warr *of the* league, *the reſpectiue* quotas *to be* payd in Conſtantinople *everie* moneth, accounting 32 daies *to a* moneth, *and to* commence *from the* time *that* the prince of Tranſiluania *ſhall* putt into *the* feild; *and becauſe in the inſtant* the allies *cannot* treate *and* ſettle *their* reſpectiue quotas, his majeſtie, *that the* good cauſe *may not* ſuffer, promiſeth *in* June next *to* pay *in* Conſtantinople ten thouſand pounds Engliſh; *and in the meane time will* treate *with* the allies, *what the* quota *of each one ſhalbe*. *And* his majeſtie *hereby* admitting Bethlem Gabor *into the* league *of the* Haghe, *that* treaty *is to this* annexed, *in fide, &c. For that point of the* ambaſſage, the ambaſſadors reſident *having order to* performe all good offices *for the* prince, *it was held ſuperfluous*; *and touching the* quotas, *your lordſhip may be pleaſed to know*, *there aroſe a queſtion*, the ambaſſador *inſiſting*, *that* the kings proportion *was the* halfe. *According to which* rate *the* kyng *of* Denmarke *had furniſhed* his part, *having* payd thirty thouſand dollers, *being the* fourth part *of* three moneths contribution

1626. but his 5327468 did not vnderſtand he ought to 37347 more then a 62247; and according to that 9499946299 hath 7923277 himſelfe for his 9346 for three 5997624, yett without declaring it ſoe; but leaving that point to be ordered by agreement, and this to paſſe in the meane time as in 9346 of 21^{s} 46963 in generall whatſoeuer it ſhalbe. And ſoe 71 is 724.9363277 with 64 69 130 of 7939643275796 to proceed, and 4746746 to him to 736964, and 344.2461 53947756 and 344643937 of 21 3994639327 to 964467 the 2997 33647, as he hath 3726997.

AFTER many conſultations, touching the aydes to be ſent to the king of Denmarke, and ſome changes of counſells vpon advertiſements from thence, and other intervening accidents, it is reſolved, and all diſpatches requiſite are made and giuen, to ſend vnto him the 6000 foote in his majeſties pay in the Low-countries, with order and proviſion for their entertainement. And the lord Willoughby, (who was eldeſt collonell) and the lord Vere, excuſing themſelues from the journey, the lord Willoughbies regiment is appointed to Sir Charles Morgan, and choice made of him to haue the commaund of theſe troopes in chiefe, as collonell generall. A courſe is alſo taken for the preſent furniſhing and ſatiſfieng vnto that king the ſumme of 100000 pounds, which being agreable to his owne demaund, wee are confident will both content and confirme him.

HERE hath bene a gentleman from the †5344624 97 133779 with propoſitions ſomewhat varieng from thoſe which his majeſtie accepted, which were ſent from 42412.4333516.357. His majeſtie, notwithſtanding, in forward zeale to the publicke good, hath embraced them, and engaged himſelfe for the 57368 and 9381971 7.96471 629643971 7996, and 997 971 29447, for 997187347; ſoe that 235 and 241 doe 733.2176492.42 the 52571 9.494946299, as they formerlie promiſed; and to bring them to 9747.945.3937 124 now in 972962.36299 with them. And they 395.958292127472 9, it is out of doubt the 5.344624, by 225.47577 and his 7427974, wilbe able to performe what is expected.

I HAUE, as yow inſtructed mee, acknowledged to the Venetian ambaſſador the grace and honor that ſtate intended yow vpon your returne; and what in your ſeuerall letters yow wrote, touching his ſucceſſor, his majeſtie hath read. Three are to be elected, and preſented to the king, by the company, out of which number his majeſtie will name one; and the choice in likelihood will fall vpon Mr. Wyche, who ſhould haue beene agent in Spaine, his majeſtie having alreadie recommended him by letters to the company. Soe that yow ſhall not need to doubt your revocation; of which I wilbe carefull that it may be ſoe timely, as yow ſhall not looſe

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contribution: *but his* majeſtie *did not vnderſtand he ought to* beare *more then a* third; *and according to that* proportion *hath* engaged *himſelfe for his* part *for* 3 moneths, *yett without declaring it ſoe*; *but leaving that point to be ordered by agreement, and this to paſſe in the meane time as in* part *of* his majeſties quota *in generall, whatſoeuer it ſhalbe. And ſoe* the ambaſſador *is* diſpatched *with* letters to the prince of Tranſiluania, *of* encouragement *to proceed, and* requeſt *to him to* fauour *and* aſſiſt Mansfelt, *and* aſſurance *of* his majeſties conſtancy *to* purſue *the* good cauſe, *as he hath* begunn.

† Marqueſs of Baden, *with propoſitions ſomewhat varieng from thoſe which his majeſtie accepted, which were ſent from* Sir Iſaac Wake. *His majeſtie, notwithſtanding, in forward zeale to the publicke good, hath embraced them, and engaged himſelfe for the* leauy *and* pay of foure thouſand foote *and* one of horſe, *for* one yeare; *ſoe that* the ſtate of Venice *and* the duke of Sauoy *each* furniſh *the* like proportion, *as they formerlie promiſed*; *and to bring them to* performance, is *now in* negotiation *with them. And they* complying hereto, *it is out of doubt, the* marqueſs, *by* himſelſe *and his* friends, *wilbe able to performe what is expected.*

the fitt ſeaſon for your returne, which I wiſh may be proſperous vnto yow, and remaine 1626.

Whitehall, 6. Dec. 1626.

Your Lordſhips aſſured friend to ſerue yow.

To the Counteſs of BEDFORD.

Madam,

I AM glad to fynd an excuſe, and force an occaſion to renew in your remembrance the name of an old ſeruant; for when I had no other matter but myſelfe, and my fruictleſſe oblations, I haue to my greife tryed, that they fall like little riuers into the ocean, without memory, loſt, neyther able to add to yow, nor to conteyne themſelues in their owne channells, being a naturall and due tribute. Thertore I haue recalled my thoughts upon what your ladyſhip tooke the lateſt pleaſure, that I ſaw yow marſhalling of antient coynes and medalls, delighting in the records of vertuous tymes, vertuous men, and uertuous actions; ſo that I haue preſumed to enterteyne yow one hower with the encloſed catalogue of ſuch, as in this pilgrimage I haue collected: amongſt which there are ſome ſo rare, that I ſuppoſe the cabinets of Paris, which muſter 12000, cannot match them. This curioſitye of antiquityes, though by ſome ſeuere men cenſured, hath yet diuers uſes beſides delight, not to bee contemned: they are a kynd of lay humanitye, teaching and inciting deuotion to morall uertue, as well, and more ſafely then images among the new Romans, to the contemplation of diuine miſteries. They propoſe a liuely cronologye on the one ſyde, and a repreſentation of hiſtorye, heroicque or greate actions, on the other. They carry in them a ſhadow of eternitye, and kindle an emulation of glorye, by ſeeing dead men kept long among the liuing by their famous deedes. This apologye made for the generall, your ladyſhip will giue mee leaue to ſay ſomwhat of particulars. Foure things are required in medalls, truth, antiquitye, bewty, ſtorye, or poetrye: for theſe, the mettall is one of the beſt wittneſſes. Copper is ſeldome here a counterfayt, harder to woorke upon, and therfore of moſt eſteeme, eſpecially the *unciales*, and trueſt in reſpect of chardge, where ſo many were ſtamped, ſiluer and gold, untill the fourth hundred year *urbis conditi*, being ſcarce and not in uſe. In antiquityes wee muſt diſcerne which were made upon publicque triumph, or for honor, from thoſe which were *nummi*: theſe latter are leſſe eſteemed, though, where they haue numbers, they are an equall light to hiſtorye. The others, truly medalls, are moſt rare in the tymes of the conſulls; and I doubt whither there can bee any ſhowed and maynteyned before the firſt Punicque warr. Roman coynes, as a *quadrans*, *ſextans*, *triens*, were ſmall, of braſs, and bare only ſome inſcription of Rome, as *urbs Romæ*; or ſtampe of a beaſt, a ſheepe, cowe, or wolfe. Siluer was firſt beaten at Rome, *anno* 484, Fabius Pictor and Quintus Oculeius conſulls. 62 yeares after, C. Claudius Nero, and M. Liuius Salinator, ſtamped gold, all of one weight and name, *aurei*. Now began medalls of the ſame greatneſſe, which alſo paſſed for their value, though caſt abroad, and made upon ſome occaſion. From theſe tymes conſulary monyes remayne to us, though I know not why they are not ualued, as ordinary in their birth, with reuerſes of *biga* and *quadriga*, conteyning no hiſtorye. The tribunes and cenſors alſo coyned, but I reckon theſe all in one order: yet I cannot ſo bee beaten of, as not to eſteeme them, being they haue three of the qualityes required; and therfore, euen of theſe, I haue bought all I could fynd, as your ladyſhip will ſee in the firſt ſeries, amongſt which, I confeſs, moſt are *nummi*. Playne monyes, as appeares by the inſcription *Roma*, and the X, ſignifing *denarius*, *quinarius*, and *ſextertius*, noted with Q and S, I haue not ſeene: but among theſe I fynd many that were not coynes, but pure medalls, becauſe they relate to hiſtorye, or the memory of more antient tymes, as the Mercury of Camillus, the combat ouer a virgin, of Sabinus, the altar of Libo, the Diana of Lucretius, the pontificall ornaments of Cæſar, and the Libertas of Brutus. But here alſo wee muſt take heede of an error, neyther to condemne all for falſe, that wee fynd inſcribed with elder names or actions, then our rule will iuſtefye; nor to eſteeme them made by thoſe men, or in thoſe tymes, whoſe memorye they carry; as of the Sabine rapture, Camillus, Lucretia, and ſuch like, long dead before the uſe of medalls in Rome, or the ſtriking of ſiluer: but wee muſt acknowledge them

ſtamped

1626. ſtamped by ſome of their poſteritye, who, upon occaſion of new honor, did reuiue the glory of their anceſtors, and inſinuate their owne: and ſo wee ſhall fynd the moderne emperors honor Auguſtus Cæſar, ſo the Furii did renue the memory of Camillus; Sabini, of the peace made with the Sabines; Lucretius the conſull, of that famous chaſtetye which gaue Rome her libertye: but leauing theſe obſcure and coniecturall tymes, from Craſſus and Pompey downward, medalls begun to bee neceſſary and uſuall, greater then coynes, and for the moſt part braſs. In the beginning of the empire, this honor was allowed to the wiues, daughters, ſonnes adopted, and the bloud of the Cæſars, their great freinds and fauorites: as Auguſtus ſtamped medalls of Agrippa, and honored Virgill with an imperiall band, *faſcia*, upon his garland, of which I haue one made, as I collect, to caſt to the people, in the honor of the prince of poetts. But in the next age, this uſe was vulgated and depraued, being communicated to their concubines, libertines, and maſters of their ſordid pleaſures: but now was the art at the higheſt, and infinite numbers were ſpread in the world; ſo that, from the Cæſars, it is poſſible to continew the cronologye, if not the hiſtorye, to Paleologus that loſt the Eaſt empire. Of this moderne kynd ſome are hardly found, but I haue gotten the rareſt, and all that are here to bee had, as the ſecond title will ſhow; ſome whereof are not to bee ſeene in euery ſhop, as Claudius, father to Nero; Geta killed in his mothers armes; Maximianus Thrax; Qu. Herennius, ſonne and colleague of Decius; Gordianus Afer; Poſthumus, ſett up among the 30 tirants agaynſt Galienus; Seuerus, adopted by Galerius, colleague of Conſtantius Chlorus; Conſtantine the greate, and his ſucceſſors, to Focas. But now barbariſme and ignorance preuayled, arts were forgotten or diſgraced, all the ſtamps are brute. Such as they are, I will endeuor to follow the ſucceſſion as low as I can, becauſe in the Weſt they are not ſeene.

GREEKE medalls, in my opinion, as they are more antient, ſo they are bewtifull, full of art, and moſt miſticall in the reuerſes, alluding to their ſacrifices, religions, or warrs. I haue ſome rare peices, a dedication for the health or ſaftye of Hercules, an hierogliphicque of the Heathen diety, a Pallas of Athens, a head in braſs, not to bee cutt in many moderne ages, in which I read almoſt Agamemnon. Moſt of theſe are great, braue, and bold figures, *ſemiunciales*, of gold and ſiluer; in breife, *coſe di cardinale*. To the contemplation of their inſcriptions I leaue your ladyſhip, not doubting yow will teach mee, when I returne, more then I can fynd of them without helpe. With this intruſion, I hope at leaſt, yow will not bee diſpleaſed; nor, when yow might expect newes, that I talke of their contrarye antiquities; when by them I am putt in mynd, that I am your antient ſeruant, and will euer profeſs and mayntevne, that I loue and honor yow aboue all weomen; and therfore, at this diſtance, yow will accept this all poſſible expreſſion of

Conſtantinople, $\frac{9}{19}$. Decemb.
1626.

Your Ladyſhips moſt humble ſeruant.

To my Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

WHITHER from the ſeaſon of the yeare, or any change of affayres, ther hath no newes arriued from Hungarie ſince my laſt letters: but ther is a generall rumor, that Gabor is retyred to winter his army, and count Mansfelt gone priuatly away, a truce taken, and a treaty begunn; which the Imperialls, we know, will apprehend and proſecute vpon any conditions. Vpon this apparance of any alteration, the emperors agent ſpreadeth the fame of his maſters victorious armyes, and ſo well uſeth the occaſion, that he hath almoſt poſſeſſed all the officers of this ſtate with an opinion of the neceſſitye of peace: ſo that it is very probable, that if an ambaſſador be ſent from Vienna, he ſhalbe accepted, and his comming will obteyne whatſoeuer he ſhall deſire. On the other part, the miniſters of Gabor ſollicite, at leaſt in apparance, ſome diſpatches oppoſite, and inferring contrary effects; but vpon ſo little ground of eyther ſyde, as to relye vpon their reports fitted to their owne ends. So I will vndertake nothing, aſſured that his majeſtie hath from count Mansfelt thoſe ſecretts reuealed, at which I can only coniecture: to whom alſo the knowledge of the paſſages and reſolutions of this court had beene neceſſarye, and might haue balanced Gabors priuat councells; but I know nothing vpon what conditions he is come vp, nor in whoſe name he marcheth, nor any particular but what I take vpon truſt; and therfore my ignorance will plead my pardon. Yet I am perſwaded, that Gabor hath no purpoſe to make peace, but to paſs the winter with comoditye, and to renew the warr in the ſpring; for he can neuer be reconciled ſecurely to the emperor, nor in ſafety by his proſperitye, nor quiett without more aſſurance of Hungarye, eſpecially hauing once touched that contribution which was promiſed him; the earneſt wherof, I heare, is to bee payd in this cytty, by the hands of the Duch ambaſſador, who hath receiued bills for 30000 dollars remitted by order of the kyng of Denmarke, though I doubt not moſt of the mony is my maſters. I am aſhamed, and I cannot conteyne to lament yt, that if this buſines hath beene rayſed and vpheld by mee, yet ſtill I am kept downe, and the grace conferred vpon others. The Duch (without acquaynting any man, vntill he had alone diſpatched to Gabor) ſent him the firſt newes of his orders, and will as priuatly make the payment, as if he alone were credited; ſo that hereby he only ſhalbe retruſted, by whom they fynd the ſweetnes, and I am diſabled and diminiſhed with all his miniſters. I wanted not creditt nor affection; yet was ambitious of nothing but to haue knowne and marched *pari gradu* with others, the better to haue ſerued my maſter.

THERE is made a new great vizier, Halil-baſſa, long obſcured, the only ſoldier of the old breed of this emplre; with him a new aga of the janiſaries, and all officers of the warr; and, which is ſtrange, and contrary to all uſe and preſident, they were, in ten dayes from their creation, commanded to depart. The one is already paſſed the water, the vizier followeth to morrow: though the winter be extreame, the ſnow deepe, and the wayes full of difficultye, yet no excuſe or delay is admitted. What this change and diligence doth portend, I cannot prophecye, whither a haſtening to diſſolution, or that, *reddita juventute, præter ſpem ſenectus imperii quaſi revireſcit*; but the example is new, to ſtirr in this ſeaſon. The army, ſtragglingly returned hither, ſhall not be compelled to march till the ſpring: yet many offer themſelues to this miſerye, and to any danger, for loue of their old generall, who finiſhed the laſt warr of Perſia with glory in the tyme of ſultan Achmett, and now ſetts on as cheerfully as to a wedding. Yet I foreſee, that the envye that thruſts him out more then neceſſitye, vpon pretence to keepe togither the remnants that wilbe ſcattered before he can arriue at Aleppo, will, when he is gone, breake out, and the ſoldiers will call to a new account ſome that ſtay behind, as authors of this innouation: ſo that all is not ſo cleare as the firſt day appears.

I HOPE his majeſtie hath pleaſed long ſince to diſchardge mee of this diſgracefull imployment; in which I liue with more diſcontent, then, being vnguilty, I could doe in any priſon of England; from which if your lordſhip will help to deliuer mee, I ſhalbe bound to pray for yow as often as I now write to yow, and will remayne for euer

Conſtantinople, $\frac{20}{30}$. Dec.
1626.

Your Lordſhips, &c.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My very good Lord,

I HAUE not fayled to ſalute you by euery poſt ſince my returne hither, and the date of my laſt your lordſhip will ſee by the duplicate here incloſed.

THE agent of the marquis of Baden, hauing hitherto receaued generall anſwers to his propoſitions, without any categoricall aſſurance of ſuch reall aſſiſtance as was required by his maſter, hath met within theſe two dayes with two contrary incounters, which do giue him ſome newe hope of better ſatiſfaction before his departure: whereof the one is the unfortunate death of count Mansfelt; and the other, the happy arriual in this towne of an ambaſſador from the king of Denmarke. Count Mansfelt dyed in his way hitherwards, and the expectation of ſuch negotiations as he was incharged withall, did ſuſpend the acceptation of any propoſitions made from any other, in regard that his name was uery plauſible in this ſenate, for the opinion that was conceaued here of his ualor, dexterity, and ſincerity, accompanyed with better fortune in all his enterpriſes, then the marquis hath hitherto been fauored withall. They did intend here to haue receaued him nobly, and to haue lodged and defrayed him as a prince; and it is thought, that if his body be brought hither, he ſhall receaue that honor now dead, which was intended to him liuing.

1626. WHAT alteration this accident will produce in thoſe parts, wee ſhall ſhortly ſee by the proceedings of the prince of Tranſiluania: but it is here conceaued, that this ſtate, hauing loſt their greateſt champion, will harken more willingly unto the ouuertures which are made unto them from other places: and for the better diſpoſing of them to do that which is fitting for the aduantage of the publique, the comming of doctor Joachim Kratz from the king of Denmarke is uery opportune. He is directed principally unto mee, and I will not be wanting to aſſiſt him as farre as may lye in mee. The ambaſſador of Holland hath order to joyne with us both, and to treate *communicato conſilio*; but as yet, our newe ambaſſador is *iconoſciuto*, and wee do intend that he ſhall continue ſo, and make no greate noiſe for feare of oppoſition; and if wee can haue *la noce*, wee do not care for *la uoce*, as affecting more ſubſtances then ſhadowes. I do intend, God willing, to make his waye as ſoone as may be; and when the buiſineſſe ſhall come to any maturity, your lordſhip ſhall know how wee ſpeede. Concerning the affaires of the Valtelina, I will referre your lordſhip to a paper here incloſed, which I receaued from this ſenate; unto which I do giue the more credit, in regarde that it doth confront well with my *auviſi* from Rome ſent mee from the prince cardinal of Sauoye. The laſt I had from your lordſhip, were dated the 23. of October, ſtilo uet. and I will hope that all mine are ſafely come to yout hands. Here incloſed you ſhall finde one which I receaued for you this weeke out of England; from whence I underſtand, that all our differences with France are fully accommodated; and as I am ſure that they are well pleaſed, ſo I pray God they giue us that ſatisfaction which wee deſerue, and they haue promiſed. In France there is helde *une aſſemblee des notables*, the iſſue whereof wee muſt attend. I haue nothing elſe to trouble your lordſhip withall, and therfore here I will craue leaue to kiſſe your faire ladyes hands, and euer reſt

Venice, 22. Dec.
1626. ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate frend and ſeruant,

I. WAKE.

From Lord CONWAY.

Right Honorable,

THE Venetian ambaſſador, in an audience with his majeſtie ſome few daies ſince, by order from the ſig^{rie}. repreſented, that the ambaſſadors reſident att Conſtantinople, obſeruing that the choice made of the new baſſa of Tunis, being of a perſon who had formerly bene a chiefe pyratt amongſt them, and was ſtill owner and commannder of a conſiderable quantitie of ſhipping in thoſe portes, had conceaued a jealouſie, that he would be ſtill a fauourer, if not a protector of the pyratts. And howſoeuer hee might not, or durſt not, publiquely and avowedly ſuffer to be comitted pyraticall ſpoiles and outrages, yett hee might be moved to connive att ſuch acts vpon coulourable pretences, and ſtopp the waies of juſtice and reparation to ſuch as, being endomaged, ſhould complaine; whence would follow noe ſmall interruption of trade, if not the like diſorders and hazards, as formerly our merchants haue bene ſubject vnto: and therefore the ambaſſadors reſident had all concurred, that it was requiſite to oppoſe the ſending and imployment of that baſſa for Tunis; and that they ſhould reſpectively giue knowledge hereof vnto their maſters, and move them to wryte vnto the grand ſignor, not to imploy that perſon whome they ſuſpected, to the end that not onely the breach of the amitie and good correſpondencie betwene them, but euen all doubt and jealouſie thereof might be prevented: and in conformitie to this reſolution, if his majeſtie would be pleaſed to wryte his letters, and lead the way, the ſig^{ri}. of Venice would doe the like. This point the ambaſſador handled confidently, as if yow had aduertized the ſame thing hither: but vpon peruſall of your letters to the lateſt I haue receiued, which is of the 8th of October, I finde not the leaſt intimation of any ſuch matter; and by yours of the 22th of September, I ſhould rather collect there is not ſuch cauſe of feare, then ſuſpect the contrarie, ſince there yow informe, that the new baſſa for Tunis was vpon departure, and that yow were to deale with him in a point for his majeſties ſeruice, an argument rather of confidence then diſtruſt. And if ſoe great cauſe of excepting againſt that perſon, as is now preſented, had appeared to your lordſhip, it is here beleiued, out of good experience of your wiſdome, that yow would not haue paſſed by a matter, which in the conſequence may ſoe much concerne both his majeſties ſeruice, and the ſecuritie of the merchants and their trade, without appearing preſently in the oppoſition. This anſwere was therefore giuen vnto the ambaſſador; That his majeſtie had as yett receiued nothing in this pointe from yow, whome hee did deſire to heare firſt; and, vpon aduertiſement from yow, his majeſtie will proceed, as ſhall be moſt for the publique good, and communicate his reſolution vnto the ambaſſador.

I MAY not omitt to lett your lordſhip know, that the ambaſſador, in his diſcourſe with mee, tooke occaſion to apply parte of it to your perſon; wherein hee was not wanting to affoard yow many worthy and thoſe deſerued attributes of honor; and gaue aſſurance, that not onely the qualitie of his majeſties ambaſſador, but your perſonall vertues, had wonne yow ſinguler reſpect and eſtimation with thoſe ſeignri. who acknowledge that yow haue greatly merrited in the ſeruice of the publique.

I WAS truely glad to heare this reporte from him, and did not lett ſlipp the firſt occaſion to acquaint his majeſtie therewith, that hee might ſee hee had receiued both honor and ſeruice by your employment, and in how faire a reputation yow ſtand with that ſtate, which hath had opportunitie and cauſe to obſerue your proceedings.

THE Venetians, hauing alſo ſeene and obſerued how really and conſtantly his majeſtie hath and doth pourſue the vindicating of the publique libertie, and how effectually and profitably his majeſties miniſters, namely your lordſhip and Sir Iſaac Wake, haue ymployed yourſelues in oppoſing ſuch projects and deſignes of the enemyes, as might bee of prejudice; and on the contrarie, in advancing thoſe that might be of advantage to the common cauſe, and the encoragement and ſupporte of ſuch as did or would ſtand vp in defence of their owne and the publique ſafetie, they haue reſolued to hold a ſtrict correſpondence with his majeſtie, to be vigilent vpon all things that might concerne his majeſtie, and by themſelues and their miniſters abroad, communicate vnto his majeſtie and his miniſters all ſuch *aviſi* as they ſhould receiue from any parts. This they haue declared vnto Sir Iſaac Wake, who made inſtance vnto them to this purpoſe: and I am confident hee keepes ſoe good correſpondence with your lordſhip, as hee acquaints yow with all paſſages; ſoe that I doe rather by this take occaſion to mention to yow Sir Iſaac Wakes name, as one who much eſteemes and honors your perſon, then offer it as an aduertiſement. Yett, if there bee cauſe, I doubt not but yow will advantage your ſelfe hereby, and make vſe of it towards the Venetian miniſters in that porte.

THE propoſition mentioned in my former letters, made by the * 5344624 97133779 is now in the way of being made 7462.6574471 235 47764292. to engage themſelues 39964348 to former hopes and intimations giuen from their miniſters abroad; which 634236299 is 3993 72 677 to 9493777 from hence, that 235 are 696255292 to 47974367 from 90 by 3953292 92 with any other 942937, ſtill 299292 91 will open his 7874 and 47747447 794574174494 4; in which caſe they ſhall haue 99719777 of the 5344624: and, 2. their 78973.63399 of 9667466474 by 53947756 from 127 about a 726744299 in 133 and 134, of much more 2599463937, and much more 7742477 by 235, if it can be compaſſed. Howſoeuer, 21 muſt haue the 29994 not to haue 972573677 this 97774 well and profitably grounded for the publique, if the 4746129674744771 23 71399364477.

YOUR

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* *The above is decypher'd as follows:*

Marqueſs of Baden, *is now in the way of being made* fruictleſs, the ſtate of Venice refuſing *to engage themſelues* contrarye *to former hopes and intimations giuen from their miniſters abroad; which* variation *is* conceiued *to* proceed *from hence, that* the ſtate of Venice *are* vnwilling *to* ſeperate *from* France *by* combining *with any other* prince, *ſtill* hoping the French king *will open his* eyes, *and* redreſs former errors; *in*

which

1626. YOUR lordſhip will now ſhortly receiue order touching your retorne, Sir Peter Wiche (who was one of the three preſented to his majeſtie by the companie) being choſen for your ſucceſſor, and his commiſſion and letters of credence in preparation: and I conceaue, he will fitt himſelfe (as all things will be fitted for him) to take his journey in the beginning of March. I will not faile to haſten him with all conveniencie; and, to deale plainely with your lordſhip, I haue alwaies conceiued, and ſtill thinke, that the neceſſitie of his majeſties ſeruice would haue required your continowance yett a yeare longer; though, to ſatisfie the earneſt requeſte of your ſelfe, and your noble ladie, I haue both forborne to adviſe his majeſtie therein, and recommended your ſute preſented in ſeuerall letters for your retourne.

HIS majeſtie approues well the aſſiſtance yow haue giuen to Bethlem Gabors agent, in the ſeuerall pointes of his negotiations, repreſented in your laſt letters, and eſpetially in that pointe of inveſtiture of his ladye.

THE refuſall and alteration of ſome of the points, with your reſolution how yow will gouerne your ſelfe in the buſines concerning Poland, are agreeable to his majeſties intention; which regulates itſelfe by the rules of chriſtian pietie to auoide actions of ſcandall, and yett for the reſt gouernes itſelfe according to juſtice and neceſſitie of ſtate; and vpon that ground will not neglect the waies and opportunities of advancing the publique good, the ſafetie of himſelfe, his friends and allyes, and the religion he profeſſeth.

I KNOW not what orders the French ambaſſador there may haue receiued; but the proceedings of the French here are far vnſutable to the rules of amitie, they hauing, contrary to expreſſe articles of the treaties betwene the crownes, lately confirmed by both kings, arreaſted generally through France all our marchants ſhypps and goods, hauing noe other pretence, but that ſome few French were ſtaied here; which is true of ſuch as, being mett att ſea, haue bene found laden with goods belonging to the ſubjects of Spaine: wherein alſo this juſtice hath bene done them, that noe ſhipp nor parcell of goods really belonging to the French haue bene deteyned; and onely ſuch goods as vpon good proofe haue bene found to bee of our enemyes, haue bene confiſcate and adiudged for good prize: which is warranted by the law and practize of all nations. But the treaties betwene the crownes beare, that vpon priuate complaints of parties intereſſed, noe arreſt of ſhipps in harbours, or goods on land, ſhall be graunted. Att the ſuite of our marchants, his majeſtie hath commannded the ſtay and ſeizure of all French ſhipps and goods within the kingdome, or that ſhall come in, to be diſpoſed towards the ſatisfaction of their loſſes, in caſe they ſhalbe refuſed juſtice and reſtitution in France. Wee expect to heare of their reſolution herein: *627937126727579615381 be 5.37716276274 the 9474796152469774463972 92416253771 4736272771 or 29534277179421 will not 7798122414632736 419496736299, in 3347127713399969493647162751264623713661677129971 all things will be well accomodated.

I WILL now hold yow noe longer then to continew to yow this aſſurance, that I am

Whitehall, 28. Dec.
1626.

Your Lordſhipps aſſured friend to ſerue yow,

E. CONWAY.

which caſe they ſhall haue noe neede *of the* marqueſs: *and, 2lie, their* expectation *of* ouuertures *by* Mansfelt *from* Bethlem Gabor *about a* diuerſion *in* Styria *and* Carinthia, *of much more* importance; *and much more* deſired *by* the ſtate of Venice, *if it can be compaſſed. Howſoeuer,* his majeſtie *muſt haue the* honor *not to haue* neglected *this* offer *well and profitably grounded for the publique, if the* reſt intereſſed had concurred.

* *The above is decypher'd as follows:*

Whence iudgement may *be* made, whether *the* preſent miſunderſtandings wilbe rectifyed *or* inlarged; for his majeſtie *will not* deny his ſubiects protection, *in* caſe hee cannot procure timely iuſtice. But we hope *all things will be well accomodated.*

To

To the Lord CONWEY.

My Lord,

I HAUE encloſed ſent your lordſhip two coppies, vpon which I will ſay nothing, not doubting but his majeſtie hath from count Mansfelt receiued full enformation, both of the proceedings in Hungarye, of the wintering their forces, their wants, and the cauſe of his departure to Venice. What concerneth my owne duty, I haue amply anſwered them; but haue not tyme to tranſcribe them into cyphar vntill the next poſt. To the one I haue replyed, That I am confident his majeſtie will take care of him, according to the contract. But what payment the Duch doth make, though I heare that the prince of Tranſiluania hath aduice of the mony remitted by the kyng of Denmarke, and giuen order to his reſident to make acquittance, I know nothing; only, that ther is great difference vpon the exchanges, wherof ſome will make their profitt; and I am perſwaded our merchants will deliuer here at better rates, if they were treated and aſſured of acceptance of their bills, becauſe from hence are little returnes. To the other, I haue acquaynted him with the true eſtate of this empire, that theſe miniſters deſire a peace; yet, that the conſummation therof will depend vpon the will of Gabor, who is able to driue the concluſion to his owne purpoſes; and ſhowed him the way to engage this ſtate by neceſſitye, who will truſt no chriſtian arguments; and that, vntill therin a reſolution be ſettled, the propoſition of free paſſadge thorough the grand ſignors dominion wilbe impoſſible. If they or wee can preuent the proceeding of a treaty, the other will not be difficult; and I dare vndertake to procure commands to his ſatisfaction. Ther was lately ſome good apparance of diſtaſte nouriſhed betweene this ſtate and the emperor, whoſe agent was taken out of his houſe diſgracefully, and carried to an old lodging anciently appoynted for the Imperiall reſidents, when they were guarded and reſtreyned the liberty of publicque viſitts, by which this man corrupteth and peruerteth the affections and vnderſtandings of many: and it had beene a great aduantage to haue reduced him to the firſt inſtitution. He was ſequeſtred 8 dayes, but ſince he hath procured his freedome, partly by the mediation of the French ambaſſador, reſpecting more the *punto* of outward honor, then the preſent exigent and neceſſitye of the publicque affayres: wherin he hath done us much more harme, then his formall negotiation will, with twenty complements, repayre. His reſtreynt would haue ſtopped all expectance of a great ambaſſador, who muſt haue looked for the ſame meaſure. The extraordinary of Gabor doth depart within two dayes, ſatisfyed, as he ſeemes, of his demands, which were of priuat intereſt, referring the publicque to the reſident and to us, as hauing tyme ſufficient in the winter to procure ſome reſolution. Your lordſhip will perceiue how Gabor doth make it a matter of neceſſity to continew the Turkiſh aydes, which were not firſt propoſed, nor can eaſely be now obteyned, though their feares be more then their extremetyes. But it may be collected, that he ſeekes this refuge, becauſe he complaynes of not performance with him; though his miniſters, for any thing I can diſcouer, endeauour to maynteyne the warr: and he profeſſeth, and I beleeue, if he be ſeconded from any part, that he will neuer make peace without the crowne of Hungary. I hope to be better illuminated by count Mansfelt, to whom I haue intimated the poynts of our correſpondence; and humbly beſeech your lordſhip, that ſeeing theſe affayres are ſo aduanced, to inſtruct me how to proceede, that I may not erre by miſtaking the ſenſe of his majeſtie. Here I will doe whatſoeuer my judgment will direct, or my creditt reach; and muſt ſuppoſe, that theſe letters are to me, that haue no other, ſufficient warrant. Humbly kyſſing your lordſhips hands, I reſt

Conſtantinople, 3 Jan.
1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt obedient ſeruant.

To BETHLEM GABOR.

Sereniſſimo Prencipe,

THE proſperous ſucceſs of your highnes armes and affayres, vnited with the forces of his ſacred majeſtie my lord, and the princes colleagued for the generall libertye of Germany, vnder the conduct of count Mansfelt, receiued from your owne hand, hath filled my heart with joyes vnexpreſſable: eſpecially being therby aſſured

1626. of your heroicque and conſtant reſolution to proceede and carry them to perfection. To which I doubt not, but your highnes is long ſince encouraged and *ſatisfyed* in that *complaynt*, that yow had not *receiued* any *fruicts* of thoſe *hopes* of *ſuccours* and *contributions promiſed*, particularly *from his majeſtie.* In which, hauing no direct command to replye, being thoſe *payments* were *reſolued* to bee *ſettled* by *Venice* or *Germany*; yet knowing in generall, that they *haue beene ordered*, and that part therof is remitted to this cytty from the *kyng* of *Denmarke*, (in which *mony* I ſuppoſe my *maſter is cheefly intereſſed*) I will preſume confidently to *affirme*, that *whatſoeuer* hath beene *agreed* on the behalfe of his majeſtie, ſhalbe, like all *his woords* and *vndertakings*, *royally performed.* Ther may perhaps reſt ſome ſcarcetye in the *exchanges*, which, by reaſon of *the war*, are *hardly found*, or at great loſs: but I haue long ſince made an ouuerture in that poynt, and am able to *furniſh* in *this port* whatſoeuer I *ſhalbe commanded*, wherof I dayly expect anſwere. This is the leaſt part, when the greateſt is already fullfilled by the ſupply of the army ſent to joyne with your highnes, which is principally maynteyned by his majeſtie, and is both a great ſtrength and engagement; wherby ther is *left no apparence* of *doubt*, that the generall cauſe, your highnes, or his *majeſties owne forces*, *ſhalbe abandoned.* The importance of your armes, and the honor of *the league*, are well conſidered: and though ther may be ſome difficulty in the beginning to diſcouer or force a fitt channell, and to fynd out *new wayes* for *ſupplyes* and other *prouiſions*; yet the neceſſitye of the publicque utilitye will ouercome all, and yow may proceed ſecurely vpon the *aſſurance of the fayth of princes*: for ther can be nothing more incredible, and diſſonant from honor, then to conceiue, that a *worke* of ſome *yeares digeſtion* to make *a league*, ſhould be *diſſolued* and *forſaken* in the *byrth*, without *cauſe*, and in the coniuncture of the proſperitye of your victories. And theſe arguments euery one may apply to himſelfe, becauſe it hath beene rumored here, that your highnes hath granted a tyme of truce, and made ſome ſhow of treatye: of which as the emperors agent maketh great aduantage, and this ſtate groſsly judgeth by outward actions, ſo it may giue ſome ſhadow of jealouſy to your allyes, vntill they ſhalbe cleared by the light of your owne reaſons, who doth both know how to conquer, and not to looſe the oportunitye to make uſe of yt. The winter doth call to garriſon, and ther wilbe tyme to renew mutuall intelligence. I wiſh your highnes had as much firmnes from this ſtate, as might content yow, though I neuer conceiued, that the league did depend vpon the ayd of Turkiſh forces, no more then to *balance* the *reputation* of *Spaniſh ayds*, by keeping the *houſe of Auſtria* from the *ſecuritye* of a *peace*, in which ther wilbe no great difficulty. I will deale clearly with your highnes in this poynt, and ſo I ſuppoſe euery good miniſter ought to doe; for truth will preuayle, like the ſunne, vpon all ſhadowes. In your wiſedome yow will conſider the neceſſitye of this *empire* doth not ſo much *hinder*, as the *ignorance* and *corruption* of the *miniſters*. The emperors agent workes vpon theſe, threatens, augments, and fills them with rumors; who, knowing nothing, feare all things. *Theſe are*, I know, *deſirous* to *ſecure* themſelues *on that ſyde*, and much *cannot* be *expected* from them; but euery moneth produceth a change of them, when the antient *hatred* of *the houſe of Auſtria* remaynes ſtill *engraffed* and *firme*, and will *haue his turne.* And therfore *neyther* your highnes *ſhould* bee *moued*, nor *Morteza baſſa* bee much *affected*, with a *lettre*, the writing wherof is not openly here avowed. The cure muſt come *from your parts.* If *Morteza nouriſh* not the *jealouſy* of the *borders*, *he* and all his *Spachies* wilbe *commanded* to the *miſerable Aſyan war*, wher is no *bootye* nor *profitt*, but *famine*, *duſt* and *blowes*; or els diſchardged of their dignityes and pay. From *care* of them *ſelues* it muſt *then proceed*, to uſe thoſe *arts*, which muſt *keepe* them *there* by *neceſſitye*: wherof the principall is to *hinder* the *comming* of any *ambaſſador* hither, and then ther wilbe no more doubt. Neyther ſhall *Morteza* be in ſo much *danger*, by *continuing* the *quarrells*, as by *appeaſing them*: for once in 6 moneths, another *faction* or *men better inſtructed will riſe*, who will *blame* his *lacke of wiſedome*, to uſe oportunitye, *more* then theſe doe *his too much courage*: and when he ſhalbe out of action, he is loſt. Of this wee had a late tryall, Halil baſſa being made great vizier; but being ſuddenly commanded to the army, wee could not preuayle vpon him. The *chimacham* is a man *gouerned* by his *owne reſpects*; yet I preſume, howeuer he is now lead, that he dares not proceed to conclude any thing of peace, or to retract the former orders, without a conſultation; wherin it wilbe impoſſible, ſo abiect and meane an opinion, grounded only vpon feares, ſhould be approued. The beſt and wiſeſt men in this ſtate, likeſt to bee aduanced, the captayne baſſa, Huſſein vizier, and Huſſein Affende, are better informed, and faythfull to the empire. Laſtly, If no *other reaſon* will take place, your highnes may pleaſe *to aduiſe them,* that *hauing* vpon the *grand ſignors command receiued* count *Mansfelt,* and his troopes, their *retraict,* both in *reaſon of ſtate* and *honor,* muſt bee *conſidered,* before any *concluſion.* What is my part to doe, I will not omitt; and dare vndertake, howſoeuer their preſent troubles doth weaken their judgement, yet when it ſhall come to bee ventilated in a councell, a peace at this tyme with the emperor ſhall not bee accepted. The *buſines* recommended *to me* from *count Mansfelt,* I haue conſidered; which *depending* vpon the *former,* I *cannot giue him aſſurance,* vntill that be *firſt ſettled:* in both which I will doe my endeauour, and giue your highnes therof ſpeedy account. In the meane tyme, kyſſing your hands, I reſt, &c.

Conſtantinople, 3. Jan. 1626.

To Count MANSFELT.

Illuſtriſſime et Eccellentiſſime Signore,

YOUR excellence hath preuented me, by your letters from Bars, hauing determined, with the firſt occaſion, to offer you the correſpondence of this court; which howſoeuer otherwiſe meane and barbarous, may be neceſſarye and uſefull to the publicque vtilitye, wherin yow haue now a principall employment. Your excellence remoue to Venice, and therby the vncerteynty of fynding yow, makes me a little reſtreyne the liberty, which I eſteeme expedient for your full enformation; which I ſhalbe ready to enlardge, as ſoone as yow giue me a certeyne addreſs. In the meane tyme, to the particular motion for free paſſadge of ſuch forces, as yow ſhall land in Dalmatia, thorough ſome parts of the grand ſignors dominion, the propoſition will ſeeme new here; for ſo great is the envye of this nation agaynſt all Chriſtians, that though they hate ſome more, yet they are jealous of all. But not doubting that this conſideration hath beene well weighed by your excellence, with the prince of Tranſyluania, I will doe my endeauour to giue yow ſatisfaction, and to procure ſuch commands to be ſent to your excellencie, as ſhalbe requiſite; which I will not doubt to obteyne, if firſt the affection of renewing peace, to which this ſtate is earneſtly inclined, be remoued; and a reſolution, if not to aſſiſt in the war, yet at leaſt to ſuſpend the treatyes, and to lett them reſt in the tearmes they are, bee fully eſtabliſhed, which is now the cheefe obiect of our negotiation; and wherin I haue lardgly written to prince Gabor, opening to him the true condition of this empire, and the way to keepe them engaged, which muſt come from the borders; no argument being able to prevayle here agaynſt their ignorance, feares, and a generall maxime, not to embrace two warrs at once. This is the poynt moſt neceſſarye for your excellencies knowledge; for they are moued eſpecially by the prince, to whom they giue creditt, as one of theirs; and from him, and Morteſa baſſa, muſt proceed the occaſions, eyther to perſwade or to enforce them by neceſſitye. I haue neuer vnderſtood from his ſacred majeſtie my lord, (who after any other is not to be named) that he, or the princes colleagued, did depend vpon Turkiſh aydes; but only to keepe the ballance eauen, to hinder the ſecuritye of a peace, and to haue that army alway in a readines vpon the frontyre, to countenance and aſſure the prince his retrayct and countrye in all accidents: and thus much he at firſt pretended; and when no more ſhalbe required, I am able to preſerue all things in their preſent condition. But I feare, if a breach and engagement bee too farr vrdged, it will produce contrary effects, a ſodeyne concluſion, and acceptation of peace; eſpecially hauing obſerued the great miniſters here to collect from the rumor of a truce granted, and your excellencies departure, ſome ſuſpition of neceſſitye; wherof the emperors agent hath made great aduantage, brauing, threatening, and multiplying all matters. I haue giuen yow a taſt, not daring to aduenture too much in this vncerteynty. Your excellencies wiſedome will collect my thoughts. Vpon the prince, and his proceedings, the reſolution of this ſtate doth depend; and he is able to guide and deceiue them both wayes, to make warr, or to finiſh yt. Therfore, if yow pleaſe to obſerue

his

1626. his purpoſes, that I may know how they conforme to his negotiations here, I may bee able to do yow better ſeruice : to which I offer my ſelfe, with ambition and alacritye, as he that hath long beene

Conſtantinople, $\frac{3}{13}$.
January, 1626.

Your Excellencies moſt humble ſeruant.

From Sir FRANCIS NETHERSOLE.

My Lord,

THE ſecond froſt we haue had here this winter is broken, after a fourthnights continuance; which is a ſigne, that none will hold long this yeare : yet it is not thought good to ſend the foure regiments from hence to Germany, vntill the danger of that impediment on the way be quite ouer. I pray God, the king of Denmarke do not ſtand in neede of them ſooner : for Tilly hath repriſed Hoya, and thoſe other paſſages which were taken in by the king of Denmarke vpon his retreate; and, no doubt, will do his beſt to preſſe that king, before this new reenforcement come to him.

AN ambaſſador of that king, who remayned ſome time here about the compounding of certayne differences there are betweene his maſter and the French king, about wronges done at ſea on both partes, whereof the States are made arbitrators, in his returne, a while ſince, hath beene taken by the garriſon of Linghen. They pretend him to be good prize ; becauſe he had a conuoy of the ſoldiers of theſe States. It may be, that will not be made a ſufficient cauſe by the king of Spayne, with whom the king of Denmarke is not in warre; but in the meane time, the papers he had about him, are like to be viſited, and ſome of them will diſcouer more, then it is good for vs ſhould haue beene knowne to our enemyes ſo certainely, though they could be not altogether ignorant of it before.

MONSIEUR Quade, who was ſent hither by Bethlem Gabor ſome moneths ſince, to demand performance of that was promiſed him by the treaty made a yeare ſince in this place, and who went from hence to England on the ſame errand, is lately returned thence, and paſſed by here, reaſonably well ſatisfyed with the aſſurance hath beene there giuen him, of performance the next ſummer. If his maſter be ſo too, it is well.

COUNT Henry de Berg, hauing at laſt finiſhed ſome fortes he hath beene building for the defence of the canal, cutting betweene the Rhine and Meuſe, hath manned them well, and ſent the reſt of his army to garriſon. Wherupon the prince of Orange hath alſo giuen order for the drawing downe of his army, which hath hitherto lyen in the townes aboue, with great incommodity to the poore ſoldier.

THE States haue lately made an act, whereby it is declared, that no officer, of what degree ſoeuer, ſhall haue leaue granted to be abſente from his charge aboue three moneths at once ; after which time, if any procure a further leaue, he ſhall yet haue no out-ſtayment ; and if he ſtay away without leaue, his place ſhall preſently be ſupplyed : colonels onely excepted in this laſt poynt.

A SKIPPER of theſe countreyes, with the knowledge and leaue of his excellencie, hath gone vp to Collen, ſince the paſſage was ſhut, vpon a deſſign which hath ſucceeded with more aduantage, then himſelfe could well expect : for he lately tooke in a Spaniſh commiſſary going with mony to Wezel, for the payment of that and other garriſons, with a conuoy of 20 muſketiers ; who going on ſhore to warme themſelues at an inne on the way, the skipper and his men tooke that time to fall on the commiſſary, who remayned with his money in the boate, gagged and bound him, and ſo haue brought him to Emmeric, with his money, ſayd to be 800000 florins at the leaſt : but that is not certayne ; the reſt is, and that the ſumme is great. The skippers greateſt danger and feare was, how to get by the man of warre, which lyeth at Wezel ; but, as God would, that was frozen in, and could only make ſome ſhot at him, which hurt him not.

MY laſt to your lordſhip, was of this day fourthnight : I haue ſince receyued yours of the $\frac{8}{18}$. Octob. with an encloſed to the queene, to which ſhe meant to haue made yow anſweare this day : but being diuerted by company, doth pray yow to excuſe her till the next weeke. Till then, and euer, I reſt

Hagh, $\frac{4}{14}$. January,
ſtilo no. 1627.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate and humble ſeruant,

FRA. NETHERSOLE.

From

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My very good Lord,

THE body of count Manſfelt making *contumacia* as yet in the Lazaretto of Spalato, his court is here arriued, conſiſting of 70 perſons: they haue brought unto mee his will, which is of no ualidity, in regard that it is not ſigned; and they do caſt the whole burthen upon mee, pretending that they had order to gouerne themſelfes by ſuch directions as I ſhould giue them, who did beſt know his intentions and deſſignes. For the generall, I haue cauſed them to intitle the queene of Bohemia unto all his eſtate, in regarde that great ſummes, which are due unto him from diuerſe greate princes, will hardly be recouered by priuate perſons, and by the power of his majeſtie wee may hope to get in a good part. Our firſt care is, to giue unto the prince of Tranſiluania ſuch contentment as he doth require; and his demand doth conſiſt of an aſſurance of the payment unto him of 40000 dollers the month, and of a ſupplye of 10000 foot, which may inable him both to beſeige townes, and to keepe them. This laſt demand is newe unto mee, although I am informed that it is grounded uppon neceſſity, in regarde that his caualery is good onely to rauage and ſpoyle, and not proper to maintaine *ſedem belli* in any permanent place. And he doth promiſe, that if his aſſignations be duely payed unto him, he will neuer make peace without the generall conſent of all perſons intereſſed; and that he will cary the warre into the center of the emperors dominions. Count Manſfelts army is left in his hands, and it is ſuppoſed, that the trouppes of the duke of Waimar are likewiſe fallen out of Sileſia into Hungary, to winter under his protection: and that he may the better preſerue the integrity of that armye, which would periſh by lying in the feilde all the winter, he doth treate a ſuſpenſion of armes untill the end of Aprill, aſſuring us here, that if by that time he ſhall receaue ſatisfaction in his demands, he will breake of all treaty of peace, and purſue the warre with conſtancye. Wee haue here a Tranſiluanian, who, under the pretext of buying ſome gold ſtuffs for his maſter, is to cary back our anſwers; and according to the relation which this ſecret miniſter ſhall make at his returne, that prince will reſolue uppon peace or warre. Wee haue three letters from the prince, and from Morteſa (who doth now ſtile himſelfe viſir); one to his majeſtie, another to the French king, and a third to this ſtate; all of them of the ſame tenor, *mutatis mutandis*; and contayning no more in ſubſtance, then what I haue already mentioned. The care of all the ambaſſadors here muſt be to giue contentment to this meſſager; wherein Denmarke, Holland, and I, will not be wanting: but wee are much troubled with the French ambaſſador, who, hauing no commiſſion from his maſter concerning the affayres of Germany, can onely wiſh well unto the cauſe, but not cooperate with us. For ſo much as doth belong unto his majeſtie, I will let him know, that I haue, by particular order, moued this ſtate to aſſiſt that prince, and that his majeſtie will not be wanting to contribute his quota, in caſe that other princes will do the like; and for the confirmation thereof I will referre him to your lordſhip, who hath particuler commiſſion to treate with his miniſters there. I will write my ſelfe to the prince, to the ſame purpoſe, and informe him punctually of the proceedings and intentions of his majeſtie, and of his frends; who do not ſpare any coſt or paynes to preſerue the publique liberty, and will haue a particuler care to include Gabor in any peace that may hereafter be treated. This meſſenger of his I haue retired to a frends howſe of mine, where he is lodged and defrayed honorably, and I hope that wee ſhall diſmiſſe him with good ſatisfaction.

THE agent of the marquis of Baden is diſpatcht with a categorical excluſion; and concerning our negotiations here for the king of Denmarke, I will write nothing, untill our buiſineſſe be *fait* or *failli*; and then your lordſhip ſhall knowe the iſſue by the firſt opportunity, for now wee are in the greateſt heate thereof. To returne to my firſt ſubject, which doth more particulerly concerne you there, I may not conceale from your lordſhip, that Gabor doth complaine of the French ambaſſador at the porta; who hauing formerly inſtigated him to declare himſelfe in this cauſe, with an aſſurance that he had in his hands monny from the French kyng for his uſe, doth now ſince his going into the feilde eſtrange himſelfe, and not uouchſafe to make any anſwer to three letters, which the prince hath written vnto

1626. him; with which proceeding the prince is much offended, and doth complayne thereof with ſome acerbity. Your lordſhip may be pleaſed to make ſuch uſe thereof as ſhall ſeeme beſt unto your wiſdome, and I ſhall be glad to know how that ambaſſador, the bailo, and the ambaſſador of Holland, do gouerne themſelfes towards him, and whither they haue really order to ſupply him with monnyes, as I am here made to beleeue. The incloſed for your lordſhip I haue receaued this weeke out of England, and your laſt to my nephewe, dated the $\frac{20}{30}$. of Nouember, are arriued this day, with two pacquets directed to Sir Fr. Netherſol, and Mr. de Queſtor, which ſhall be ſent away, God willing, by the firſt poſt. I will trouble your lordſhip no further at this preſent; but here take leaue, and euer reſt

Venice, 13. Jan. 1627.
ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate frend and ſeruant,

I. WAKE.

AT this inſtant I haue receiued letters for your lordſhip from the Haghe, which you will finde as ill conditioned as mine from thence, which haue onely a piece of mine uppon the couer, to direct them to my houſe.

To Lord CONWAY: *With Advices from* Vienna.

My Lord,

IN this great vncerteynty of reports, I am perplexed what to write to your lordſhip; the actions of the prince of Tranſiluania, and the negotiations of his miniſters with this ſtate, being no otherwiſe knowne to me, then in ſuch colours as they pleaſe to putt vpon them: and therfore I haue thought it my duty to his majeſtie, to enforme all, and leaue the judgement to his ſingular wiſdome. From Vienna I am aduiſed, that ther was arriued a meſſenger of Gabor, excuſing his taking of armes vpon the vnperformance of ſome articles in his laſt treaty, and the not ſending an ambaſſador to the port, aſſuming the neceſſity of obedience, and offering to make a truce for 3 monethes, and to diſpatch commiſſioners to the emperor, to mediate the concluſion of peace with the grand ſignor. To which he receiued anſwere, That if firſt he did not diſmiſs the Turkes, and ſeperate himſelfe from count Mansfelt, and his troopes, with whom he would admitt no parly, nor make any accomodation, he could giue no audience to any that came from him: This being performed, that he ſhould clearly declare all his purpoſes in writing, and leaue nothing to his ambaſſadors, to the end that hereafter an excuſe, formerly vſed, might not bee prepared; that they had not well expreſſed, or conceiued his mynd; and with this he was diſmiſſed. How the prince doth vnderſtand this reply, I hope himſelfe will giue account to his majeſtie. But we heare, that he is retyred to Caſſouia, and Morteſa baſſa to Peſt. Thus the Turkes that come from Buda report, and I beleeue; yet his owne miniſters ſay, that he doth winter about the riuer of Gran, in a fort taken by him in this expedition, which the Turkes demanded as theirs, and being refuſed them by the Hungars, there brake forth ſome diſcontent, ſoone appeaſed. *Certeyne* I am, that *this ſtate deſireth* the *peace*; that they doe *blame Morteſa* for *what is paſt*, and will *endeauor* to *encline Gabor* to *accept yt*; which dependeth wholy (for ther is no other difficulty) vpon the *comming* of a *great ambaſſador* with the *preſent* of 100000 *dollers*, which the *Turkes require*; though it be not the *emperors* turne, and he much deſcendeth from the tearmes of honor, if he beginn. So that, vpon true ground, wee cannot hope, that *this ſtate* will for any our *arguments* be *farther engaged*; and how *Gabor* will *proceed without them*, in reſpect of his *dependance*, is a *matter* of *great conſideration*. In this poynt I haue written clearly to him and count Mansfelt, that I know the reſolutions of this empire will follow his counſells, and the opinion of the border, that they may be guided by him, at leaſt not to conclude the peace; and that it doth reſt wholy vpon him; and that therfore ther is no retrayct to be found here, to defend any remiſſnes or change of mynd; which if he pleaſe to hinder, it wilbe abſolutly in his power: and ſo much all the great officers doe proteſt, That though they are vnwilling to hazard a warr, yet they depend vpon the aduices and conſultations of Tranſiluania. Neyther did the *prince* at firſt *pretend* any *deſire of Turkiſh aydes*, much leſs make them *ſo neceſſarye*, as

that *without them* he was not *able* to *contract*, and *perform* his *promiſes.* I know 1626.
well, he needes no more then licence from hence: he hath horſe ſufficient, and when he ſeekes to engage this empire, he endangereth the reſt. Therfore, in my opinion, he ſhould be preſſed and encouraged from Chriſtendome; for it is not credible, that he ſhould aduance, and ſo far declare himſelfe, to make fires of ſtraw. He *complayneth vehemently* for *not performance* of the *contribution*, and from thence will take his beſt excuſe, the *Duch refuſing* to *pay* the *bills remitted* vpon him, without eſpeciall *warrant* from the *prince*, though the extraordinary and reſident offer to *make acquittance*, ſhowing a *generall* order to *receiue* yt, which they take ill. Prince Walſtein is retyred to Tyrnouia, commanded by the emperor to winter and fortefye himſelfe in that quarter, promiſing him ayds and ſupplyes. What to judge of the *proiect* of count *Mansfelt* to *rayſe new foote*, and to *tranſport* them by *Spalato*, thorough *the grand ſignors dominion*, is aboue my reach. If he *procure the men*, I thincke ther wilbe more difficulty to gett *licence* of the *ſtate of Venice, then of this*; for they wilbe very *wary* ſo *openly* to *declare* themſelues *agaynſt* the *houſe of Auſtria*, except he can fynd a *deſcent* in ſome *corner* of *Dalmatia*, wher they *haue no fort*; and that they may excuſe the *paſſadge*, as out of their power to deny yt. Here, if the warr on the part of Gabor doth proceede, or no peace concluded with the grand ſignor, but that the ſuſpenſion remayne, I will not doubt to giue him ſuch ſatisfaction as ſhall conforme with my orders, and his deſires. I haue heard, that your lordſhip, in September paſt, vouchſafed to ſend mee a packett by the way of Turin, which hath mett ſome impediment; for I haue receiued none, and without a duplicate I now deſpayre of them. I preſume not to write to his majeſtie vntill the next poſt, to conuey the grand ſigniors letters, complayning of ſome forged injuries done his ſubiects in the Red-ſea, of which I will then enlardge. I hope his majeſtie hath pleaſed to order my liberty, that I may returne in the ſpring, to giue him account of my ſeruice here, and your lordſhip of my humble affections, as

Conſtantinople, 13. January,
1626.

Your Lordſhips.

HERE is come a report, that count Mansfelt is dead at Boſna-ſeray neare Spalatro, the truth whereof wilbe ſoone at Venice: it amazeth us, and we feare it will haſten ſome alterations.

Jan. 14. 1626.

Abſtract of ADVICES *from a Perſon of good Intelligence in* Vienna.

VPON the firſt newes of the truce, the prince of Eckembergh was ſent to Prugh, to conſult with the palatine of Hungarye, and Walſtein, who for ſome diſcontent did not meete them.

THEN it was reſolued to renew the peace with Gabor, vpon the ſame articles made two yeares ſince in Vienna, with ſome additions and exceptions.

1. THAT the ſtates of Hungarye and Tranſiluania ſhould ſweare to the obſeruance of the concluſion, in the behalfe of Gabor.
2. THAT the 30000 dollers couenanted to be payd by the emperor yearly, for certeyne garriſons held in the frontyre, ſhould be remitted and voyd.
3. THAT the rebells of Hungary, now declared, ſhould not bee comprehended, eſpecially Elias Sazei.
4. THAT all priſoners ſhould be ſett at liberty without ranſome.
5. THAT Gabor ſhould licence the troopes of count Mansfelt, to whom ſhould be granted free paſſadge; and that himſelfe ſhould inſtantly retyre into Tranſyluania.
6. THAT ſeeing the Turkes could not be compriſed in this treaty, not knowing the conditions they will require, Gabor ſhould enterpoſe to make the peace.

THESE articles being propoſed to the commiſſioners of Gabor, who had not authoritye to conclude, a meſſinger was diſpatched vnto him to receiue his anſwere, which was dayly attended. In the meane tyme, hauing made a ſuſpenſion of armes vntill March, it was thought that Gabor would accept the conditions; and therfore it was reſolued, that part of the Imperiall troopes ſhould march into Sileſia, which

1626. prouince was in great neceſſitye; the duke Weymar, being maſter of the feild, poſſeſſing himſelfe of the places of moſt importance.

THER was great feare of mutinye in the army of Walſtein, vpon the ſpeech of his renuntiation of that chardge, and the want of pay; who was entreated to continew the command for another yeare, and had promiſed to rayſe great forces agaynſt the ſpring.

THAT ambaſſadors were arriued from Sileſia, complayning of the oppreſſion of the German ſoldiers, and ſuing to be freed of the ſtranger garriſons, offering by their owne meanes to expell the troopes of duke Weymar.

Vienna, 2. Dec. new
ſtile, 1626.

THER being no anſwere returned from the commiſſioners vpon the articles and meſſinger ſent by the palatine of Hungarye to Gabor, the Imperialls began to doubt, that he dallyed with them, hoping, by keeping the camp in the feild, to deſtroye the army by the great mortalitye reigning among the ſoldiers; and therfore the chancelor Verda, and Maximilian Walſtein, were diſpatched from Vienna to penetrate the cauſe of this delay, and to prouide for all euents. Wherupon it was reſolued not to leſſen the troopes, nor to diſlodge; becauſe the truce hauing only paſſed by word, betweene the palatine and the commiſſioners of Gabor, it was judged vnſafe to truſt the enemye with an oportunitye, and to deferre the ſuccors intended for Sileſia, notwithſtanding the whole prouince was in extreame danger; duke Weymar there making great progreſſes without any ſolide oppoſition.

THE ambaſſadors of that ſtate not being able to obteyne the diſchardge of the ſtranger ſoldiers, made great inſtance, that at leaſt one of their owne nation might command them. Which was alſo denyed them, the emperor reſoluing, as ſoone as he could, at once to bridle thoſe people, as ſuſpected of little fayth.

Vienna, 9. Dec. new
ſtile, 1626.

GABOR, after many delayes, hath finally refuſed the conditions, as they were propoſed.

TO the firſt he anſwered; That neyther the ſtates of Hungarye in his ſubiection, nor the Tranſyluanians, ſhould take any oath but ordinarye, and according to vſuall cuſtome.

THAT if the emperor would not pay the 30000 dollars to him, that then he ſhould take vpon him the mayntenance of thoſe garriſons, which he would haue continued to his uſe.

THAT he could not vnderſtand any man to be a rebell, who had followed or aſſiſted him; pretending full and lawfull juriſdiction in all the upper Hungarye.

THAT he would ſett free all the priſoners, whoſe ranſome was not formerly agreed (becauſe hauing threatned the count Slich, and colonell Maeſtro, to ſend them to Conſtantinople, the one had promiſed 10000 dollers, and the other 4000); which mony he would be payd.

THIS anſwere being vnderſtood, preſent order was giuen to the emperors commiſſioners, to inſiſt firme vpon the firſt propoſitions; but with ſome ſuch limitation, as giues ſuſpition, that they ſhall endeauor to agree.

ON the part of Gabor ther is a promiſe to procure the reſtitution of Damaska, or Palanga, from the grand ſignor; which is an impoſſible vndertaking.

THE truce yet continuing, and a ſhow of treaty, Gabor is retyred to a *cytty in the mounteynes, and ſome Turkes quartered behind him; but yet in the Imperiall dominions. Ten regiments of Walſteins army are marched toward Sileſia; the reſt is lodged in Hungarye, to attend the iſſue of this negotiation; which if it ſo proceed, as they may ſafely ſeperate, part of it ſhall draw into Morauia for the winter, part to the confines of Gabor, and the Croatians to the Turkiſh border, Walſtein hauing obteyned leaue to ſee the emperor at Vienna.

* Leutch.

DON Balthaſar de Murades is appoynted to command in Sileſia. The nobilitye of that prouince, being about 3000 in armes, are licenſed, as ſuſpected of intelligence with duke Wymar.

Vienna, 16. Dec. new
ſtile, 1626.

1626.

To the Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

HERE is arriued a poſt from the prince of Tranſyluania, eſpecially to bring an acquittance to the Duch ambaſſador, and order to his reſident to receiue the mony remitted hither, which hee now will pay. The death of count Mansfelt hee doth affirme, hauing ſpoken with him in his ſickneſs; the newes wherof comming unto duke John Erneſtus, already weakened with a feuor 14 dayes, hee alſo fell into an appoplexye, and dyed at Turocz in the north part of Hungarye, where hee had quartered for the winter. His body was opened, and not one drop of bloud found; but his heart withered to the ſmallnes of a nutt. Of theſe ſad accidents your lordſhip will long ſince haue knowledge. It remaynes for mee to giue account of the liuing, what is the effect of this encloſed letter of credence, and reference to the Tranſyluanian agent; who, from his maſter, doth relate, that the firſt collonell was choſen to take the command of the army, untill order from the princes whom it ſerueth, and that it ſhalbe prouided of all neceſſaryes: That Gabor is retyred to Leutſch, upon the riuer of Hewath, a cytty in the mounteynes, bordering upon Polonia; whither hee hath ſent for the princeſs, and will there winter: That hee hath lodged his army in the townes from thence to Cremnitz and Turocz, that of count Mansfelt, beginning there, toward the frontyres of Sileſia, in places of great ſtrength, proteſting hee hath no purpoſe of making peace or agreement with the emperor; but that the ſeaſon being uery cold, and enforcing to gariſon, that it was true, they had accepted truce to themſelues and their confœderates neceſſarye. Which when I did, as far as was requiſite, expoſtulate, as contrarye to the articles of the league, and that it might rayſe a iuſt jealouſy in the princes, and diſharten the Turkes, who were allready too far enclined to pacification, and would no way bee held but by neceſſitye, and make the emperor, as did his agent here, tryumph and braue, that they were not able to keepe the feild, but ſought for grace and peace, and ſuch other obiections as occurred; hee told mee, hee had order to anſwer mee, that this truce was not made by his maſter alone, but by a conſultation, wherat were preſent a commiſſioner of the kyng of Denmarke, duke John Erneſtus, count Mansfelt, and diuers deputyes of the prouinces of Morauia and Sileſia, and the generall conſent of the councell of warr, induced hereunto for theſe reaſons: firſt, Becauſe the baſſa of Buda was expreſſly commanded to retyre, who muſt obey; and letters written to himſelfe from the port, to promoue the peace; which it was fitt to ſeeme to obey, untill hee could better enforme the grand ſignor, and, if poſſible, to incline him to the warr. Secondly, Being to enter into conſideration, if the Turkes by no meanes would bee induced to continew their ayds, that tyme might bee gayned to acquaynt the confederates with their eſtate, and to conſult with them of meanes to proſecute the enemye with their owne forces; and to that purpoſe count Mansfelt tooke his uoyadge to Venice, and the prince had giuen inſtructions for the other, to him his reſident here. Laſtly, The neceſſitye of drawing to gariſon being a truce in effect, they thought it no preiudice to aduantage themſelues by one in woords: That upon the 8. day of December, the ambaſſador of the kyng of Denmarke returned fully ſatisfyed, and enformed of all their proceedings and councells. In which it was concluded, to reenforce their troopes in the ſpring, by the aſſiſtance of the barons of Morauia and Sileſia, whoſe deputyes were ſent purpoſly to enter into the confederacye, promiſing to ioyne their forces with them; and that, in June next, the prince ſhould drawe into the feild, and march directly into Auſtria, to make that prouince the ſeate of the warr; where it was promiſed that the kyng of Denmarke would meete him, and unite their armyes; by which meanes only they hoped to finiſh the miſeries of Chriſtendome. This is the ſumme of the credence, and reference to his agent; which hee did affirme with infinite proteſtations of ſinceritye, that his maſter had no thought of making peace, if hee were not of all ſydes abandoned: and in confirmation of this diſcourſe, hee ſhowed me the princes letter, by him interpreted, of ſeauen ſheetes of paper, all written *propria manu.* To the other part, intimated in his letter to mee, to procure the calling of Morteſa baſſa to the court, upon hope that hee wilbe able to ſatisfye this ſtate, and many

1626. inſtructions ſhowed mee, to uſe all meanes to continew the ayd of the grand ſignior, it was my turne to reply: firſt, That yt was new, that the prince now made it a matter of ſuch neceſſitye to bee ſuccored by the Turkes; wherin it was to no purpoſe to diſſemble, that himſelfe ſaw almoſt an impoſſibility, eccept they were enforced by ſuch arts, as the prince only could uſe. Secondly, I preſſed him to declare, if that could not bee obteyned, whither his maſter was not *Sui juris*, to performe his undertaking with the princes, who accepted him into the league as a freeman, and did no way depend upon others; and that it was the opinion of many wiſe men, that a warr with the Turkes would aduantage the emperor, the pope, and all catholicque princes, eſpetially of Germany, in that quarrell would aſſiſt him, that hee ſhould fynd mony, and keepe himſelfe armed at the publicque chardge. Laſtly, That his propoſition to call Morteſa baſſa to the port, was the ready way to ruine him, and all that the enemy could hope; becauſe hee was already blamed and cenſured, and the difficulty to diſplace him only reſted, how with a fayre colour to draw him from his army: that there were many pretenders to his gouerment; and if hee once came hither, hee would bee ſo farr from obteyning his deſignes, that I was aſſured hee ſhould neuer returne; but another fauorer of the peace, if not of the enemy, ſent to ſupply his chardge. When hee was at Buda, hee ſeemed a great man, and a baſſa; but in the preſence of the vizier hee would tremble, and haue worke enough to excuſe his life. That the remoue of a baſſa was impoſſible, to leaue the frontyre ſo long without a head; and that wee ſhould rather uſe all finenes to keepe him there, whom wee knew to bee a freind of a ſtirring nature, and the only fitt ſubiect by whome to nouriſh the troubles. To theſe hee anſwered, That the prince did thincke it requiſite, and of great uſe, to continew the Turkiſh aydes, for his owne reſpects, at leaſt to fynd an honeſt way to leaue them; but that hee was reſolued to proceed without them, and to fulfill his contract with his owne meanes; that it was true, the calling of Morteſa baſſa was utterly oppoſite to reaſon, and their owne ends; and that hee was amazed at the counſell, eſpetially to be concluded by the baſſaes owne conſent, who was therin blind to his owne deſtruction; but that hee was a ſeruant, and knew not how to bee wiſer then his maſter, and to auoyd the ſollicitation, which hee was ſure would bee at firſt accepted. In concluſion wee agreed to ſuſpend it, and to uſe meanes, that the agent of the baſſa here ſhould take upon him to alter that part; and that I ſhould write our reaſons, and attend his ſecond conſideration. Thus your lordſhip hath a breefe of a lardge conference, wherin I am only a relator, and his majeſtie the judge: yet I will preſume to offer my humble coniectures. Vpon the confident reports, that Gabor was retyred to Caſſouia, and had recalled his forces out of the Imperiall teritoryes; the truce, the inclination of the Turkes to peace, and ſome other circumſtances concurring, I began to doubt, that the diſaſters in Germany had changed the princes thoughts; and therfore, in my laſt letters of the 13. preſent, I wrote as I was then enformed. But fynding ſince, that theſe rumors were grounded only upon the returne of Morteſa to Buda, and ſpred by the vizier to quiet the murmur, and to conforme with his promiſes and deſires; and that, if I may beleeue any thing, I muſt beleeue this formall relation, (which in matters of fact were folly to diſſemble) that the prince doth winter, and hath quartered all his army, in Hungarye, as far as Turocz; and that I ſee no neceſſity enforcing him, nor any profitt (which is aboue all reſpects) that hee can make by peace; but that hee muſt rather ſurrender what hee hath poſſeſſed by this expedition; and that, laſtly, hee hath touched the earneſt of the contribution; I will thincke it no error to beleeue, that if the league continew to comfort him, that hee will performe his contract, and proſecute the warr, to which I know hee is able, and abundant in meanes. There reſts only one difficultye, to him, I confeſs, neceſſarye; which is the countenance of the Turkes, who, I am perſwaded, will by no meanes bee engaged to a breach, but for feare of worſe; wherin I haue propoſed a temper, that it is not fitt to ſtretch too farr the preſſure of the warr, leaſt it enforce them to the other extremetye, to precipitate the peace: but to procure the grand ſignor to ſuſpend all treaty, and to reſt in newtralitye; for then, if the emperor require, that Gabor alſo bee commanded to retyre, it may bee anſwered, that hee is a tributary, but ſo that hee depends on his tribute; which being payd, the grand ſignor cannot in other confederations, as a Chriſtian with

Chriſtians, enforce him. This anſwer muſt bee taken eyther ill, or well: if well, hee hath a fayre way, by the grand ſignors conniuence, to make the warr; and is ſure the Turkes will aſſiſt him in neede, for care of themſelues; if hee proſper, hee hath no neede of them: if ill, and that the Imperialls will not bee content with a newtralitye, unleſs the prince bee reſtrayned, that may bring forth theſe effects, which are now agaynſt the ſtreame attempted, a neceſſitye of the warr; and, in the meane tyme, this treaty wilbe a diuerſion of any concluſion. To this opinion many aduices concurr; for I doe not fynd, that the emperor doth ſo earneſtly ſeeke this peace, as was ſuppoſed upon the firſt mouing of Gabor: his victoryes in Germany, and the ſlow progreſs of the attempts in Hungarye, haue encouraged him; and though hee bee in all extremetye of want, yet his councell hath reſolued, that the beſt cure is a warr with the Turkes, to draw by that ſpetious name great contributions. And I am well enformed from Vienna, that Walſtein was often preſſed uehemently to beginn, and inuade the grand ſigniors territoryes, and had oportunityes opened him of ſome aduantage; but hee delaying and deferring, fell into ſuch diſgrace, that it was conſulted to call him to the court. But that courſe being found doubtfull, knowing him to bee *un poco bizzaro*, and that hee might, in the face of the enemy, affront his maſter by an open diſobedience, it was concluded to uſe the colour of aduiſing with him, to withdraw him fayrely; to which this truce opened the way: and it is reported, hee is departed, and hath left his army under the command of Iſterhas, palatine of Hungarye, who doth winter in Presburgh, and hath quartered his troopes from thence to Tirnauia, as a wall before Vienna, which by ſicknes and the ſword are halfe conſumed, and the reſt upon dangerous tearmes of muteny. Walſtein remayning diſchardged of all command, to moue him by emulation, another baron of Hungarye, gouernor of Caſtell Nouo, and an old ſoldier, who for his meritt pretended the honor of generall, rayſed 3 or 4000 men; and by conſent of the emperor, is marched toward Alba Regalis, upon which towne hee hath ſome inteligence; and if hee fynd it unguarded, will end this diſpute, and breake the peace. But of his ſucceſs, as yet, wee heare nothing: ſo that it is euident, the emperor is ſo farr from ſolliciting a peace, that hee hopes to aduantage himſelfe by the fame of a Turkiſh warr; and it is this ſtate that will ſeeke to auoyd it. What reſolution is taken to proſecute the deſſigne of count Mansfelt, who, upon the diſmiſſion of the armyes in Italy, might haue found men in order, and a fitt deſcent in Dalmatia, I know not; but attend his majeſties commands to doe my ſeruice. In the meane tyme, I will endeuor to concurr with the miniſters of Gabor, and pray for happy ſucceſs. Your lordſhip bee pleaſed to abreuiate this diſcourſe to his majeſtie, and to my lord duke of Buckingham, and continew mee in your fauor.

Conſtantinople, 18. Jan.
1626.

To the Same.

My Lord,

WITH the *inſtructions* ſent from *the prince of Tranſiluania* to his *agent*, which I mentioned in my laſt, he gaue order to *deliuer*, with his *letters*, encloſed coppyes of thoſe reaſons which he addreſſed to *the grand ſignor* by the mediation of the *vizier*, to the *capi-aga* and *caſlar-aga*, the two principall officers within the court: whether miſtruſting any coldnes or auerſion in the great miniſter, or deſiring to fortefye himſelfe with more freinds, the ſucceſs hath taken good effect. Hereby *the grand ſignor* being fully enformed of the eſtate of the border, wherof perhaps ſome neceſſarye particulars were concealed, he ſent for *the vizier*; and ſhowing him thoſe papers, diſcourſed at lardge, and reſolued to giue a ſpeedy expedition and anſwer *to Gabor*. The next day, *the vizier* called for the *Tranſiluanian interpreter*, and chardged him, that he had dealt peruerſely with him, to deliuer the ſame writings by other wayes, as if his maſter doubted his fidelitye. Which when he denyed, and told the truth, That he had only giuen two ſealed purſes of letters to ſuch and ſuch, according to order, the *vizier* ſeemed to approue the councell; and ſhowing him the ſame coppyes, profeſſed, that *the prince* had dealt wiſely, and done him a fauor, to eaſe him of all the burthen; that he had hitherto proceeded ſlowly and fearefully, becauſe he had no aſſiſtant nor partaker in this buſines;

1626. nes; and in any euill ſucceſs the whole enuye would haue beene caſt upon him. But now *the grand ſignor*, hauing by other hands receiued and underſtood both the princes-reſolutions and arguments, he had concluded togither with him, *not to make any peace with the emperor*, and therfore not to *remoue Morteſa-baſſa from Buda* in this coniuncture, when the enemy had an army ready, and was offended; and that, ſeeing the ſoldierye did loue and depend upon him, it was not ſafe to diſcontent them by any ſuſpition, nor good for him to come hither to anſwer the clamor of the *emperors faction.* Concerning the *warr*, he told him, That firſt he was ordered to ſpeake with the *ambaſſadors of thoſe princes* that were *intereſſed*; and, with them, to reſolue what ſhould be expedient. To this purpoſe I had an intimation to goe *to the vizier*, who made me the *propoſition of peace or warr.* To which I replyed, by ſhowing him the true eſtate of the *affayres of Chriſtendome*, how it was diuided into two factions, how deepely both were engaged, and that it was neceſſarye, that one muſt preuayle upon the other. If the victorye ſhould encline to *the houſe of Auſtria, this ſtate* could expect nothing but a more dangerous neighbor; that then the *offences* of *Gabor*, and the incurſions lately made by the *baſſa of Buda*, would not be forgotten. Beſides, I did aſſure him, that they deceiued themſelues here, to thincke *that the emperor* would *ſeeke a peace* at that diſhonor, to ſend an *ambaſſador* to aske it. In *Vienna* there was no ſuch ſpeech, but rather how to *ſurpriſe* ſome *townes of Hungarye*, by the glory therof to engage *the pope*, and all their freinds, to *turne the warr* into theſe parts. Now was the time to keepe the *enemy low.* Wee did not deſire the *grand ſignor* to breake, nor to lend us an army: they beſt knew what was fitt, and what they were able to doe. *Gabor* had ſufficiently enformed them, and taken upon him, with that little aſſiſtance and countenance ſpared him, not only to ſecure their frontyre, but to recouer *Hungarye*, and to remoue their greateſt enemy further from them. That they had ſeene the effects of this ſummer, Walſtein retyring with continuall loſs. All that wee pretended was no more, then what, upon mature deliberation, had beene granted by the grand ſignor, ſignified by diuers letters to Gabor, that he ſhould haue leaue to unite himſelfe with the princes his friends; and that this ſtate would make no peace nor treaty with the emperor, but in generall, when he was content to depoſe armes, and to reſtore Germany to libertye. Upon the faith and confidence wherof, the *princes* had ſent up and engaged their army, under the conduct of count Manſfelt: Gabor had made a league, and ſworne it, that there was no retyring on our part: theſe troopes muſt liue. That inuitments were ſent to the *kyngs of Denmarke and Sweden.* Therfore I deſired a direct reſolution from the *grand ſignor*, what I ſhould write *to his majeſtie* in this poynt, that accordingly euery one might prouide for themſelues. To which he anſwered, That he had expreſs order from the *grand ſignor* to aſſure mee in his name, that he would not *treate*, nor accept of *any peace*; that the retiring of Morteſa baſſa for the winter was neceſſarye to quiet many murmurs, that they had drawne upon the ſtate improuidently a new warr. That the mufti, the late vizier, and almoſt all the great miniſters, were contrarye, becauſe they knew not the true eſtate of the border, and the weakenes of the enemy; and that therfore they muſt proceed wiſely, and not declare their reſolution. To which purpoſe it was concluded to continew Morteſa in his chardge, and to diſpatch the *meſſenger of Gabor*, with no other anſwer, then that his actions were here approued; and that he ſhould proceed upon his former directions for the publicque good: to the baſſa of Buda, That he ſhould be ready to aſſiſt the prince of Tranſiluania, and to joyne with him in any urgent occaſion. That the *truce* ſhould be *continued*, according to their diſcretion: and thus to leaue all matters, during this winter, in ſuſpence. When I ſhewed him that this coldnes was a degree of prohibition, and that great actions are not performed by conniuence; he replyed, *Write in the grand ſignors name to his majeſtie*, that he, and the *princes his frends* on their parts, may reſolue to *proſecute the warr*, and to ſend a *generall* and *ſupplyes to their army*; that the grand ſignor will *make no peace*: and that, though it be not fitt to command Morteſa baſſa to *inuade the emperors dominion*, and to make an *open breach*; yet when *Gabor* ſhall *moue* the *next yeare into the feild*, if, the laſt, he had 10000, he ſhall *fynd them doubled*, and no *reſtraynt* putt upon any to *follow him.* Wherupon I apprehended occaſion to aſſure him, That on *our part* there was *no doubt* of *continuing the warr*, if they, by an ill *example*, did not *teach us to looſe oportunitye*; and that for that end count Mansfelt had begunn his journy to Venice, to take up new ſupplyes, and to *tranſport* them by *ſea to Dalmatia, and ſo through Boſna*; to which end he had *written* me to *aske the grand ſignors leaue*, and to prouide him of *commands requiſite*; but being now preuented by death, I had not mentioned it untill new aduice: but that I deſired to know how ſuch a motion would be accepted, if neede required, becauſe *through Germany* they knew *ſmall troopes* could *not paſſe* and that wee had no other *meanes to reenforce our army*, and *to aſſiſt Gabor*. Which when he underſtood, he approued as a good way, and made no difficulty: with which for the tyme I was content. Then he deliuered me the grand ſignors lettre, now ſent his majeſtie in correſpondence of that formerly receiued, wherof I ſhall ſpeake in the concluſion, deſiring mee to excuſe it to his majeſtie, that this *buſines of Hungarye and the warr* was *not mentioned therin*; being an anſwer to particulars, and that *matter neuer treated in writing*; notwithſtanding, *that his majeſtie* ſhould giue as much creditt to this aſſurance, *as the grand ſignor* would to any meſſage I ſhould *deliuer to him in his majeſties name*. 1626.

As this reſolution of the grand ſignor and the vizier, ſo uehemently deliuered, hath beene aboue all our expectation, no man hauing, I thincke, any thought, *but that they would make peace*; ſo it hath cleared us of many doubts, eſpetially of the intentions of Gabor; whoſe ſuddeyne truce concurring with the retrayt of Morteſa, the affection of this ſtate, and the death of count Mansfelt, made me uncerteyne what to write; but it is now moſt euident, cleare and undiſputable, that the prince doth with all ſinceritye endeuor to continew the warr. His priuat *negotiation with the capiaga and caſlaraga*, not communicated to any, and the good effect it hath wrought, is a ſufficient teſtemony of his wayes here; and as I am enformed, upon the death of duke John Erneſtus, that army being in want, and almoſt in mutiny, he tooke them upon him, and gaue them two moneths pay, one in meale, butter, hony, cheeſe, barly, and other victuall, and the other in mony, aſſuring them, that they ſhould not want, untill both meanes and orders came from the princes. This Gabor hath written, and I muſt beleeue it, as a greater argument (becauſe chardgable) of his deſire to oblige them, which, if he ment peace, were caſt away. Concerning the proiect of count Mansfelt being now fallen with his life, I will not preſume in ſo great a matter to giue counſell: but ſeeing it is the deſire of Gabor, for the greater reputation, that ſome prince, or at leaſt a nobleman of eminency, ſhould be ſent to take the chardge of that army; perhaps there can be none found ſo ready and ſo fitt as the old count of Torne, who, upon the diſmiſſion of the Venetian troopes in the Valtaline, wilbe at leyſure. He wilbe able to take up the choyſeſt of the caſt regiments in order, is well known to this ſtate, and can ſuddenly tranſport thoſe ſupplyes which ſhalbe thought neceſſarye; and I dare undertake to procure the licence of his free paſſadge. When he ſhall ariue in Hungarye, he wilbe moſt acceptable to Gabor; and his name (now eſpetially that the recrewes of that army muſt depend upon Morauia and Sileſia) wilbe to thoſe prouinces moſt gratefull, and his reputation powerfull to rayſe more men then any ſtranger, hauing beene their generall in the laſt warr both beloued and obeyed; but, as this is only my diſcourſe, (a libertye which your lordſhip hath granted me) ſo yow will ouerſee my errors in it. Your lordſhip hath heard how Gabor hath proceeded here, and what promiſe and profeſſion *the vizier hath made*, and giuen me *commiſſion to write to his majeſtie*, in the name *expreſly of the grand ſignor*; which being contrarye to my owne hopes, (who haue ſtudied alway to diſcerne the truth) it wilbe neceſſarye, that ſeeing I alter my opinion, ſome degrees, of the reſolution of this ſtate, that I deliuer it, and giue reaſon therof. Since the death of the old chimacham, protector of Gabor and all his actions, the emperors freinds haue wrought upon the beſt patriotts, and ioyned their ſinceritye to faction; who, finding the ſtate entangled in the Aſyan warr, haue made that the foundation, not only to diſpute againſt any other, but to threaten the contradictors of their feares. Theſe for the moſt part are men popular, but utterly ignorant of the preſent condition and affayres of Hungarye: yet they ſo far preuayled, (*quod in ſeditionibus accidit, unde plures erant, omnes fuere*) that the vizier, to ſatisfye them, was enforced to command the retrayt of Morteſa. Theſe things happening in the inſtant, when they conſulted to diſpatch a new vizier, and to rayſe the ſoldierye to follow him, ther was no tyme to ſpeake of another enemy; and theſe

1626. wiſe men can doe but one thing at once. But this wonder and tumult is ouer paſt: and the grand ſignor being fully enformed by Gabors laſt letters, which threaten as much of the other ſyde, that if this oportunitye be loſt, and that the houſe of Auſtria ſhall poſſes Germany, or, at the beſt, the princes take the example, and make peace, they muſt expect a ſharp inuaſion and reuenge then when they ſhall haue no freinds, and their army in Aſya urdging the allyance of the kyng of Poland, the inſtigation of the pope, and whatſoeuer may begett a feare, that they ſhalbe encloſed with enemyes; this admonition hath taught them the wiſdome to be content to keepe their oppoſite excerciſed at anothers chardge; and *though as yet they dare not, or will not, ſo openly declare* as to *pull the warr upon themſelues*, yet they *fynd* it *neceſſarye* to be *continued*; and therefore they *haue reſolued* to *temporiſe*, and *to auoyd* a preſent *extremetye* by the *colour of the truce*; in the meane tyme to *leaue Gabor at his libertye*, and to *obſerue how the princes proceed to maynteyne* and ſupply their troopes: and therfore on all ſydes they *encouradge us*, and accordingly will *ſtepp in*, when they ſhall *ſee our armyes in the feild.* To this purpoſe, Morteſa ſhalbe eſtabliſhed in his gouernment, and the buſines ſo carried with him, that he ſhall make no ſhow of mouing, untill the tyme fitt to take horſe; and then he ſhall haue leaue and command to correſpond with Gabor, according to the occaſion. This is the ſence, if I err not much, of this ſtate, which will *ſufficiently concur with this majeſties ends*; for it was neuer required to inuade Chriſtendome, which would ſcandalize many freinds; but only by *ſuſpending the prolongation of peace*, now *expired*, to keepe *the emperor in* a *neceſſitye of maynteyning an armye in Hungarye*, and by the countenance of the *grand ſignor to enable Gabor* to proſecute his owne deſſignes. Of theſe, I preſume, his majeſtie may be confident, that the *peace ſhall not be concluded*; that the *emperor ſhall rather* be *enforced to ſend ſuccours into Hungarye*, then to *draw any from thence*; that *if Gabor* be *ſupplyed*, he *will be early in the* feild, and *Morteſa baſſa cannot lye ſtill*; and that the enemy next ſummer will haue *little pleaſure or ſafety to hunt within ten miles of Vienna.* To *his majeſties* wiſdome I ſubmitt my collections, (for here wee build not upon fayth) and conclude, that it is as neceſſarye to concurr with Gabor, and to reenforce that army ſent him, as it is euident that he ſtudieth and imployeth all his witt and power, to eſtabliſh and enforce the warr.

THE Tranſiluanian agent hath had ſome warme contraſt with the *French ambaſſador*, whoſe correſpondence with us in this buſines is not like the feruor of his beginnings: he deliuered him a round meſſage full of complaynt, but of this it concernes me not to comment. I ſend his majeſtie the tranſlate of the grand ſignors lettre aboue-mentioned, in anſwer of theſe complaynts, made of the cuſtomer and breach of our priuiledges; wherin I am promiſed redreſs, and haue obteyned a command, as an addition to our capitulations; which I will endeauor to maynteyne, though their neceſſitye is aboue all law. In this he hath made a ſtrange lament, beginning with old quarrells in the Red-ſea; to which I haue anſwered, That I know it is not his majeſties pleaſure, that any ſpoyles ſhould be done to the ſubiects of the grand ſignor; but that the ſea was free to reuenge our ſelues of the iniuryes done us by other Eaſterne princes. But the truth of the matter is rather feare of interrupting the trade, then any thing yet done by our nation: for though they mingle us with the Duch, yet the complaynt from Mocha is principally agaynſt them, from whom the laſt baſſa of Ayman did uniuſtly take 100000 dollars; and it ſeemes in reuenge they haue uiſited that coaſt, eyther with Engliſh colours, (which is a practice of theirs to diſcreditt us, and to robb under our flagg) or ſome of ours in their company, though not partakers of their actions. What the particulars are, I know not. But the vizier did urdge mee to giue a letter to be ſent to Mocha, to admoniſh his majeſties ſubiects of the peace, which for the reſpect of our trade I could not deny. The copy I haue encloſed to the Leuant company, and to them haue lardgly written, that they may enforme your lordſhip what concerneth me, and us here reſident. It is moſt neceſſarye to ſend ſome anſwer with all expedition, to preuent greater euills; for the neglect wilbe imputed to mee, and the innocent may ſuffer. If his majeſtie pleaſe to examine what hath beene lately done, which, I ſuppoſe, will prooue nothing, and to giue expreſs order to the Eaſt-Indya company, to be warye of engaging us in their quarells, and to write to the grand ſignor, that he hath taken the enformation into his care, and that he will command his ſubiects not to doe any act preiudiciall to the ſubiects of this empire, or the amety of their kyngdomes, and that he will puniſh ſeuerely the interrupters of the peace, I am perſwayded it will giue ſuch ſatisfaction, that I ſhall heare no more of this ſtorme. The principall poynt is, that the grand ſignor hath great cuſtomes at Aynam by the ſhips of Indya trading theſe coaſts; which being for any other quarrell diſturbed, though directly this ſtate is not iniured, yet it is endamaged; and they will not ſuffer the loſs, but repayre themſelues upon us; and a blow once gotten is irrecouerable. I beſeech your lordſhip take care of us, and prouide us *reſpontionem mollem, quæ tollit excandeſcentiam.* I haue preſumed to touch this buſines to his majeſtie, referring the ſollicitation to the intereſſed, fully inſtructed, and my ſelfe to your lordſhips relation of theſe things, which concerne his ſeruice; wherin I am confident to fynd your lordſhip a noble patrone, and a fauorable enterpreter, as I deſire to be found

Conſtantinople, Jan. 31.
old ſtile, 1626.

Your Lordſhips.

The SULTAN's LETTER *to the* KING.

Prince MORAD, *euer ſuccesfull,*

TO the mighty prince, renowned among the majeſties of the princes of the law of Jeſus, obeyed of the great potentates, followers of the Meſſiah, the only director of the important affayres of the Nazaren people, ſoueraygne of the limitts of power and honor, the moſt glorious Charls, kyng of Great Brittaine, to whoſe laſt dayes we wiſh all felicitye.

TO the ſublime and happy throne of our high port, the ſeat of the perpetuall vicariat, the which by the mercy of the diuine majeſtie of the mighty God, and by the grace of the Lord, was the ſeale of the prophets, upon whom be continuall bleſſing, and the refuge of the princes upon the face of earth, and the ſanctuary of the potentats of the world, your letter with accoſtumed ſinceritye is arriued, by the hands of your ambaſſador, the elect among the nation of Meſſiah, Sir Thomas Roe, reſident in our happy port; to whoſe end we wiſh bleſſednes. The which, according to the antient Ottoman cuſtome, and the uſuall imperiall forme, was by our ſupreame vizier, and glorious vicegerent, tranſlated and expounded; and being preſented before our ſtate, of moſt ample honor and felicitye, and ſeene by our imperiall eyes, and conſidered in our benigne ſight, from the beginning to the end, our noble underſtanding hath entyrely conceiued the inſerted buſines, and all particulars therof; and our diſcreete affection, from the leaſt to the greateſt, hath comprehended all your propoſed affayres, all which conduce to loue: the principall wherof is, (beſides that you haue fully mentioned and declared the ſtate of the amety, that betweene both dominions hath beene preſerued by your fathers and anceſtors) That now your Majeſtie, after your father of glorious memory, being by juſt inheritance aſcended to the regalitye of thoſe crownes, doth aduiſe us, that you alſo, more then your father, are ſtable and firme in the ſame way of frendſhip, and moſt conſtant towards us in preſeruation of the peace, and good correſpondence; and daily attentiue to endeauor the ſtrengthning of the peace and ametye with our port, and reſolued to accompliſh the ſame, and not to fayle in any part of louing correſpondence. From which your frendly aduice with moſt ſincere words expreſſed, and to us moſt gratefull, that you in a bleſſed hower, and a happy tyme, haue poſſeſſed and begunn to raygne in the kingdoms of your father, the ſecrett of our pureſt heart was greatly reioyced, and did conceiue abundance of contentment; and our imperiall majeſtie alſo hath therfore obteyned, and togither expreſſed, all manner of gladnes and loue toward your Majeſtie, in diuining you all happines.

YOU haue alſo aduiſed us, That your aboue-named ambaſſador, yet abiding in our bleſſed port, hauing formerly treated with thoſe of Tunes and Algier, and contracted concerning your merchants, and their free pratique and commerce in thoſe parts; and conformably with them agreed, concluded, and confirmed the peace; the which being uery profitable, and comodious to both our kyngdomes, that you haue alſo ratifyed, and in the whole condiſcended therunto; deſiring that on our behalfe alſo the ſame ſhould be obſerued; and to the end that for euer hereafter ther may be no deuiation from the ſame accord, and that the merchants, according to the ancient cuſtome, going and coming to thoſe parts to trafique and negotiate,

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AND furthermore, hauing ſignifyed unto us, That certeyne magiſtrats and cuſtomers of ſome ſcales of our well deffended empire, contrarye to the articles and couenants written in the imperiall capitulations, doe make diuers demands of greeuances and impoſitions of your merchants; and under the name of *meſteria*, and ſuch like, doe pretend and exact mony from them; and having payd their due cuſtome, and tranſporting their goods to other ſcales, you haue aduiſed us, that, contrarye to the imperiall capitulations, that they alſo demand of them a new cuſtome: Therfore it being in no wiſe our imperiall will, that in our proſperous dayes, and juſt and peacefull reigne, contrary to our imperiall capitulation, that wrong ſhould be done to any man, we haue giuen upon this particular our requiſite and ſufficient imperiall command; and ſtreightly commanded and ordeyned, that they ſhall neuer tranſgreſs our imperiall capitulation; and that the nation of your merchants, in what place or ſcale ſoeuer they ſhall goe, that the magiſtrates and cuſtomers doe all dilligence, that the ſayd merchants may liue quietly, contently and ſecurely, and hauing payed in one ſcale the cuſtome of any merchandiſe, which being not ſold, and that they ſhould tranſport it to any other ſcale, that they take great heed not to demand nor take of them any new cuſtome, nor neuer, contrary to the canon, to exact of them any new impoſition or other greeuance.

YOU haue alſo further aduiſed us, That the late Huſſreph baſſa, while he remayned in the chardge of vice-kyng of Algier, did uniuſtly take your conſull reſident in Algier, with the merchants which liued with him; and hauing impriſoned them, contrarye to the law, juſtice, and the frendſhip betweene us, did take from them certeyne thouſands of dollers, and had done to them great wrong and damage: Therfore, ſeeing it is more cleare then the ſunne-ſhine day, that it is not in any ſort by our conſent, that ſuch iniuſtice and inſolent actions ſhould be committed; and there being then preſent in our happy port ſome of the principall perſons of the gariſon of that place of Algier, who did know of the whole proceeding; and we hauing commanded they ſhould be examined of that buſines, they were preſently brought to juſtice; and being all of them uariouſly reprehended and affrighted, they did anſwere, confeſing and obliging themſelues, that all the mony taken they would repay from the reuenew of the cuſtome and fifts collected; and as ſoone as they ſhall arriue in Algier, they would take order, that the conſull and all the merchants ſhould be ſett free. In conformitye wherof we alſo haue written our moſt effectuall and noble command, reprehenſiue and threatening, directed to the vize-re of Algier; and commanded him, that in this buſines he uſe no negligence; but that without farther delay he ſett at liberty the ſayd conſull and merchants, and reſtore unto them intirely all their goods taken from them; and that he know, that hereafter no ſuch action ſhalbe pardoned; and that your conſull ſent into thoſe parts according to ancient cuſtome, ſhalbe enterteyned and honored; and that he doe punctually obſerue and execute the due tearmes of frendſhip. And in the concluſion, concerning all the included particulars of your letter in due forme, and befitting our majeſtie the founteyne of juſtice, and conformable to the tenor of our imperiall capitulations, there haue beene written diuers other noble commandaments, and conſigned to the hands of your ſayd ambaſſador. And for the tyme to come, in all things which ſhall lead to the increaſe of our frendſhip, and thoſe offices comodious and profitable to the merchants of both our dominions, our imperiall ſtudy and attention ſhall not be ſpared; and be you aſſured, that the tearmes of our ametye, and good correſpondence, which to this day hath been continued, ſhalbe of us with excellent endeauor maynteyned.

BUT being from our honourable gouernor, and wiſe councellor and vizer, Haydar baſſa, (whoſe ſplendor God preſerue) whom we haue aſſigned and ſent to the cuſtody of the boundles Ayman, that ther is come a petition with a repreſentation and atteſtation of the principall of the kyngdome, to our happy port, declaring that in tymes paſt, in the gouerment of our Fezeli baſſa, vizier, now dead, being that certeyn men of war apperteyning to yowr kyngdomes had, contrarye to the capitulations, aſſalted the merchants, which with their goods returned from Indya, and fought and taken their ſhips; and it being made knowne to the ſayd Fazeli baſſa, that our merchants had beene damaged, to the valew of 600000 dollers; which action, being it was contrarye to law, juſtice, and our imperiall capitulation, and that it was requiſite, that the ſpoylers ſhould be condemned; the ſayd Fazeli baſſa did collect from the maſters of the ſayd men of war, for the ſayd goods taken from our merchants, 100000 dollers, and did conſigne it to the true owners; and wheras ther was yet remayning to them 500000, the which to this day is not ſatisfyed; the ſayd men of war, not conteyning themſelues in due bounds, haue armed a-new ſeauen ſhips from your countrye, and haue come and aſſalted 14 ſhips of our merchants, which from Indya were ſayling to the ſcale of Ayman; and hauing taken the maſters priſoners, haue made ſpoyle and depredation of all their facultye; and that now the Duch nation, and your men of war, ryde at anchor in the port of Mucha, and doe pretend the returne of the 100000 dollers taken by Fazeli baſſa; which brute and ſcandalous wickednes in affront of our imperiall power, to dare to perſeuer, and to ſpoyle and ranſacke thoſe parts, being ſignifyed to the feet of our imperiall throne, the ocean of juſtice, and that thoſe robbed merchants are ſubiects of our well-defenced dominion; being in no manner our imperiall will, that ther ſhould be loſt one of the ſayd veſſells, nor any the leaſt part of their goods deteyned; and being that ſuch an action is uery ingratefull and oppugnat to the peace and frendſhip between us contracted; to the end that all the ſayd merchants may be ſett free, and that their goods and facultyes taken may be intyrely reſtored to the true owners; which your majeſtie cauſing to be done, you ſhall accompliſhe the requiſite tearmes of the ametye, and ſhall fullfill the offices of our ſincere correſpondence, and ſhall ſtrengthen the foundation of our good and mutuall fidelitye and league; we haue written you this our preſent letter full of all effectuall loue. At the arriuall wherof, it is conuenient, that in conformitye of the great, perfect and ſpottleſs ametye betweene your anceſtors and our happy port, and the imperiall houſe of eternall glorye, and the ancient good concord, vnion, and correſpondence; that alſo your Majeſtie ſhould be firme and ſtable in all wayes, with juſt proceedings to preſerue and maynteyne the meanes and orders of frendſhip deſcended from your fathers and anceſtors; and if your Majeſtie deſire, and will, that the tearmes of ametye, and our good correſpondence, ſhalbe perfectly obſerued and kept; you will then beſtow your good diligence and care, that the aboue-mentioned happened action, ſo diſcrepant from our imperiall mynd and will, that is, as is aboue-mentioned, that the 14 ſhips of our merchants, which came from Indya to our well defenced dominion, and ſcale of Ayman, and were taken and ſurpriſed by the Engliſh men of war, and the merchants, which were found in them all, made ſlaues, and all their goods and faccoltyes made priſe, that they may be all ſett free, and all the goods taken from the ſayd merchants may be intirely reſtored to the true owners; and ſo your Majeſtie ſhall haue conſerued our moſt happy mynd and affection, and protected our moſt honorable and noble deſires. The performing of which your frendly office undoubtedly will produce to your kyngdomes many beneficiall and profitable effects, and certeynly you ſhall fynd, that it will redound to the great honor and fame of your Majeſtie. And by the grace of God, after that this our happy and moſt louing lettre ſhall arriue, by ſome honorable perſon, and to you faythfull, be you pleaſed to ſend aduiſe to our excelſe port, of the manner of your uſed diligence and affection in this buſines, and of the effect of the liberty of our ſhips and merchants, and of the full reſtitution of all the goods taken to their right owners, and with what readines you haue expreſſed your ſinceritye and affection to our imperiall majeſtie: which buſines we haue alſo earneſtly recommended to your aboue-named ambaſſador; that when he ſhall more lardgely haue enformed you, that you be pleaſed to giue him creditt; and that in the tyme to come yow will attend to apprehend all thoſe meanes worthy to the conſeruance of our frendſhip, peace, and correſpondence.

WRITTEN in the 15. of the moone Gemaziell-euell, in the yeare of the departure of the prophett (upon whom be eternall glory) 1036. Giuen in our well-defenced cytty of Conſtantinople.

Which is the 20. January, 1626.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My uery good Lord,

IT hath been my care here to giue ſatisfaction unto ſigniore Cornitz, a Tranſiluanian, whom Gabor did ſend along with Mansfelt, to bring back word of the iſſue of ſuch negotiations as Mansfelt had undertaken ; and wheras Gabor did lend unto Mansfelt 1000 ducats, upon his obligation to be repayed here, I haue made his pretended heyrs repaye that monny in the firſt place ; that for the breaking of Mansfelts bond and obligation, Gabor might not take occaſion to guard with the publique, and to giue ouer the purſuite of the cauſe, into which he is entered. Secondly, concerning the publique, it hath been reſolued by the ambaſſadors of Denmarke, Holland, and my ſelfe, together with colonel Peblitz, that a letter ſhould be written immediately to Gabor, and ſent by Cornitz, in ſuch forme as that the affayres of Chriſtendom might be repreſented unto him as aduantagiouſly as the truth will beare : the care whereof being by all my fellowes referred unto mee, I did undertake that taske, and performe it in ſuch forme, as your lordſhip will ſee by the incloſed copye. The ambaſſadors of Denmarke, Holland, and Peblitz, haue written euery one of them apart, and referred him unto my letter, as written by generall conſent. Becauſe the French ambaſſador hath no commiſſion for any thing touching Germany, wee did not call him to councell ; but he hath aſſured Cornitz of the good will of the French king towards Gabor, and referred him for confirmation thereof to the French ambaſſador at Conſtantinople. I haue not aduentured to promiſe any thing, neither for France nor Venice, becauſe I haue no warrantable ground ; but I do aſſure my ſelfe, that your lordſhip will make good what I haue ſayde for our maſter, in regard that his maieſtie hath confirmed as much unto M^r. Quaad, the ambaſſador of that prince, and aſſigned 10000 pound to be payed him in the month of June. How farre that prince may be truſted, I know not ; but Peblitz doth aſſure us, that he is ſound ; and that the truce which he doth treate, is onely to get time, that he may appeare more ſtrongly the next ſummer in the cauſe. Wee haue all of us deſired him not to conclude any peace, without communication with our maſters ; and becauſe the month of Aprill, which he hath prefixed for the time, wherein he doth require to receaue aſſurance of aſſiſtance, doth ſeeme too ſhort, wee haue requeſted him to prolong it unto the month of June ; although he hath by this time already ſufficient aſſurance for the monny by him demanded, if France and Venice do really performe their parts ; for his majeſty, and the king of Denmarke, and the States of the Vnited Prouinces, haue cantioned him abundantly : but, in caſe he do continue to require more infantery, he muſt of neceſſity expect a longer time.

THE ambaſſador of Denmarke is departed from hence, well ſatisfyed in generall tearmes ; and hath left his commiſſions with mee to purſue further, as I ſhall ſee cauſe, and receaue newe inſtructions from his maſter. Notwithſtanding that the Venetians haue excluded the propoſition of the marquis of Baden, yet that diuerſion is ſtill likely to be proſecuted, he hauing written unto mee, that he will find others that ſhall paye as much as was deſired of the Venetians, in caſe that his maieſtie do not retire his word, which I had paſſed uppon condition of concurrencye from hence. This day I haue diſpatched unto him, and told him, that I will not diſpute uppon words or names, accounting it indifferent, who be the perſons that do concurre, ſo that the concurrencye be reall and effectuall ; ſo that I do hope wee ſhall reuiue that deſigne, which was like to haue aborted here. I will trouble your lordſhip no further at this preſent, but onely with the remembrance of my wifes and my owne affectionate ſeruice to you, and your noble lady ; reſting euer

Venice, 2. February,
1627. ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate ſeruant to command,

I. WAKE.

Sir ISAAC WAKE'*s Letter to the Prince of* TRANSYLVANIA.

Sereniſſime Principe,

PRÆCELLENTIS principis Mansfeldij ſummi uiri, & optimè de republica meriti, immatura mors gravitèr afflixit omnes qui libertati ſtudent, tum quod in illa protegenda ſtrenuè ſemper inſudauerit, tum quod illo prudentiſſimis C. V. conſilijs armato, et literis ad præcipuas Europæ monarchas munito, ſpes erat legationem illam tanti uiri claritate decoratam multum curæ publicæ profituram. Ad caſus tam acerbi grauem dolorem minuendum opportunè huc aduenit tribunus Peplitius, qui intimorum Mansfeldij conſiliorum particeps, rerum præſentium ſtatum ita nobis ob oculos poſuit, ut ſpem fecerit, in Mansfeldij urna libertatis publicæ patrocinium non ſepultum iri. Quæ C. V. heroica conſtantia, & inuicto animo, fideliter retulit, mirificè omnes erexerunt, tum ob copiarum multitudinem, quas ſemper ad manum habes, tum ob prudentiæ ſolertiam, quâ ita condiuntur omnes actiones tuæ, ut periculum non ſit libertatis orbem tanto Atlante ſuffultum nutare poſſe, nedum cadere. Mansfeldiani exercitus reliquias tuis copijs eſſe aggregatas, et Waimarij dynaſtæ cum ſuis cohortibus, ſub umbra alarum tuarum ab hoſtili omni impetu immune, eſſe, gratum omnibus, qui intellexerunt equeſtrium copiarum uolatilem uim pedeſtrium agminum robore neceſſario firmandam. Quod ut C. V. ex uoto fæliciter ſucceſſit, ita ſpes eſt, te cum hoc uirium augmento, & unanimi tantorum principum conſenſu, qui in eadem tecum palæſtra pro libertate publica deſudant, forti deinceps animo majora auſurum, nec unquam cauſæ deſuturum, quæ cadere ſine te non poteſt, tecum poteſt. *Magna quidem meſſis, ſed* nec *operarij pauci.* Confæderati principes, Gallus, Venetus, & Sabaudus adhuc pro Valletellina cum Hiſpano litigant; & licet inter Gallum & Hiſpanum quædam pactiones ſanctæ fuerint, (quarum fama ad aures tuas aduolauit) nondum tamen ita conuenit inter partes, ut de republica deſperandum ſit. Dandum aliquid calamitati publicæ, & quas leges neceſſitas temporum impoſuit, derimet prudentior cautela. Veneti & Sabaudus nondum in pacta illa nouiſſima conſenſerunt: quid ſit ſancitum, ſciunt & neſciunt: nam ſcire nolunt, quod ſcire diſplicet; nec dignitatis ſuæ ſunt ita immemores, ut ſuffragari uelint conſilijs, quibus nunquam interfuerunt. Vlceri illi obducta eſt cicatrix, at uulnus non ſanatum; et niſi medicam manum adhibeant tempeſtiuè confœderati principes, repullulabit inde uirus, quod uniuerſum corpus Italiæ immedicabile tabe conficiet. Rhæti (quorum potiſſimum intereſt) renuunt non tam pertinacitèr quam uirilitèr: Dei hominumque undiquáque implorant opem; &, quaſi debilitatis propriæ immemores, in cauſæ æquitate ita magnam ponunt fiduciam, ut ſi non frangantur, flecti non poſſint. Heluetij Euangelici confœderatis Rhætis non deſunt, nec uotis ſolum, ſed et uiribus eos adjuuabunt; & quamuis religionis larua obtendatur, cordatioribus tamen catholicis Heluetijs cordi non eſt, ut de libero uicinorum dominio ludatur, tamquam de re nihili. Inter Sabaudum, & Genuenſes, manent ueteris ueſtigia flammæ, quam iſti nouis injurijs nuperrimè adauxerunt, auro ſuo & patrocinio Hiſpanico freti; ſed qui patientiam principis tam bellicoſi læſerunt, ultricem ejus manum breui experientur. Quod ad Tranſalpinos principes attinet, non latet C. V. Hagæ comitis inita inter Anglum, Danum, confœderatos Belgiæ ordines, plurimoſque Germaniæ principes; qui omnes (quantum in illis eſt) magno animo, & conjunctis uiribus, ad publicam libertatem uindicandam, & Spannorum inſolentiam coercendam inſurgunt. Anglus bis claſſem inſtruxit contra Hiſpanniam magno auſu, non infælici ſucceſſu. Nam licet Gadium tentata expugnatio ſpem conceptam fefellerit, & altera mox claſſis cum uentis ſolum, non cum hoſtibus pugnauerit, utraque tamen expeditio Anglis glorioſa, quod inimicum in propriâ arenâ auſi ſint prouocare; magna militum & auſi jactura rebus ſuis conſulere coegerint, qui de infectandis alijs nimis erat ſolicitus. Interim aureus ille imber, quo Jupiter Hiſpanus libertatis publicæ, tanquam Danaes pudicitiam, corrumpere ubique ſolebat, exiguo rore terram nunc uix humectat, metuentibus Hiſpanis, ne claſſis Peruana incidat in Anglos, fiatque alter raptus Proſerpinæ. At nec totius oceani ambitu claudantur potentiſſimi regis Magnæ Britaniæ conatus; cœlum terramque mouet, gladiumque pro libertate deſtrinxit cum hac epigraphe, *Donec pax reddita terris.* Teſtem appello inuictiſſimum Daniæ regem, quem Magnæ Britaniæ rex auro onerat, & milite armato: confœderatos Belgiæ ordines, quorum ciuitates legionibus ſuis munit: Mansfeldiæ manes, qui in Pannoniam uſque aureis Anglorum alis aduolauit: & denique C. V. cui pro

alendo

1626. alendo exercitu menſtruum tributum pro rata exhibet, ſicut a domino Thoma Roe equite aurato, ejuſdem ad portum Ottomanicum oratore, C. V. conſtare debet. At nec tantarum impenſarum pondus ita depreſſit Britanniæ monarcham, ut cum nuperrime inirentur conſilia de diuertione in Alſatia facienda, non promiſerit quinquies mille pedites, & mille equites, quod C. V. notum eſſe percupio; & ſciat nihil ex illa parte deeſſe, quod ad cauſam publicam promouendam deſiderari poſſit. De potentiſſimo Daniæ rege non eſt quod dicam; pro illo loquuntur illius facta regia: ſudat, inſudat, inuigilat pro republica; &, ut eſt animæ magnæ prodigus, non ſuam ſolum, ſed et Chriſtiani principis filij ſui uitam ad aram libertatis paratam, ſe operibus, non uerbis teſtatur. Potentiſſimi confœderatarum prouinciarum ordines ſtant in excubijs, & Annibalem habent ad portas; attamen nihil omittunt, quod amicos juuare, aut inimicos lædere poſſit; & quid in ſpetie in uſum C. V. Conſtantinopoli per manus oratoris illorum conſignari fecerint, ab eodem proculdubio intellexit. Quid de chriſtianiſſimo Galliarum rege & ſereniſſimâ republicâ Venetâ ſperandum, ex tribuno Peplitio intelliges, cui illa prouincia demandata. Hæc ego illius rogatu, & plurimorum oratorum, hic de gentium conſenſu exoraui, ut ſciat C. V. ſalutem tuam regibus principibuſque noſtris curæ eſſe, nec de pace agere uelle, te præterito, modo ex tua parte illorum optimæ in te uoluntati reſpondeatur. Quod ad inducias, de quibus cum Cæſare acturum te innuit Peplitius, enixe roganda eſt C. V. primum, ne qua pax ſanciatur ſine conſenſu regum & principum ordinum confœderatorum; deinde, ut prorogetur induciarum tempus, quantum fieri poſſit, ad minimum uſque ad finem menſis Junij; cùm pro diſtantiâ locorum fieri non poſſit, ut, toto menſe Aprilis a te proſcripto, regum principumque tantis interuallis diſſitorum deliberationes C. V. poſſint communicari, nedum ut nouæ legiones tam breui temporis ſpatio in Pannoniam uſque deducantur. Deus O. M. diu eccleſiæ, reipublicæ, boniſque omnibus, C. V. incolumem ſoſpitet.

Celſitudinis veſtræ ſtudioſiſſimus.

To Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My Lord,

I HAUE receiued two of your lordſhips letters togither, 18. Nou. and 3. Dec. with all thoſe diſcourſes and coppies mentioned; wherby the ſunne hath riſen agayne to me from the other hemiſphere, hauing liued more then ſixe moneths in Cimmerian darknes: which enlardgment and demonſtration of your fauour hath brought with yt others, long expected, from the duke of Buckingham, and my lord Conwey; whoſe ſuppoſed loſs I haue long ſince mourned in England. But when I conſider how ſlow they haue beene in the conception, I may allow them a proportionall tyme of trauell, and reioyce that they are come at laſt. Ther needes no excuſe, that your lordſhip hath opened them: I haue the benefit: our buſines and his majeſties ſeruice is common and communicable, and freedome is one of the prerogatiues of frendſhip.

THE knowledge your lordſhip giues me, of a new league forming with the marques of Baden, as it ſhowes the ſpiritt of his majeſtie *ſupra vires*; ſo I will make the beſt uſe of yt, to encourage the prince of Tranſyluania, whoſe relapſe I lately feared: and though this may be a good cordiall to ſtrengthen nature, to cooperate with proper phiſicque; yet ther wilbe no ſound cure, but the performance of thoſe contributions promiſſed. A diuerſion will ſecure him, and facilitate his owne deſſignes; but the mouer, *aqua ad molam*, muſt be mony.

I AM glad your lordſhip giues me the occaſion to acquaynt you with all the paſſadges, and the preſent ſtate of that treaty, which depends much from hence, though the prince is able to gouerne yt, and from him muſt proceed the perfection; becauſe this ſtate will by neceſſitye follow his motions: and you haue taught me an eaſy way, and perhaps to your lordſhip of more ſatiſfaction, when you ſhall ſee all the degrees, changes, and negotiations, *tramites & veſtigia*, wherupon I haue often commented, and from whence (not to bind you to my judgement) your lordſhip may make your owne, and direct me in the future. To this purpoſe I ſend you the lateſt letters of Gabor, and count Mansfelt, the coppies of my anſweres, and my account giuen to my lord Conwey, ſince the firſt rumor of the truce. From all

theſe your lordſhip will know as much as I, and diſpoſe it better; and though the proiect of count Mansfelt may ſeeme fallen with him, yet, if his majeſtie thincke, that the mayntenance of the warr in Hungarye conduceth to his ſeruice, it may eaſely be reuiued; and I beleeue it doth more concerne the emperor, then the recouery of the Palatinate, which wilbe a continuall thorne in his ſyde, and in tyme conſume him, a quarell of gratitude without profitt. And many are of opinion, grounded upon councells held in Vienna, that the beſt cure, and moſt honorable occaſion of diſengagement, and to giue peace to Chriſtendome, wilbe to breake with the Turkes, and under that ſpetious title, to ſeeme to be enforced by a more important and generall care; which diſpoſition by all meanes ſhould be nowriſhed, becauſe wee ſhall reape the fruict; and therfore there ought not be too much ſcruple to promoue that warr, which will giue us peace. To this end, ſeing we find this ſtate ſo backward, there is no remedy but to ſtrengthen and hearten Gabor, to prouoke the prepared inclination of the Imperialls; and after, while wee breath, to doe as the coniunctures require, and God ſhall direct. So that if the deſſigne be thought fitt to proſecute, ther is no way ſo ready and eaſy, as by takeing up ſome regiments armed, and in order, which is ſuppoſed wilbe caſt by the ſenate; and if they will graunt the deſcent in Dalmatia, I will not doubt to diſpoſe the grand ſignor to giue leaue for their paſſadge thorough Boſſna: for I am confident, that theſe will conſent to any thing to nowriſh the warr, and to weare out their great enemy, without their owne chardge or perill; and therfore I conclude, they will make no peace. That army in Hungarye, beeing without a head, wilbe ſubiect to wants and licence. Gabor pretendeth to feede them, vntill order from their maſters; and I hope they haue already taken care to ſupply that chardge; if not, knowing well the condition of that countrye, and that they muſt euer be furniſhed from Morauia and Sileſia, both of men, victualls, and all munition, and to auoyd any other emulation of nations, ther is no ſubiect ſo fitt, as the count of Torne, for that command. If the ſtate of Venice diſſolue their army, which wee here did beleeue, he wilbe at leyſure, and perhaps they will willingly lend him to the publicque ſeruice. He was generall of Morauia, beloued and followed of all the religion; and if ther be no new cauſe to auert the affection of thoſe prouinces, he is only the man likely to draw them to a generall reuolt; eſpecially Gabor aduiſing, that they are in a diſpoſition, and haue ſent commiſſioners to treate with him, and to enter into the league. If your lordſhip concurre in this opinion, and pleaſe to aduance yt, I am perſwaded, the ſucceſs will honor you.

I PERCEAUE the ſenate deales with your lordſhip *ſuo modo*, ſparingly in declaring their purpoſe toward Gabor; and that you hope they concurre ſecretly by this way, and that I can enlighten you therin: I wiſh I could tell your lordſhip, that I knew much, and I thincke I know all. Betweene the baylo and me hath euer paſſed as much inwardnes, as their nature, or his chardge, can comport; and I haue alway found him ready to joyne, to uſe his authoritye, and to doe all good offices to promoue the cauſe, and zealous in his owne affections. But when eyther the miniſters of Gabor, or I, did put him to the tryall, to the poynt, to partake in the contribution, he hath auoyded any declaration; and when the treaty began firſt here, he gaue generall anſwers, That he was ſure the ſenate would correſpond, and did approue the propoſitions; but that he had no power to bind, but only to aſſiſt and maturate; and that ſeeing the concluſion was referred to two ſo mighty kyngs, as his majeſtie and the French, whatſoeuer ſhould be by them embraced, would doubtleſs be communicated with their ambaſſadors; to whom there would be giuen order to expound the ſenſe of their ſtate, and authoritye to conclude with them for the generall good. So that I was reffered to England, from whence I haue no certeynty; and your lordſhip enquiring of mee, wee dance in an endleſs circle. Therfore I thincke you ſhall doe a ſingular office, when you ſhall haue well weighed the neceſſitye of fomenting the prince of Tranſiluania, to preſs the ſenate to ſome direct anſwere, and to giue no more ambiguous words, which will not paſs for heauy and cordiall gold. I am ſure, the baylo will ſend no aduice, contrarye to my laſt letter to my lord Conwey; and therfore ther wilbe good ſubiect of vrdging their neceſſary contribution.

THE noyſe of the truce, I know, will ſound harſhly in Venice, and in all other parts; but obſeruing his negotiations ſince in this court, it is reaſonable, that he

1626. hath no other purpoſe, then to winne tyme; and after the diſaſter of the kyng of Denmarke, to renew his aſſurance of the monyes promiſed him by the princes, to ground himſelfe well in their proceedings; the want wherof made him take this pauſe. He complayneth of a generall fayling with him, and I know he hath neuer touched any part, but 30000 dollers remitted hither, to the Duch ambaſſador, which came too late to keepe him in action. If his majeſtie and his allyes fynd him worth yt, they muſt take care euery two moneths to feed him here, or in Venice: the ſumme is little, and not much conſiderable. My lord Conwey, ſuppoſing I ſhould be preſſed, commanded me to referre my anſwere to the relation of his ambaſſador then in England; but I haue ſpunne that thredd to a fineneſ, that it will hold no more. They muſt deale really, and I haue offered my ſelfe (being a poore man) to furniſh what I ſhalbe ordered upon my creditt, which is ſtronger then my purſe, ſo that I might haue any good aſſignation to preſerue yt. The mony taken here, now our returnes are leane, wilbe cheaper at 40 dayes in England, then any remitted at two exchanges: but receiuing no anſwere, I ſuppoſe, they thincke me more forward then wiſe, and I am content to ſleepe ſecurely. If they doe not giue Gabor a good taſte, and ſettle the conſtant payment, he can make his peace eaſier then the warr, for nothing. It is true, he is hired to help himſelfe, and Hungarye is his ayme: but wee muſt not truſt to ſpeculations. If he be forſaken, he knowes his ambition muſt giue place to his abilitye.

THE French here doth not degenerate, nor, it ſeemes, they indeuor not to correct the judgement of antiquitye: *Gens olim viris armiſq; mox memoriâ nominis clara.* Since he could not gouerne all, he hath contemned the buſines; and though he make ſhow of doing good offices, yet wee gather but ill fruicts of them. In hope they may amend, I will make them no worſe, and we expect to better our ſelues by a ſodeyne change.

I THANCKE your lordſhip for your remembrance of my biſhop: he hath long ſince deputed the prince cardinalls confeſſor, to ſollicite his ſuite; and is a joyfull man, in hope to end his life quietly in his owne countrye, and to doe ſome ſeruice to our nation.

THE encloſed I recommended to your lordſhips conueyance, as my vnprofitable duty in his majeſties ſeruice: there are ſome letters, which I ſhould be ſorry to loſe, and I fynd the way dangerous; but under your lordſhips care, I eſteeme them ſafe.

I WILL not omitt to communicate with your lordſhip all paſſages of our buſines, or this empire; and ſhall eſteeme my ſelfe honored, and ſafe to take directions from you, wherin I may ſerue his majeſtie, or your lordſhip. And ſo I committ your lordſhip to the bleſſed keeping of our gratious God, reſting, &c.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{3}{13}$.
Febr. 1626.

To the Same.

My Lord,

SINCE the writing of my lettre to your lordſhip, I haue had ſome occaſion of conference with the baylo; eſpecially to diſcouer, if there were any other ſecrett concurrence of the ſenate with the prince of Tranſiluania, or to promoue yt by his mediation. To this purpoſe, I told him, That his majeſtie was reſolued to nouriſh and encouradge Gabor, and to maynteyne the army ſent to him, eſteeming the diuerſion of the enemy of ſingular conſequence; and therfore had commanded me, both to doe him all fitt ſeruices here, and to aſſure him of the good intentions to ſupply him, according to the paſt agreements; and that herein I ſhould apply, and vnite my ſelfe with his excellency, whoſe affections to the publicque cauſe were well knowne to his majeſtie, and to moue him to doe thoſe good offices, which were conformable to his wiſdome and authoritye. In correſpondence wherof, his majeſtie had likewiſe ordered your lordſhip to diſpoſe the fauour of the ſenate to the prince, and to the ſuſtentation of his armes; which hauing beene by you performed, was, in the generall, well receiued. But being the mayntenance of Gabor did only depend upon a contribution, as he beſt knew, mony was the ciment of that ſeruice; and that his majeſtie did ſo many wayes employ his treaſure, both by ſea and land, ſo, as ther was ſcarce any action or army, wherin he did not beare the greateſt part; that he would pleaſe to counſayle the ſenate, as a matter of much neceſſitye, to concurre in this chardge; the benefitt wherof they did eſpecially partake, by imploying, in ſo remote a place, the common enemye. I ſhowed him, that this office was fitteſt for him, becauſe the ſenate muſt from him ground themſelues, both what to judge of Gabor, and of his probabilitye to ſubſiſt, according to the countenance he ſhould haue from this empire. Therfore, that he hauing now ſeene the ſinceritye of his proceedings, by his ſecrett operations within the court, and the declaration made by the vizier to mee; ther was no ſcruple left of ſuſpition, and very good ſubiect to confirme the ſenate in their good intentions toward him; and to draw from them ſome comfort for his mayntenance. He anſwered me ingenuouſly, That at the beginning of the ouuertures of that prince, he had euer written warely, doubting his ſubtile and uarious nature: but after he ſaw, that really he offered himſelfe to his majeſtie and his allyes, and engaged ſo publicquely his honor, and had obſerued his wayes in this port; that he had, with all his witt and creditt, ſtriued to aduance his deſſignes here, and to procure their eſtimation of the ſenate; inſomuch as that he was now intereſſed for him, and that it did concerne his owne reputation, that Gabor ſhould maynteyne his word, and be maynteyned. And that therfor, as he had done all in his power to ſett him up, ſo now he did write to the ſenate, to aſſure them, that for as much as could be collected by all his practiſes in this court, ther did nothing appeare, but a conſtant reſolution to proſecute the warr. And to this effect, he ſhewed his preſent diſpatch; wherin he made the ſame relation of his ſecrett woorking by the capi-agha, and the good fruicts therof, the promiſe of the grand ſignor; not to make any peace, which I haue at lardge ſent my lord Conwey, alleadging me for his author, by whom it was negotiated. But, touching the contribution, he anſwered me, That he knew it had beene once moued to the ſenate by ſome ambaſſadors, who ſhowing their great chardge to maynteyne their army in the frontyre of the Valteline, which kept the enemy in neceſſitye to continew his troopes in thoſe parts, to the great eaſe of the affayres of Germanye, and that this burthen was ſingle, anſwered, that therfore they ought to be excuſed in the other: with which thoſe miniſters then ſeemed ſatisfyed; and that ſince he neuer underſtood of other motion. But as it was not fitt for him to draw the ſenate into a new expence, eſpecially ſeing the buſines of the Valteline did decline from the ſuppoſed peace, and that they ſhould be enforced to continew their army and chardge in the former ſtate: yet that he would doe ſuch offices as ſhould be poſſible or conuenient for the ſuſtentation of that prince, both by his letters now to the ſenate, and his endeauours in this port.

THUS your lordſhip hath diſcouered, that as yet they haue ſpent nothing upon him but breath; but the occaſion at preſent is more ſolide and proper, upon this declaration of the grand ſignor, and demonſtration of ſinceritye in Gabor, for your lordſhip to renew the ſollicitation of their reall concurrence for the mayntenance of that diuerſion, wherof the importance to them and the publicque cauſe is ſufficiently underſtood. Therfore, if it conforme with your lordſhips orders, it is requiſite, that all meanes be uſed, both to the ſenate, and all the princes intereſſed, to apprehend the oportunitye of this good coniuncture, and to nowriſh the diſpoſition of Gabor, which certeynly will proue of great efficacye and ſeruice. The wayes I remitt to your lordſhips wiſdome, and I beleeue, I muſt recant my propoſition for the count of Torne; for though I did not mention it to the baylo, yet your lordſhips letters, and his relation, haue inſtructed me, that the quarell of the Valteline is not like ſo ſoone to be appeaſed, as from former aduiſes we collected. Therfore your lordſhip may pleaſe to uſe or condemne it, as you ſee occaſion. And ſo I kyſs your lordſhips hands, reſting, &c.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{3}{13}$. night,
in February, 1626.

To BETHLEM GABOR.

Sereniſſimo Prencipe,

BY your highnes ambaſſador, Sr. Paul Keretetſy, I returned yow anſwere of your letter, and, as I hope, gaue yow full ſatiſfaction in thoſe aduertiſements, touching the contribution and ayds expected from his majeſtie, and his allyes. Since, I haue receiued by your meſſinger others of freſher date; referring me to your

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CONCERNING the contribution, I haue receiued command from his majeſtie, to aſſure your highnes of his full reſolution to maynteyne the army ſent vnto yow, and to performe whatſoeuer hath beene promiſed: wherof part hath beene payd by the kyng of Denmarke, part by the Duch; and your ambaſſador, capteyne Quad, being then in England, ſhall fully ſatisfye your highnes of the conſtant courſe ſettled therin for the tyme to come; ſo as yow ſhall haue no cauſe to doubt or complayne.

HIS majeſtie alſo ordered his ambaſſador at Venice to doe a ſolemne office in his name to the ſenate, to promoue them really to concurre with your highnes, and to procure from them ſome proportion for the mayntenance of the war, the benefitt wherof was common to them. To which he receiued a comfortable and fayre anſwere; and the ſollicitation therof being to him referred, your highnes may expect ſingular fruicts from his induſtrye: of which I hope, by the next occaſion, to giue yow more certeyne knowledge.

IN the generall, his majeſtie hath commanded me to ſignifye to your highnes, that he will conſtantly perſiſt in the defence of the religion, the liberty of Germany, and the good cauſe; and uſe both all his owne meanes, and the power of his freinds and allyes, to enforce the common enemy to honeſt conditions of peace, without which he will neuer depoſe armes: wherof the preſent and immenſe chardge of his majeſtie is an aſſurance aboue all diffidence. Your highnes pleaſe to conſider, though many great names are intereſſed, the greateſt burthen doth reſt vpon my maſter. His majeſtie doth pay 6000 foote in Holland, for the aſſiſtance of the States; to the kyng of Denmarke 120000 crownes the moneth; to the army of count Mansfelt 80000; the rayſing and tranſporting of whoſe troopes haue already coſt him 720000 crownes; beſides the great expence of ſetting out two royall fleetes vpon the coaſt of Spayne: of which though the ſucceſs did not wholy anſwere expectation, yet they were of great vſe and ſeruice for the publicque, to diuert the forces of that kyng, and haue conſumed him infinite treaſure to prepare for his owne defence; which courſe, as moſt dammageable to the enemy, his majeſtie is conſtantly reſolued to continew; the mayntenance of diuers men of war in the riuer of Elb, to ſtop the tranſportation of munition into Spayne, and to keepe theſe channels open, to releeue the kyng of Denmarke; his fleetes in the narrow ſeaes, for the defence of trade, and his owne coaſts: all which, being put togither, doe amount to an infinite expence of 4 millions of gold yearely, and only in the warr. Notwithſtanding, to ſhow his feruency, and to approue to the world, that his majeſtie will no way ſpare himſelfe, (*etſi ſupra vires*) he hath made a new league with ſome princes of Germany and Italye, to rayſe a new army of 24000 foote, and 4000 horſe, to beare an entyre fourth part of all the chardge: wherof, I make no doubt, your highnes will heare particularly from the kyng of Denmarke; and that this freſh diuerſion will turne the ſcale, and the enemy haue no meanes to oppoſe them. Laſtly, The treaty of the Valteline is utterly broken: the Griſons, hauing in their dyett refuſed the conditions of peace propoſed by the French kyng, haue vnited themſelues with the Switzers, the ſtate of Venice, and the duke of Sauoye; and ſent their ambaſſadors ioyntly to his moſt chriſtian majeſtie to excuſe themſelues, and to remonſtrate the great injurye done vnto them, vnder the pretence of an vnſafe peace, to depriue them wholy of their antient ſouerayntye: ſo that in thoſe parts the war is likely to bee more ſharp then euer, and the enemy to bee well excerciſed. 1626.

FROM all theſe premiſes, your highnes will, in your wiſedome, diſcouer the prouidence of God in the happy coniuncture, and good concurrence, of ſo many princes and ſtates, for the publicque cauſe; and therfore, that yow will encouradge yourſelfe, and partake both of the glorye and benefitt, according to the renowne and generall opinion conceiued of your noble mynd.

THE death of count Mansfelt, and duke John Erneſtus, hath beene to me a ſad newes; but not doubting your highnes will take care of that army, vntill ſome order from their princes, and ſuppoſing that the proiect of tranſporting men thorough Boſna may be yet of uſe, I haue moued it to the chimacham, who approued the way, and I ſhalbe able to procure fitt commands in all occaſion. But I beleeue, the alterations in the Valteline (ſeeing the ſenate cannot diſmiſs any part of their army) will change that deſſigne; and that from Morauia and Sileſia, the princes, for their pay, may be as well ſerued and ſupplyed.

I REFER theſe matters to your highnes ſingular wiſedome, and the proſperitye of your affayres to the bleſſing of God; offering my ſelfe, with all my powers, to doe your highnes ſeruice.

Conſtantinople, 5. Feb.
1626.

To the Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

THE tranſlate of the grand ſignors lettre to his majeſtie, which I mentioned in my laſt, being not able to finiſh it, a work as harde as to expound the Alcoran, I haue now ſuplyed. The originall cannot be ſent but by ſhipping; for it may be meaſured by the yard, *nec tum finitus Oreſtes*. If his majeſtie pleaſe to excuſe the ſtile, which is, like the empire, unformed, uaſt, and fumye, obſeruing the uſuall

1626. repetitions of the ſame things, which ſauors of antiquitye, like the antient edicts of the kyngs of Perſia; and I haue followed it word by word, as neare as is poſſible, becauſe the raretye may perhaps delight his majeſtie to reade; otherwiſe it is as full of ciuilitye, as his language can expreſſe: ſome phraſes ſauor of the ſwolne pride of the Ottomans; but in generall, there are not many examples of ſo much curteſye and moderation. The effects of the former part haue beene performed, and a capitulation and commands giuen me, for the redreſs of all thoſe oppreſſions mentioned in his majeſties lettre; which are paper, and ſeldome obeyed by inferior miniſters in theſe hungrye tymes. But I will endeauor to keepe them in ſtrength, and to leaue my ſucceſſor in poſſeſſion. For the latter clauſe, complayning of ſpoyles done by our ſhipping; your lordſhip may be pleaſed to enforme his majeſtie, that foraſmuch as I can gather, the arreſt of thoſe 14 veſſells, and remand of 100000 dollers, concerneth only the Duch; for that mony was taken from one of their merchants by Faſali baſſa, and our old quarrel long ſince accomodated. But now the Hollanders ſeeking to recouer their loſs, perhaps under our colours, (which is a poynt uery conſiderable) or ſome Engliſh ſeene in thoſe ſeaes, theſe people confound both the nations and the buſines, and bring our old differences to haue affinitye with this, wherin, I ſuppoſe, wee haue no intereſt; and they will not, from me, otherwiſe underſtand it. Therfore, if his majeſtie will vouchſafe to examine the Eaſt-India companye, and to admoniſh them to be carefull of our engagement, and ſpeedelye to returne a curteous anſwer, and therin to diſtinguiſh, and cleare the error, that theſe Flemmings (which doe us infinite iniuries in thoſe parts) may beare their owne burthen, I hope it wilbe ſufficient. But if it be paſſed ouer without any replye, we ſhalbe inwrappd and entangled; and ſome great trouble, or raſh reuenge, will certeynly follow, to the ruine or interruption of this trade; the care whereof I referr to your lordſhips wiſdome.

I HAUE now receiued your lordſhips lettre of the 8. Sept. which hath beene fiue moneths in trauell; but it hath come fittly, to confirme me in what I had done, and to enſtruct me in the preſent negotiations for Gabor, which are come to their cryſis. But before I enter into that diſcourſe, I humbly aske your lordſhips pardon, if formerly I wrote with any paſſion, tranſported with the zeale of a good Engliſhman; hoping my recantation, upon the receipt of your firſt letters, and my gratitude, haue long ſince ſett me upright in your lordſhips fauor.

WEE expected to haue beene quiett from any Spaniſh practice; and wee know not yet our enemye; but the laſt weeke a foote poſt was ſent to the Venice ambaſſador, ſignifying the arriuall of one of the kyngs frigatts with a French gentleman, with ſeruants and pages, at Raguſa; that had beene bred in the emperors court, and of great praticque in ſtate affayres, called Rodolpho Kyllmye. He preſently preſented to that ſenate a paſport from the emperor, and letters from the vice-kyng of Naples, and a ſafe conduct from the late baſſa of Buda, declaring that he was to goe to Conſtantinople with expedition; and therfore required to be aſſiſted and prouided with horſes. Not uſing the name of the kyng of Spayne, the Raguſeans durſt not ſtay him, neyther doe I thinck they had any will. Within two dayes he was mounted and ſett forward, now 36 dayes paſt, with foure hired Turkes for his guard and guides. It ſeemes, he would not be ſurpriſed, as was his fellow the laſt ſpring. Vpon *this new alarme the ambaſſadors reſident* had *priuat conference,* and the *French was uery hott inſtantly to goe to the vizier,* and to renew the commands, and to ſend officers to arreſt him on the way. But the reſt were of a contrarye opinion: firſt, Becauſe it was likely, if wee did obteyne the commands, that he was neare, and would paſs diſguiſed; ſo that wee ſhould not fynd him, but make a noyſe without effect. Secondly, That comming in the emperors name, he could not be ſtayed; and that we did too much honor their proiects, to riſe ſo feruently agaynſt them; and that it was probable, the vizier would ſuſpect more in this meſſage then was, and be curious to heare this great ſecrett, that we were ſo ouer diligent to keep afarr off, and would ualew it according to the rate of our feruencye; and that it was beſt to ſee the uttmoſt, and to trye it out at the port, leaſt euery fiue moneths the ague ſhould returne, and wee be kept in feare, perhaps, of ſhadowes; and one ouerthrow here would end the buſines for euer. To this counſayle *the French yeilded not,* but to neceſſitye; pretending he had orders from his maſter to proteſt the imcompatibilitye of his and the Spaniſh ametye: and

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I haue obſerued much more warmth and care ouer this treaty, then the other with the emperor, to which, though he profeſs oppoſition, yet his actions reſpectiuely are cold or indifferent. But it was generally reſolued, that I ſhould doe the office to the vizier, to acquaynt him by occaſion of ſpeech, of ſuch a new Mercurye, and not making it a buſines to feele his diſpoſition. Which I performed, and hauing with much adoe firſt made him beleeue that there was any ſuch, he gaue mee a voluntarye oath, that when he arriued, if he pretended from Spayne, that he ſhould be refuſed audience, as an enemy; if from the emperor, that he ſhould be anſwered he came in at a wrong dore; that Buda was the port by which all the Imperiall miniſters had entrance, where the grand ſignor had a vizier inſtructed to conſider of the ſubſtance and fittnes of ſuch ouuertures as ſhould be ſent from Vienna; and that therfore, ſeeing he went ſo far aſtray as to Naples, it was ſuſpitious, that he had ſome councell mixed with their enemyes; and for that reſpect, could not be heard as the emperors ſeruant; both wayes, that he ſhould, with diſgrace, be diſmiſſed. 13. Jan. Hitherto we paſſed the laſt weeke: yeſterday we had aduice, that he was ariued at Ponte Grande, one dayes iourny hence: wherof the *vizier being certefyed, and councelled* not to refuſe him enterance; but to keepe him under guard, and to preuent him of any correſpondence with the emperors agent, as a ſuſpected perſon; he inſtantly gaue order to certeyne chiauſes to fynd him, and to wayt upon him, with comand that no man, without leaue, ſhould ſpeake with him. In the afternoon he was procured to ſend one of his ſeruants, to take all his papers and inſtructions, that he might penetrate the ſecrett of his ambaſſadge. What hath beene effected, I attend to know. Theſe haue beene done to affront him, which are ſymptomes of his bad enterteynement, and his proceedings ſhalbe diligently attended.

THE meſſinger of Gabor is diſpatched on the fiſt of this moneth with an anſwere, conformable to the promiſe made me by the vizier, mentioned in my laſt; in teſtemony wherof I haue ſent his majeſtie encloſed the coppy of his lettre: wherby it is euident, that the reſolution of proſecuting the warr is wholy in his owne power; and that he ſhall haue requiſite aſſiſtance, upon his declaration; and though it may ſeeme cold in reſpect of the reference to peace, yet it is as much as their preſent occaſions will permitt, and a full inſinuation of their ſecrett purpoſe and deſire, which upon the intimation from Gabor ſhalbe, as we hope, in playne tearmes expreſſed and ratefyed. By which poſt I anſwered the princes of the 4th December, and ſent a tranſcript therof to Sir Iſack Wake, deſiring him to encloſe it to your lordſhip, that you may ſee how I haue followed my inſtructions, for his ſatisfaction and encouradgement. Since, wee haue beene awaked by the arriuall of two * beghs ſent from Morteſa baſſa, firſt to Vienna, and ſince to this porte, to giue relation of the proceedings of that treaty, and the affections of the emperor; and to deliuer a true enformation of the borders, and the oportunitye of warr or peace. At their firſt comming it was and ſtill is noyſed, that the peace was concluded, and an ambaſſador named to ſett forward from Vienna, with the wonted preſents to confirme it. *This rumor troubled me, eſpetially hauing aſſured his majeſtie* ſo *lately, from the grand ſignor, the contrarye.* The ſame day I wrote ſharply to the Tranſyluanian agent, accuſing and lamenting, according to the occaſion; who aſſured, with as much earneſtnes, that it was wholy falſe; to uſe his owne woords, *Imo his rumoribus omnia ſunt contraria. This ſatisfyed me not*; *but I ſent my ſecretarye to the vizier, putting him in mynd* of the commiſſion he had giuen me, of the promiſe made, of the inuitements and ingagements to the other princes, by the grand ſignors letter, whoſe ambaſſadors would thincke it a ſtrange incounter, to meete here their oppoſite, concluding peace: That this buſines concerned my life, hauing beene made the inſtrument to abuſe his majeſtie; and that therfore I deſired him to deale truly, and to lett me know what I ought to beleeue of theſe new reports, and deputyes of Morteſa. He replyd, firſt, in generall, That it was true, two ſuch men were come, that had beene at Vienna, and that propoſitions of peace were intimated; but that there was nothing done, nor any purpoſe or poſſibilitye to conclude. And for my full ſatisfaction, he deſired that I ſhould ſpeake with him my ſelfe, and he would reueale to me the ſecrett of this negotiation. The next day I went unto him, and repeated my former meſſage, preſſed and coniured him to uſe reallitye. He began with a ſolemne proteſtation: It is true, wee differ in fayth; yet wee beleeue both in one God. And riſing on his knees, did ſweare, that he

* Theſe are thoſe deputies of Morteſa, mentioned in the viziers letter to Gabor, which were expected to bring the ſecrets of the oportunitye of the war.

1626. he would deliuer ingenuouſly the truth. He confeſſed, that theſe beghs had reported the beginning of a treatye, and had diuulged the aſſurance of peace; for ſo it was expedient: but that I muſt knowe the ground of their employment. The mufty, and many great men, had ſo long murmurred at the noyſe of a new war, in that ſeaſon when their affayres of Aſya were uncerteyne; and that therfore he had been enforced to write to Morteſa baſſa, to retyre his army, and to ſettle the frontyre in ſafety, which made him, much agaynſt his will, both looſe the occaſion, and conſent to the truce: the conditions wherof were, That it ſhould be firme untill March; and if that tyme were not ſufficient to conclude peace, that it ſhould be prolonged from two, to two moneths, if both parts agreed; or elſe, that eyther ſhould be at libertye. When this truce was new made, and the commiſſioners forming preparations of a farther treaty, the newes of the retrayt of the grand ſignors army from Babilon was written to the Imperialls; and the loſs made ſo great and deſperate, that theſe inſtantly retyred, and would proceed no farther, not ſo much as confirming what was already tranſacted. Wherupon Morteſa, fynding himſelfe betweene two rocks; that here he ſtood blamed for beginning a quarrell, and that he was deceiued in his wayes to end it, he feared he ſhould in this uncerteyntey be loſt; and therfore he choſe theiſe two beghs, newtrall men, ſuch as had creditt in the port, and were free from ſuſpition of his dependance; and ſent them to Vienna, to penetrate the reſolution of the emperor, and to know whither he inclined to accomodation or not. Who were there deteyned ten dayes without anſwere: after many councells, they were called, and told, That the emperor was content to accept of peace. In preparation wherunto, a place was aſſigned for new commiſſioners to meete upon the articles of the firſt truce, to be prorogued at pleaſure; and that, if there all differences could be accorded, that coppyes ſhould be ſent to both courts; and being mutually ratefyed, that the emperor ſhould ſend his ambaſſador to this port according to cuſtome. This was all that was done, and the cauſe of the preſent rumor, with which he deſired me to concurre, and to conceale the reſt, becauſe it did appeaſe all our aduerſaryes; and in this calme the ſoldiers might be drawne quietly out of Greece, and other the grand ſignors territories in Europe, to the Aſyan war, who would excuſe themſelues upon any pretence of a breach with the emperor. That I ſaw the neceſſitye of ſending a vizier to gather the troopes togither, and that they were enforced to diſſemble, with their owne, their reſolution: but that I ſhould not be ſcandalized at any report, but creditt him, and write agayne to his majeſtie, that it was true, they did endeauor to winne the ſpring, and to gett that tyme by a treatye; yet that the grand ſignor would not make peace, but had giuen order to Morteſa to appoynt commiſſioners to meete the Imperialls, and there to propoſe 4 *articles: firſt, That the treaty ſhould haue no reference to that of Zitwar*, but begin *ex re integra*. 2. That they ſhould *require tribute for Hungarye*. 3. To demand *all the antient territorye apperteyning to Buda*. Laſtly, That the emperor ſhould make peace with all the princes in ametye with the port, or elſe to make no concluſion. That hee knew theſe conditions would not be accepted; and that therfore both Gabor and Morteſa ſhould be commanded to draw their army to the frontyre at the end of March, and to treate with the ſword in their hand; and if the Imperialls ſhould take any exceptions, that they ſhould declare, that it was done for more caution; and to be ready to force that by armes, they could not obteyne by compoſition. He told me, That theſe men, who the laſt yeare had command in the army, did aſſure the grand ſignor, that if theſe letters of reſtriction had not beene written, wherby Morteſa was afrayd to make matters irreconcileable, that the whole Imperiall army was in their power, and that they were now ſorry by a miſunderſtanding to haue loſt the oportunitye. That Gabor had no purpoſe of peace, and that therfore I might eaſely reſolue, the grand ſignor would not deceiue all his freinds. In concluſion, he promiſed me faythfully, for my full content, that aſſoone as theſe commiſſions ſhould be finiſhed, to be ſent by theſe beghs to Morteſa baſſa, that I ſhould reade them, and beleeue my ſelfe.

WHAT to beleeue in a place where is no fayth, is a great perplexitye. I well foreſee, that this ſtate is content to weaken the enemye at the chardge of chriſtian princes; and it may be ſuſpected, that they hope to force, under that ſword, an aduantagious peace for themſelues; and to that purpoſe they driue the bargaine, and will turne it to their owne comoditye. *Dum illis emolumentum redundaret, ſit diſcrimen penes me.* But when I conſider, that this diſcourſe doth concur in ſubſtance with the letter ſent to Gabor, the ſumme wherof is, well to conſider with the confederates, whither peace or warr ſhalbe moſt expedient, and that iudgment referred to Gabor; and that I ſee no cauſe to doubt his integritye, neyther from his owne negotiations here, nor the ſpeculations of his profitt; and that our owne aduices from Vienna are uniforme in that poynt, that hee doth dally, and hath refuſed the articles to him propoſed; I may conclude, that there is no ſuch apparance of ſuddeyne peace (though the Turkes ſhould intend it, they may ouerdoe their owne ends); but that, at leaſt all the next ſummer, the emperor ſhalbe forced to keepe his army in Hungarye, to the great eaſe of the affayres of Germanye: and I hope Gabor will not looſe the opportunitye of his owne long continued proiect to ſettle himſelfe in greatnes, by an abiect and diſhonorable relapſe. All, in my opinion, depends upon him; and therfore I humbly refer it to his majeſties wiſdome, how to make uſe of his ſeruice, and to keepe him in heart this yeare, which will fully trye and diſcouer him: if I ſhall erre in the concluſion, I hope it ſhalbe interpreted rather *error amoris*, then *amor erroris*; and that, hauing made a good attempt, like a fayre archer, I haue miſſed narrowly.

THE vizier hath preuented the enterance of the ſuppoſed Spaniſh inſtrument, and ſeaſed all his papers. He hath beene twice before him, rather examined then enterteyned. He profeſſeth to be only ſent from the emperor, upon the firſt riſing of Gabor, to expoſtulate the cauſe of thoſe new armes, and to offer peace, if it might be obteyned; if not, to know the grand ſignors reſolution: and doubting he could haue no acceſſe through the gouerment of Morteſa, that he tooke the way of Venice and Naples. Which being obiected to him, that it was ſuſpicious, hauing ſhaped a courſe ſo far about, that he had conſulted with their enemyes, whoſe mixture concerning peace was unneceſſarye; and that if his meſſage had no other end, then as he pretended, the right gates of the grand ſignor were neuer ſhutt to his freinds; that at Buda was the vizier, who had the chardge of thoſe affayres; and that therfore he had much wandered, when he had made full proteſtation, that he had no reference to Spayne, but was a ſimple meſſinger of Cæſar, and had taken that long uoyadge to auoyd impediments. He had his libertye to returne to his lodging, under the eyes of his guardians. His paſport is ſigned by the emperor, written in Latin. The vizier opened his letter to the agent, which was Duch, but moſt in cyphar, ſubſcribed Ferdinand, which cannot yet be reade: the dates concurr with his relation, 4 moneths old. The reſt are ſealed with the emperors ſignet, without direction; and it is thought they are to the grand ſignor, and ſome miniſters fauoring their cauſe, or elſe to be ſuperſcribed according to occaſion. He was required to deciphar that which was open; which he proteſted to doe, if it were deliuered to him, faythfully; but the vizier would not truſt him, but hath giuen it to the Tranſyluanian interpreter, who hath no ſckill to picke ſuch lockes. In concluſion, it was reſolued this day, betweene the viziers, captain baſſa, and the caddeleſhars, not to doe him any perſonall affront, but to uſe him ciuilly, and to endeauor all wayes, without his helpe, to reade the inſtructions, and to diſcouer the ſecrett of his imployment; which if they cannot doe, to keepe all the papers (leaſt he make ill uſe of them to others, and ſtir a faction); and by the ſame Turkes that conducted him hither, to ſend him to Buda, to Morteſa baſſa; to whom the grand ſignor hauing referred all the affayres of the frontyre, he ſhall deliuer his ambaſſadge, and from him receiue his anſwere. This I know to be the determination, and what hath hitherto paſſed, *being a principall party to the councells, and* receiuing the *aduice ſeuerally* from *all that were at the conſultation.* Which uſadge is no great ſigne of peace, and confirmes us, that nothing ſhalbe hearkened to from Spayne, and that it will ſtill reſt in the power of Gabor to doe himſelfe honor. A ſword and veſt are deliuered, to be ſent to Morteſa, and his actions approued, and his commiſſion renewed, and referred to his old inſtructions. Hitherto matters goe well, and there reſts only the execution, to diſpatch this gentleman ſuddenly (who is a man of good parts, and great experience, which is promiſed to be done in two dayes); and that I may ſee the orders written to Morteſa, which I hope wilbe the ſubiect of my next letter, not doubting your lordſhip is weary of this; for, though I haue endeauored breuetye, change of matter would not giue me leaue to be manerly. Your lordſhip wilbe

1626. pleaſed to ſhow his majeſtie this diſpatch. Hauing only in my owne letter ſacrificed my duty, and referred to your lordſhips relation, I make now haſt to ſubſcribe, &c.

Conſt. the $\frac{17}{27}$. Feb. 1626.

To the Archbiſhop of CANTERBURY.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

I HAVE long omitted to write to your grace, hoping to ſend ſome direct anſwere from the patriarck, or to procure from him a catalogue of ſuch manuſcripts as are in his librarye; but his continuall troubles haue ſpared him little leyſure to looke upon bookes, or to doe any thing, but diſentreague himſelfe of the dayly vexations of this faythleſs nation. I alſo expected ſome directions from doctor Goad, to whom I gaue account in February laſt, both of my endeauors and ignorance. To which I can add nor amend nothing, being yet poſſeſſed of no more raretyes, (at leaſt if they be ſuch) then of Iſack Syrus, and a peice of Oregen, gathered by Snt. Baſill and Gregorye Nazianſen, dedicated to Theodoret, biſhop of Tyana; the originall wherof, and, as they pretend, the hand of Gregorye, being kept in Monte Santo as a relicque, not to be obteyned, I was content to take a coppy, ſuppoſing it not to be in print, at leaſt not in Greeke. It conteynes 18 ſeuerall treateſyes, the titles wherof are curious ſubjects; and that is all I vnderſtand of them. In the end are his bookes agaynſt Celſus, faythfully tranſcribed, and teſtefyed by the moſt ingenuous Greeke in theſe parts. The patriarck alſo, this new yeares tyde, ſent mee the old Bible formerly preſented to his late majeſtie, which he now dedicatetd to the kyng, and will ſend with yt an epiſtle, as I thincke he hath ſignifyed to your grace, at leaſt I will preſume to mention it to his majeſtie. What eſtimation it may be of, is aboue my ſckill; but he valewes yt, as the greateſt antiquitye of the Greeke church. The lettre is very fayre, a character that I haue neuer ſeene. It is entyre, except the beginning of St. Matheiw. He doth teſtefye vnder his hand, that it was written by the virgin Tecla, daughter of a famous Greeke, called Stella matutina. Αβγιεριενος, who founded the moneſtarye in Egypt vpon Pharoas tower, a deuout and learned mayd, who was perſecuted in Aſya, and to whom Gregorye Nazianzen hath written many epiſteles. At the end wherof, vnder the ſame hand, are the epiſtles of Clement. She dyed not long after the councell of Nice. The booke is very great, and hath antiquitye enough at ſight. I doubt not his majeſtie will eſteeme it for the hand by whom it is preſented. Some other bookes I ſhall procure, though Mr. Petty by his learning and induſtrye preuenteth mee, and hath gotten many. The councells are yet in my hand, and I hope to keepe them, which are alone worth a librarye. What anſwere the patriarck hath giuen your grace to your propoſition of exchange, you will perceaue by his encloſed letter, which was ſent mee a moneth ſince; but hoping to ſee ſomwhat, I deferred the conueyance till this occaſion: for hauing inuited him to lye and recreate himſelfe at my houſe, I had tyme to diſcourſe lardgly with him; and the ſubſtance of his promiſe is, that he will not by way of bargayne make any exchange; but that, before I returne, I ſhall ſee what he hath, and take my choyce freely; which liberty he will vſe with mee in England, as his ſtudyes and vſe ſhall require. So as I make no doubt but to bring your grace ſomwhat that ſhall be worthy, and recompence my fruictleſs ſearch. Ther is another buſines intimated to mee from the patriarck, which I dare not mention, for his ſake, without a cyphar; which may bring a treaſure of bookes into the protection of his majeſtie, and which ſome other ſtates haue ſought, wherof I will fynd meanes to aduertiſe your grace by ſome ſafe way. I ſuppoſe he hath offered his ſeruice, and bleſſed his majeſtie in his letter; and your grace ſhall doe me a ſingular fauour to anſwere it before my returne, that he may be encouraged to be as liberall, as I thincke he is louing to me.———

Conſtantinople $\frac{17}{27}$.
Feb. 1626.

[The Remainder of this Letter is here omitted, the Contents of it being already inserted.

To the Duke of BUCKINGHAM.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

IT is long ſince I heard, that your Grace had vouchſafed to write to me; the ſuppoſed loſs wherof I haue mourned here, and lamented in England: and when I thought that ſo much honor was envyed me, your letter at laſt arriued to my comfort, and hath ſtayed to my aduantage. The expreſſion of your graces fauour, and care of a poore man, without other meritt then a diſpoſition to doe yow ſeruice, as it is the propper effect of noble greatnes, ſo it worketh vpon me as the influence of the cœleſtiall vpon inferior bodyes, by ſuch power, that I cannot liue and be vngratefull. And though your grace ſhall neuer neede the fruicts, yet they are the fruicts of your owne bountye.

I AM not gladder of any thing, then the knowledge of his majeſties leaue for my returne. Ther was neuer ſo great a wanderer, but did looke joyfully homeward; where, howſoeuer your grace ſhall diſpoſe of me, to whom I haue ſurrendred my ſelfe, it ſhalbe to me both reward and contentment. If his majeſtie ſhall thincke me fitt for any ſeruice, I haue fayth and diligence to commend me; which, when they are looked downe vpon, proſper better then the eyes of ambition, that burne themſelues agaynſt the ſunne.

I AM ſorry I can yet giue your grace no better account of marbles, after a long and exquiſite ſearch; wherin Mr. Petty hath, by his perſonall ſckill and labour, preuented my dull inſtruments. My agent is returned after a 9 moneths voyadge to Athens, and the relicques of old Greece; and hath brought me little fruict to my contentment, but ſome heads and ſmall releuo's, antient and good worke, a feaſt of Jupiter, and a peice of a ſacrifice, and ſuch like. I had drawne them in paper to ſend to your grace, but defer it till a better harueſt. I haue bought two ſtatues at Zia: how they will proue, I muſt runne the hazard. Some others are collected for me in the iſlands; but not hauing ſeene them, I will not ſpoyle them with prayſes. My laſt hope is vpon another aduenture to Greece, whither, vpon a new enformation of the archbiſhop of Lacedemon, I haue ſent two moneths ſince a ſeruant of myne owne, that hath ſeene many collections in Italye, and pretends to know. I haue giuen him two rules, beautye and hard marble. I am made beleeue that he ſhall fynd braue matter, and haue furniſhed him with a command, the capten baſſaes letter, the patriarchs recommendation, and ſufficient creditt: and I doubt not but to bring your grace good ſatiſfaction. I haue two antient gates of hard white marble, wrought *al' antiquo*, fiue ſtones a piece, the ſides, head, and threſholds: they were gotten in the iſlands from an old temple, and are very fayre; and though they are not for your graces gallery, they wilbe rich and beawtifull in any building. This is the ill reckoning I can yet giue your grace of my induſtrye.——

[The Contents of the reſt of this Letter, being before inſerted, are therefore here omitted.]

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My uery good Lord,

BY the incloſed duplicate, your lordſhip will ſee the date of my laſt unto you: ſince which time, although nothing hath preſented itſelfe worthy the aduertiſing; yet, as I haue not omitted to ſalute you by euery ordinary ſince my arriual here, ſo hauing at this preſent ſome letters come to my hands to be ſent unto you, I cannot chuſe but accompany them with a fewe lines of my owne. The Carneuale here hath for many dayes ſilenced all buiſineſſe; and now wee ſhall ſee ſhortly, whither they will bee as ſeriouſly wiſe, as they haue been of late fooliſhly mad: for their ſports haue been brutall, full of diſorder, murthers, and aſſaſſinates, which haue cauſed much diſcontentment uniuerſally; wherein moſt of the publique miniſters haue had part, except the ambaſſador of the States and my ſelfe; who, by forbidding our ſeruants the uſe of prohibitted weapons, haue auoided the giuing of ſcandall, and the receauing of affronts.

THE execution of the treaty of Monſon doth proceede, and the popes trouppes are in part entered into the Valtelina, notwithſtanding that none of the partyes intereſſed in the cauſe haue giuen their conſent. When the forts are demoliſhed, the

free

1626. free poſſeſſion of that prouince muſt be left unto the Valtelineſchi, who, for their treaſon and rebellion, ſhall receaue a crowne of ſouuerainty, that the ſubjects of other princes and ſtates may be incoraged by their example to caſt off all obedience due unto their naturall princes. The poore Griſons haue no armes to defend themſelfes, but *preces & lachrymæ*; and with thoſe they do pierce the heauens, where there is a God, that in his due time will do them right. In the mean time, all inferior princes, and weaker republiques, may, in this broken glaſſe of the Griſons, ſee the frailty of their owne condition: for by this act, the worlde hath a preſident, that France and Spayne do undertake to diſpoſe of the ſupremacye and liberty of ſuch as are no way ſubject unto them; and perhaps thoſe who do giue way unto this uiolence, may hereafter be inforced to drinck of the ſame cup. Of all others, the Venetians are moſt to blame; for they might haue hindered this proceeding: but their ſilence and conniuencye doth make them guilty of that crime, becauſe *qui non vetat peccare, cumpoteſt, jubet*; and queſtionleſſe they will be the firſt that will repent it moſt.

THE French ambaſſadors in Heluetia, Chaſteauneuf extraordinary, and Miron ordinary, haue layed as fayre colours uppon this foule monſter, as they could finde. And it is poſſible, that they may procure a tacite conſent of the catholique cantons: but the proteſtants did, in a late dyette at Soleuure, expreſſe publiquely their diſlike of theſe proceedings.

SO, with the remembrance of my wifes and my owne affectionate ſeruice to you, and your worthy lady, I take leaue, and reſt

Venice, 19. Feb.
1627. ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate ſeruant to command,

I. WAKE.

From the KING.

CHARLES R.

TRUSTIE and welbeloved, wee greete yow well. By your ſeverall letters vnto vs, and your relations addreſt vnto our ſecretarie Conway, wee haue obſerved with what wiſdome, zeale, and good ſucceſſe, yow haue employed your ſelfe for the publicke, and our ſervice, with honour and contentment to vs, and with eſtimation to your ſelfe, both from the other ambaſſadours there reſident, and from thoſe for and with whom yow haue had occaſion to negotiate in that port. And as your whole proceedings and negotiations haue beene acceptable vnto vs, ſoe haue they raiſed in vs an affection to keepe ſpeciall remembrance of your ſervices, and to wiſh your good; whereof, for your comfort and encouragement, wee haue thought good to giue yow this teſtimony and aſſurance vnder our owne royall hand: and withall to lett yow know, that although wee might haue beene mooved in this preſent conjuncture of affaires to haue continued yow longer there, as a fitt and neceſſarie inſtrument for our ſervice, yett wee haue ſuffered your reiterated earneſt ſutes vnto vs to prevaile for your revocation: touching which, and other affaires, yow ſhall be further informed from our ſaid ſecretarie, to whom wee referre yow. Given att our pallace of Weſtminſter, the nineteenth daie of Februarie, in the ſecond yeare of our raigne.

Superſcribed,

To our truſtie and welbeloved Sir THOMAS ROE, *Knight, our*
Ambaſſadour reſident with the Grand Signior.

From the Lord CONWAY.

Right Honorable,

SINCE my laſt of the 28th of December, I haue received your lordſhipps of the 22th October, and 5. November, and repreſented them vnto his majeſtie; of whoſe gracious vouchſafing of them, and his royall favour towards yow, his owne letters will giue yow beſt aſſurance.

YOUR relations, and the advertiſements wee haue heretofore received from Germany, doe ſufficiently aſſure vs of blowes paſt betweene Bethlem Gabor and the Imperialiſts. And our advices informe vs alſo of a treatie of peace or truce in hand,

1626. or rather finiſhed betweene them; which, from * 234, by the relation of 39559975 51.9735268 to 424124.33316.357, wee vnderſtand ſhould be 997581 an 34697 127^{s} to 62.99716857, that he may 3997347 the 4.6499274 this 97861465.5.74, 1277 being 4.9697, and 473558147495677 to 3442.4 6 the 2997133647; 497 that he may 4732767 the 3877419495.2477 by 61, 224139946393.27162294 96458 and 4969758 to 949473667 66 3232946 106, according to the aſſurances ſoe often given, is the 74626178973.677 from ſoe many 59^{s}, and 599213 9962.96771972962362.99434 haue paſt before he did 7923271225.47577. The good cauſe 977741225: and he being now 3752.66771 into 77 with 21, and having in hope and contemplation of his mooving by your good offices, received ſoe many notable favours, 20 will in noe ſort 7963612241 42.9374268: the rather, for the confidence yow haue alwaies had thereof; and that hitherto there hath appeared 99717385292 in 225. Neverthelesſe, leaſt the 77362 of 5394.7756 and 6785.34, the burying in ſilence of his 9667466474 to 235, or any other accident, may 3.23927224 62962264, and 3364712251 6357197613.96947554 to the 724376396327 of 21^{s} and the 5.292 of 7795.34574129974 and 9493.77 72924, your lordſhipp ſhall doe well to take a fitt occaſion to 6.4267 to 130, to 4623.579 and 3.997245.7122.5 in the 77.773.6635519747945.3937 of 22419. 495.247717267442.99 now 78973677 and 475277 on, as 21 and 61 wilbe carefull to 9747.94571 6272417923275.79641 69225. Sir 243331 6.357, and the other 71 att 234, haue done their parts to 577971225.16942226, both by 64 696922.5, and 34464393.74 to 224 70^{r}, ſent with 5.3947756 to 3429212251 6947 what yſſue his intended negotiations ſhould haue. What hath paſt att 234, I aſſure my ſelfe your lordſhip will haue long ſince vnderſtood from Sir 243331 6357, who, in all occaſions, is not wanting to doe yow that right and honour yow deſerue. The reſt is referred to your wiſdome, to be handled as yow ſhall iudge it moſt convenient for his majeſties ſervice.

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* *The above is decypher'd as follows:*

Venice, *by the relation of* colonel Peblitz *to* Sir Iſaake Wake, *wee vnderſtand ſhou'd be* onely *an* art of Bethlem Gabor *to* winne tyme, *that he may* appeare *the* ſtronger *this* next ſummer, he *being* ſound, *and* really reſolued *to* aſſiſt *the* good cauſe: for *that he may* receiue *the* aydes promiſed *by* the allies, his conſtancie vigorouſly *and* roundly *to* proſecute war agaynſt the houſe of Auſtria, *according to the aſſurances ſoe often given, is the* fruit expected *from ſoe many* treatys, *and* long continued negotiations, as *haue paſt before he did* engage himſelfe. *The good cauſe* needes him: *and he being now* admitted *into* confederacy *with* his majeſtie, *and having in hope and contemplation of his mooving by your good offices, received ſoe many notable favours,* the king of Great-Brittayny *will in noe ſort* doubt his ſinceritye: *the rather, for the confidence yow haue alwaies had thereof; and that hitherto there hath appeared* noe fayling *in* him. *Neverthelesſe, leaſt the* death *of* Mansfelt *and* Weymar, *the burying in ſilence of his* ouuertures *to* the ſtate of Venice, *or any other accident, may* change his thoughts, *and* cauſe him take new councells *to the* diſaduantage *of* his majeſties *and the* kyng *of* Denmarkes hopes *and* proceedings, *your lordſhipp ſhall doe well to take a fitt occaſion to* write *to* the prince of Tranſiluania, *to* quicken *and* confirme him *in the* effectuall performance *of* his promiſed diuerſion *now* expected *and* relied *on, as* his majeſtie *and* allies *wilbe carefull to* performe their engagements to him. *Sir* Iſaake Wake, *and the other* ambaſſadors *att* Venice, *haue done their parts to* keepe him vpright, *both by* letters vnto him, *and* aſſurances *to* his miniſters, *ſent with* Mansfelt *to* bring him word *what yſſue his intended negotiations ſhould haue. What hath paſt att* Venice, *I aſſure my ſelfe your lordſhip will haue long ſince vnderſtood from Sir* Iſaake Wake, *who, in all occaſions, is not wanting to doe yow that right and honor yow deſerue. The reſt is referred to your wiſdome, to be handled as yow ſhall iudge it moſt convenient for his majeſties ſervice.*

* THE affaires betweene 62361759247 and 140, as they may haue relation to that cauſe wherein his majeſtie and his friends are ingaged, are att the preſent, as your lordſhipp repreſents them, in ſuch ſtate, as beſt agrees with his majeſties ſervice. And, looking vpon all the circumſtances, of 473.64268 to 127 7347, to 153 7267 442.99 of the 38774 that might be 4796 to 101, and the ſetting att 5237468 the 154^{s} 46 for the 5.772674439, of all which there ſeemes to be probable hopes, his majeſtie approoues your providence and iudgement touching that affaire; and preſumes, that both 153 and 130 will thereby be encouraged; and the profeſſed conſtancie of their affections and readines to ſupport the 3.3647 of 475222.99, and the 395.599152.37468, in ſome ſort bettered. And therefore, as yow haue alreadie a ſetled correſpondence with 130, ſoe his majeſtie likes well, that yow alſo correſpond with 79369413.3537434364, the 153^{s} 71 att the 23227, and inlarge your ſelfe vnto him (being a diſcreete and well affected perſon) in all affaires and occurrences concerning the publicke, which may be any waies vſefull to that kings, and the publicke ſervice, and whereof the ſpeciall knowledge ought not in your iudgement to be reſerved to his majeſtie.

WEE are here rayſing 3500 men to be preſently ſent awaie for recreuts, to make the foure regiments in his majeſties pay in the Low-countries, now going to the king of Denmarke, compleate. His majeſtie alſo giues leaue for that king to raiſe 6000 men in Scotland, and furniſheth money for the leavie out of the contribution due to that king.

YOUR deſigned ſucceſſor, Sir Peter Wyche, is preparing to take his journey. And I remaine

23. February,
1626.

Your Lordſhipps aſſured friend to ſerue yow,

E. CONWAY.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My very good Lord,

WHEN the eccleſiaſticall trouppes did lately enter into the Valtelina, to take poſſeſſion of that prouince, the Spanyards, to honor Torquato Conti, the popes general, did accompany him with foure hundred horſe: which number being to great for a compliment, and not to ſmall to do hurt, hath giuen occaſion to theſe ſeig^{ri}. to ſuſpect the worſt. The newe forts are already demoliſhed; and it is expected, that the popes forces ſhould retyre at the end of this month, and leaue that vally free vnto the Valtelineſchi. The inhabitants of the county of Bormio haue by letters to the Griſons, and by ambaſſadors to the marquis di Coeuures, declared, that they haue no purpoſe to change their maſters; and that they will not depart from the obedience they do owe vnto the Griſons, their naturall ſoueraines. It is thought, that thoſe of the county of Chiauenna will followe the example, and chuſe rather to liue vnder the gouernment of the Griſons, then to enjoy an anarchicall liberty vnder the protection of France and Spayne. If thoſe two countryes do adhere conſtantly to their true ſoueraines, it will be hard for the Valtelineſchi to ſubſiſt long of themſelfes: neither will it be long (after the French ſhall be all of them gone) ere ſome quarel do arriſe betwixt the Griſons and them; in which caſe, they muſt of neceſſity flye for protection vnto the gouernor of Milan, who is at the dore, and ſo by conſequence call the Spanyards into that vally, out of which they will not be driuen hereafter ſo eaſily, if once they can get poſſeſſion thereof againe. The Venetians do foreſee this ſtorme hanging ouer their heads, and do burne with jealouſye: but by hauing vſed conniuency to long, they haue made the diſeaſe incurable; and if they do truely repent their not hauing oppoſed this treaty in the beginning, their repentance is now to late: for they haue already licenſed allmoſt all their *auxiliarij*, which were ſtrangers; and as for thoſe of their owne militia, or trayned bands, they are of no conſideration: and therfore they muſt ſtand to the mercy and diſcretion of the Spanyards, vnto whom, of late, they do make extraordinary court.

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* *The above is decypher'd as follows:*

The affaires betweene that empire *and* Poland, *as they may haue relation to that cauſe wherein his majeſtie and his friends are ingaged, are att the preſent, as your lordſhipp repreſents them, in ſuch ſtate, as beſt agrees with his majeſties ſervice. And, looking vpon all the circumſtances, of* ſecuritye *to* Bethlem Gabors eaſe, *to* the kyng of Swedens diuerſion *of the* aydes *that might be* giuen *to* the emperor, *and the ſetting att* liberty *the* grand ſignors gallies *for the* Medeterran, *of all which there ſeemes to be probable hopes, his majeſtie approoues your providence and iudgement touching that affaire; and preſumes, that both* the kyng of Sweden, *and* prince of Tranſiluania, *will thereby be encouraged: and the profeſſed conſtancie of their affections and readines to ſupport the* cauſe *of* religion, *and the* common liberty, *in ſome ſort bettered. And therefore, as yow haue alreadie a ſetled correſpondence with* Bethlem Gabor, *ſoe his majeſtie likes well, that yow alſo correſpond with* doctor Camarartus, *the* kyng of Swedens ambaſſador *att the* Haghe ———

THE Venetian ſecretary, reſident in Madrid, hath diſpatched an expreſſe currier hither, to aduertiſe the ſuſpenſion made by the king of Spayne of 14 millions aſſigned and due vnto the Genoeſi; the conſequence whereof being in probability to drawe an vniuerſall *fallimento* of the *banchieri*, the ſenate here doth now conſult vppon the ſuſpending likewiſe the payment of what they had aſſigned for this newe fayre of Piacenza, ſo that there is like to be a great confuſion; and perhaps the noiſe hereof, togither with vneuitable want, may cauſe ſome mutiny among their armyes in Germany, whither I haue cauſed all the Dutch and Flemiſh marchants of this towne, with whom I haue good intelligence, to diſperſe it by letters in all parts, and likewiſe into Bohemia and Hungary.

I HAUE not yet heard from your lordſhip ſince my arriual here, and yet I haue not omitted to ſalute you by euery ordinary. The laſt weeke a fregate arriued here with letters to all except mee; and this hath bred a jealouſe conceit in mee, that the bailo doth not play faire. By the next, I will ſend a note of all ſuch letters as I haue written, that wee may ſee whither there bee fraude or not. In the meane time, with my wifes and my owne affectionate loue and ſeruice to your noble lady and your ſelfe, I reſt

Venice, 2. March,
ſtilo nouo, 1627.

Your Lordſhips moſt aſſured frend and ſeruant to command,

I. WAKE.

To my Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

THE enterteynment of the gentleman ſent from the emperor hath been hitherto ſo harſh, that I cannot conceiue that his meſſage hath beene welcome. He is proued a Duch man in French diſguiſe. The vizier forced him to decyphar the letter to the agent, mentioned in my laſt, in his owne houſe, not truſting him with his owne. The ſubſtance wherof was uehement complaynt agaynſt the prince of Tranſyluania, accuſing him to be the author of all the troubles and diſcontents of the frontyre: that ſince his aduancement, it hath not beene poſſible to maynteyne the peace, nor that amety which hath beene contracted betweene their kyngdomes: intimating a deſire to haue him depoſed as a perturber of the world, expoſtulating the mouing of theſe new armes, and the preparations of the baſſa of Buda: in concluſion, inſinuating an offer of prolongation of the treaty of Zitwar, but in tearmes rather threatning then ſubmiſs. Theſe are inſtructions for the reſident. What is conteyned in the other letters to the grand ſignor, I cannot know, being anſwered by the vizier, that he will not ſuffer them to be deliuered; but continuing conſtant to ſend him backe to Buda, that he ſhall there deliuer his meſſage; and if it ſhall ſeeme fitt to Gabor and the baſſa, to treat peace, that then an ambaſſador from the emperor ſhalbe accepted, but no inferior perſon, nor querulous letters. Thus it hath reſted the laſt weeke. To day I ſent to the vizier to know a reſolution. He inſtantly gaue order to ſend for him, and the reſident, and promiſed to diſpatch him in 3 dayes. His ſecretarye ſent me word, that the agent ſhould be diſmiſſed with him, upon ſome diſpleaſure: but whither it be ſo, or to aſſiſt in the treatye, I cannot penetrate.

THERE is arriued from Tranſyluania another poſt, with letters to the vizier, uery ſharp, and almoſt menacing for the delay of the inueſtiture granted to the princeſs, who, in 4 dayes, was diſpeeded with a ſmoth and ſoft anſwere, promiſing preſently to diſpatch the capigi baſſa ordeyned for that office. This man brought no meſſage nor newes to any ambaſſador, nor did his letters mention any thing concerning the treaty, peace, or war, which gaue us all ſome ſuſpition. And deſiring to cleare my

1626. ſelfe, this day I receiued a letter from the Tranſyluanian reſident, aduiſing, that a place of meeting was deſſigned, and commiſſioners named on the behalfe of the emperor; and that others, on the part of Morteſa baſſa, were arriued at the princes court: but that his maſter had not yet made his election, nor declared himſelfe; protracting the tyme to receiue an anſwere from this port: which being ſent away the 5. February, he was aſſured, that the prince would not proceed at all. He did intimate to me a great ſecrett, which he could not committ to paper, hauing order to deliuer it *viua voce*. I did endeauor to draw it from him; but for a ſecond anſwere, he had an excuſe, that he could truſt none but himſelfe; yet gaue me this intimation; *In tantis rerum viciſſitudinibus, nos decet omnia caute, et ad emolumentum principum chriſtianorum dirigere, quorum inimicitia poteſt iterum, Deo ita favente, in amicitiam redigere.* Out of which ill Latin I could make a conſtruction, that there is ſome conceit of a generall peace in Germany, which the Turkes will not like; for the prince fynds him ſelfe ſo much too much neglected of theſe dull and proud miniſters, and their delayes ſo pernitious, and their anſwers ſo ambiguous, that they will enforce him to ſhake off all dependance. Where he will faſten him ſelfe, in ſuch a change, is aboue my ſearch. Certeynlye he is retyred from Leutch into Tranſyluania, with the beſt of his army, forced, as they affirme, by a great contagion of the plague, which they gott of the enemy, and hath proued worſe then their ſword. It is reported, that the palatine of Hungarye, and Scirin-Ogli generall of the Croatians, are dead of the infection. But I doe not warrant it for truth, though it be diuerſly brought hither.

I MAKE no queſtion your lordſhip hath, by a ſhorter way, better intelligence of the proceedings of Gabor, and how he is like to diſpoſe himſelfe in the ſpring: for if he relapſe, I ſhalbe the laſt to know it, hauing no way to diſcouer him but by his owne miniſters; no correſpondence with his court, but from himſelfe, who will not be the firſt to tell me, that he is untrue to all his profeſſions. Yet I will write your lordſhip all I know, and all circumſtances wherby yow may confirme your owne knowledge and judgment, and not relye upon my aduices, that am enforced to take them upon truſt, and come too far about to giue tymely notice of what I can collect. So I will not doubt him too much, knowing he loues himſelfe, untill I ſee he hath aduantage by it, and cauſe to change ſydes. I conclude your lordſhips trouble, reſting, as your fauours haue bound me,

Conſtantinople, $\frac{3}{13}$.
March, 1626.

Your Lordſhips.

My Lord,

THE patriarch of Conſtantinople ſent me a letter to my lord of Arundell, an anſwere, as I ſuppoſe, of a recommendation giuen of a gentleman imployed by his lordſhip to ſeeke antiquityes. I haue giuen it a couer, and written ſome newes of his ſeruant, and vpon the ſame theame. I thought it my duty to aske your lordſhips leaue, that it may be deliuered.

From Mr. WILKINSON.

My very good Lord,

THE pope, to vnite himſelfe more ſtrictly with Spayne, and to gayne the aſſiſtance of that king for the recouery of the Valtelina, hath lately encreſed the number of his ſouldiers, rayſed for that effect. And whereas his foote were but in all 6000, he hath now made an addition vnto them of 2000 more; and his horſe being but before 400, he hath now doubled their number, being reſolued, with the Spanyards and Leopold, to aſſault thoſe paſſages which France and Venice haue already taken and fortifyed. Angelo Badoaro, the pops miniſter reſident in Paris, doth erneſtly endeuor to diſpoſe that king to leaue the Venetians alone in the Valtelina, and to retyre his owne forces from thence into his owne country, to ſuppreſſe the rebellions of the proteſtants. This his counſell cannot but ſeeme good and plauſable to the French king; but aymes at no other end but the pops benefit and aduantage, who would be able with leſſe dificulty to regayne that part of the Valtelina which he hath loſt, when the forces of France and Venice are diſunited.

I ACKNOWLEDGE my ſelfe infinitely beholding vnto your lordſhip, for the honor you haue beene pleaſed to afford me, both by your lordſhips frequent writing vnto me, and taking notice of thoſe letters I write vnto your lordſhip. The laſt letter I receaued from your lordſhip was dated January 2. for which, and many others, I returne moſt humble thankes, and will allwayes endeauor to approue my ſelfe 1626.

Venice, March 4.
ſtilo nouo, 1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble, and moſt obedient ſeruant,

JOHN WILKINSON.

To the LORDS *of his Majeſties Priuy-Counſell.*

Right Honorable, my very good Lords,

IN Nouember now 16 moneths paſt, I preſumed to trouble your lordſhips with a long enformation of ſome differences fallen betweene our nation and the Venetians in Aleppo, concerning the dutyes of conſolage, for ſtrangers goods laden vpon our ſhipping, and the wearing of the colours of England. I hoped to haue giuen your lordſhips full euidence of our vndoubted right, both in equity and practice, in theſe parts, all other nations exacting it of his majeſties ſubiects. Wherin hauing firſt annulled and reuoked the falſe ſentence of the judge of the cyttye agaynſt us, I was able to haue recouered our creditt and damages vpon them. But for other reſpects, hauing acquainted the ſenate, attending juſtice from them, I vnderſtood that they had referred the cauſe to his majeſties declaration, and their conſull: in the meane tyme, depoſited mony to ſtand to his royall ſentence; which made me not dare to prevayle vpon my freinds, and the law of this ſtate, but to expect his majeſties and your lordſhips order in this buſines. The which, though it appeare at the firſt ſight but ſmall, and a controuerſy of merchants, yet is of great conſequence to the trade; and wilbe the utter ruine, if it be ſo ouerpaſt, of the Leuant company, now one of the moſt profitable to the kyngdome, venting yearly, of comodityes of our owne growth, cloth, tynne, lead, and furrs, beſides the export of ſpices, neare 250000 pounds, and returning good quantetyes of gold. It wilbe ſuperfluous to repeate the reaſons how we ſhalbe eaten out by our owne ſhipping, it being a great matter to ſpare in conſolage and aſſurance 10 in the 100, payd by us, and ſaued by them; which, like odds in betting, will beate the beſt gamſter. Yet I thincke it my duty to enforme your lordſhips of the uſe the ſenate doth make of our remiſsnes or delay to protect the rights of merchants. Firſt, obſeruing that in a whole yeare ther was nothing done, nor anſwere returned, they preſumed we had giuen ouer our cauſe, and called for their mony depoſited in Aleppo, which in deſpayre was reſtored: and then, to build their title for euer, their *ſauii della mercantia* made an order, that no Venetian ſubiect ſhould lade vpon a ſtranger, vnleſs they firſt gaue ſecuritye not to pay conſolage, nor any duty in reſpect therof: not that they would prohibite the freightment, for they cannot ſpare our ſhipping; but knowing that the owners and maſters, for their owne reſpects, to gett imployment, will eaſely make the condition, and bynd themſelues, they ſaue their ſubiects that chardge; which, if after it ſhalbe taken from them, they will recouer vpon the ſhip by vertue of their couenant: and thus euery way the ſubiect of England receiues the loſs. And this is a great wiſedome, by inſenſible degrees, to ſteale away our profitt, and to preuayle by our owne armes. Not content herewith, they haue added, that no ſtranger ſhall lade in their dominion for their ſubiects, vnleſs he conſent to weare the flagg of St. Marke. And this is another ſtepp to fortefy themſelues; though their owne ſhips, when they feare, aduance St. George. What diſhonor this wilbe to our nation, and what prejudice to the nauigation, I referr to your lordſhips wiſedome; eſpecially ſeing it will occaſion many quarrells with thoſe of Tunes and Algier, who as boldly aſſayle the Venetian colours, as a lyon doth a tame lambe. Of this I haue had a late experience: An Engliſh ſhip being here in port, the Venetians deſired to freight her; and the owners and merchants were agreed, only the conſolage was the difference. Whervpon I ſent to the baylo to know, whither this prohibition was made by the ſenate, or what was the reaſon of this innouation; who freely declared, that it was commanded by publicque edict ſent him, and regiſtred in all the cancellerias of the Leuant, vrging that they eſteemed the queſtion decided, and that we were ſatisfyed in our clayme, hauing no ſentence, nor anſwere giuen of the reference made to his majeſtie: and that therfore they had proceeded to

1626. eſtabliſh both the aboue-mentioned decrees. Vpon this declaration I would not rayſe a precedent agaynſt our ſelues, but prohibited the lading at all, to the great loſs of the owners.

CONTENTIONS betweene two nations in matter of trade, are like the reſtleſs ſtrife betweene the ſea and land. Whatſoeuer the one gets, the other looſeth; and this would be well obſerued: for euery decay and diſaduantage in traficque is a conſumption to the ſtate. When any ſtate makes a new decree in gouerment of trade, certeynly they ſeeke their owne profitt by the loſs of ſome other: and therfore thoſe decrees would be weighd, in what poynt they ayme at new gayne, and it will ſhow where, by another, that is loſt; and a contrary edict will preſently ſtop the breach, before it grow to a cuſtome. The ſenate of Venice is moſt practicque and ſollicitous of their trades, as the founteynes of their reuenew; and therfore conſtitute magiſtrats purpoſely to care for and ſtudy their aduantages; and ſpare not to trye new concluſions, by lawes to alter the courſe of trades, and to draw to themſelues the profitt: if it take, they enioy it; if not, ther is nothing loſt by the attempt. Thus their * *cinque ſauij* haue lately promulged diuers new decrees, in ſhow pretending to eaſe the merchant ſtranger, and to abate their cuſtomes, which is the more for this kyndnes to be ſuſpected; for they meane nothing leſs, but by looſing in the ſcore to gett in the hundreth. All thoſe new ſtatutes principally reguard the Engliſh, whom they thincke ſo inamored with plumporredge, cakes, and pies, as they will with currents ſwallow any thing. Therfore they haue declared, that no ſtranger ſhall lade that comoditye at Zant or Cephalonia, vnleſs they bring certificate, that they haue diſchardged, at Venice, at leaſt two thirds lading of other goods, which is impoſſible; if not, they muſt pay a new impoſt of 5 dollers the thouſand for licence. So that really, *communibus annis*, the impoſition is greater then the firſt valew of the comoditye. Their ayme in this edict is, if poſſible, to draw, for the loue of currents, the ſtaple of diuers merchandiſe to that cytty, which, now during the war, are carried to Ligorne; but their priuiledges are not equall, and they will fayle of that end, becauſe a ſmall abatement of cuſtome will not entice merchants to change their deſſignes, nor to alter their knowne trades: and all the world knowes, that the ſenate can worke vpon the plenty of goods in the price, to their owne gayne. But yet they will fynd this aduantage, that they are ſure ſome will, to ſaue the new impoſt, bring comoditye to their cytty in greater abundance then at preſent; and that they who will not, ſhall pay for it. And thus they will rayſe the reuenew of thoſe iſlands 50000 dollers vpon our trade, that yeild nothing but plumms, and would ſterue, if our nation ſhould forbeare them two yeares; who carry ready mony thither euery yeare betweene 3 and 400000 realls, to the great loſs of the kyngdome. I haue propoſed theſe conſiderations to your lordſhips prudence, to whom the remedyes will appeare eaſy and neceſſarye. Neyther can any obiection, that to publiſh counter-edicts will decay the nauigation, preuayle. Your lordſhips pleaſe, in this particular, to creditt me; their neede is more vrdgent then ours; and if they ſaw they were oppoſed, they would retyre without any noyſe; and if they be not, they wilbe maſters both of our ſhipping, and in few yeares of all the trade in the Leuant, only by our ſhipping. Humbly crauing your lordſhips pardon for this boldnes, I ſubmitt my contemplations to your great wiſedomes, and my ſelfe to your honorable fauour, as

* In Pregadi a di, 25. Aug. 1626. printed Sept. laſt.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{17}{27}$.
March, 1626.

Your Lordſhips moſt deuoted ſeruant.

To Sir ISAAC WAKE.

[The former Part of this Letter, being included in the next, is therefore here omitted.]

—THE accompt your lordſhip doth deſire of the 3 reſidents here, is thus: The French did not at firſt meddle for aboue a yeare; but whither by order, or from his owne uanitye, he ſuddenly engaged himſelfe, wrote, ſent, and called a gentleman of Tranſyluania hither, profeſſing he had mony *in depoſito* for his maſters quota, if the other ambaſſadors had the like; and braued, as if he only were the man that had creditt and authoritye, and with this ſmoake filled Gabor: but as ſuddenly he fell off, eyther hauing receiued a checke, or ſeeing all did not depend upon him, he retyred from all correſpondence with the prince or us; ieſting, that he was not to be truſted, and rather doing ill offices then good, which haue deeply wounded the generall reputation of the princes with Gabor; of which he hath complayned with much bitternes to me and the Duch ambaſſador, and made it the foundation of his retrayt; concluding, *Chriſtianus a chriſtiano ſemel poteſt decipi.* Of his coldnes I aduiſed my lord Conwey 7 moneths paſt, and neuer beleeued his greateſt feruency, when I remembred his dearenes with the Jeſuites. Lately, when he ſaw the buſines begin to be ualued, he ſeemed deſirous to returne to partake with us; but as we neuer refuſed him, ſo wee were not fond of his helpe. But upon this newes of peace, he magnifyes his owne wiſdome, that he foreſaw the unprofitable iſſue. Breefly, he is not worth a good feather, nor hath any creditt with Turkes, Jewes, nor Chriſtians.

THE baylo hath alway, in his affections and actions, ſhowed a great deſire to engage Gabor in the war; but hath forborne to declare him ſelfe to him by letters or promiſe, proceeding warely. He is a wiſe man, bred in a good ſchoole, and knowes of what uſe he may be; which I thincke he preferrs to the ſenate, auoyding to undertake for any contribution, or reall encouradgement, referring that to the treatyes in Chriſtendome, where that ſtate had miniſters.

THE Duch is moſt feruent, and makes this buſines his capitall, the ground of his meritt to his maſters. He will doe any thing; *Acheronta movebit,* mingle heauen and hell. He knowes he can be no blacker with the houſe of Auſtria. The order for 30000 dollars, remitted from the kyng of Denmarke, paſſed his hands, and he hath payd it. Vpon the ſubiect I ſaw a letter from Gabor to him, full of diſcontent, complayning that he expected more, that he was neglected and deſerted, and enforced to accept of that poore ſumme, for infinite expence and hazard. He hath liued long in Turky, and is ſo corrupted with their maners, that he is the ſhame of ambaſſadors. I will ſay no more of him, leaſt your lordſhip thincke this ayre as infectious for the mind, as for the body: and if neceſſitye of buſines, wherin he hath not much authoritye, did not hold us togither, for my part I would not conuerſe with him. When I had written thus far, and was concluding, I receiued your lordſhips letter of the 2d February, with the coppy of that written to the prince of Tranſyluania, which I wiſh may moue him to conſider his honor; and the fayth made to yow by collonell Peblitz, giues me ſome hope, that he had rather deceiue old enemies then new freinds. But it is ſeconded here, that Gabor hath confirmed the articles, and that peace on his part is eſtabliſhed. Wherupon I ſent to the vizier, and acquaynted him with all the proceeding, with the diſhonor of the conditions, and the renuntiation of all other his allyes; and whatſoeuer elſe might moue him: who continueth the ſame proteſtation, that hee knew nothing; but, calling for the agent of Morteſa, demanded if he had ſuch aduice; who confeſſed that he heard ſo much. The reſident of Gabor doth not deny it categorically, but lamenteth the cauſe, imputing it to the French, and the miniſters of this ſtate, who, he ſayes, will haue peace, and nothing but peace, good or bad; ſo they may deferr their trouble: but that from his maſter he hath nothing, and therfore will not ſeeme to beleeue, that ther is any meaning but to gett tyme, and to uſe arts of aduantage. For my owne part, I am confounded, and reſolue to ſend to the prince, and to doe all that I am able, and referr the diſpoſition to him that directeth all our propoſitions to his ſecrett will and glorye.

THE new baylo Venieri is this day expected; the old, and his merchants, gone out to meete him. And ſo I committ your lordſhip to the holy keeping of our bleſſed God, reſting, &c.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{19}{29}$.
March, 1626.

1626.

To my Lord CONWAY: *With* GABOR's *Treaty.*

My Lord,

I HAUE receiued the duplicates of your lordſhips letters of the 25. Octob. and 6. Decemb. without any ſubſcription: the originalls euer miſcarring, doth aſſure me, that they are watched upon the way, and the hand or ſeale knowne. I take them for ſufficient warrant, for more then I able to doe; and hauing from Sir Iſake Wake beene enformed of the ſame ſubſtance *and effects of the negotiation of captain Quaad,* I did preuent tyme, preſuming rather upon pardon for too much diligence, then a warines to care for my ſelfe; and haue written to the prince of Tranſyluania, to all thoſe purpoſes now inſtructed me, as effectually as my witt will beare; as your lordſhip will perceaue by the coppyes of my letters ſent you, of the 13. Jan. and 5. Feb. diſpatched by his owne ſeruants.

SINCE, I am confounded in the change of counſayles, or vncerteynty of rumors; for I am tyed to the reports of the enemye, the credulitye of ignorant Turkes, or to beleeue the agents of Gabor, who may artificially be the firſt deceiued: yet, though I am confident your lordſhip hath long ſince as much as I can write, I will neyther hide ſhame nor ſorrow, becauſe perhaps ſome circumſtances may be of ſeruice.

IT is aduiſed from Vienna, and diuulged confidently by the emperors reſident, That Gabor hath concluded peace. 13 articles are ſpread in this cytty, ſo diſaduantagious and diſhonorable for him, that it tempteth me to giue them little creditt: for beſides renouncing all correſpondence with the grand ſignor, whom he muſt obey, there is promiſed reparation of all damages done to the Imperiall ſubiects ſince 1619, more then he is worth; reſtitution of ſome pieces in the Turkes poſſeſſion; impoſſible redemption of ſlaues *ab inferno,* and diuers other ceſſions and loſſes to the prince, in reſpect of his former treatyes. So that, by this new mouing, he hath weakened both his meanes and reputation; except all theſe conditions are formall, and inſerted by the emperor for his greater honor, without purpoſe to expect an exact performance of that which cannot be done; or els Gabor hath gabard us all, and, with little care of his fayth, left all care of his ſafety and profitt. What to beleeue, doth torment me. *With the vizier I could not ſpeake,* being *ſicke in his* bed; but *ſending my ſecretarye* to *enforme* him of theſe *falſe proceedings,* he did earneſtly ſweare, he knew nothing; but called *for the agent of Morteza,* and *demanding of* him, if he *heard* any ſuch *thing, he confeſſed,* that it was ſo *reported from Buda:* at which *he ſeemed diſpleaſed,* proteſting, if a *generall peace* were not made, with the *ſatisfaction of all the allyes of Gabor,* whatſoeuer was done leſs, was *without order,* or *warrant from hence.* Vpon the firſt report of this pacification, I ſent for the Tranſyluanian reſident, and the Duch ambaſſador, to my houſe, in whoſe preſence I arraigned him. He conſtantly profeſſed, he had no knowledge therof, and in that denyall doth yet perſiſt; but by way of preuention to be accuſed, lamented uehemently *agaynſt the French kyng, and his reſident here.* When I ſhowed him the articles, he altered; which rayſed as many colours in his face, whither of guiltines or indignation, as I found preuarications in his anſwers: and though deepely ſwearing, he was ignorant of any thing tranſacted, yet he confeſſed, that his maſter was returned into Tranſyluania; and that ther was an opinion of a generall peace, if from Chriſtendome ſome better life were not ſupplied: that if commiſſioners were deputed, and had agreed, that eyther the prince had not ſigned, or would neuer hold ſo vnworthy conditions. I demanded to know the ſecrett, which he had intimated, and I mentioned in my laſt to your lordſhip; which was, that Gabor had written that ther was a peace treated in Germany by the conſent of the emperor, and the kyng of Denmarke, the perfection wherof was in his power: and therfore he thought, that this rumor might haſten him to haue an accomodation for him ſelfe in his owne hands, being ſo much offended with the proceeding of the miniſters of this empire, eſpecially for the delay of the inueſtiture of the princeſs, that he had written and giuen him commiſſion to declare, that ſeeing that theſe did not obſerue the capitulations, and ſo much neglect his other ſeruices, that he would prouide for his owne and his peoples libertye; which meſſage he had deliuered: and that the vizier had giuen him a gentle and pacifying anſwere, and promiſed to diſpatch theſe ceremonyes ; but that, as he doubted their falſhood, 1626. ſo the prince and ſtate were highly enraged : intimating as if ther were ſome purpoſe to ſhake off the dependance of this port ; which is but a paſſion : for I know well, that Gabor cannot ſo decline to the emperor, nor truſt him, without apparent ruine ; and that theſe will not ſo far exaſperate him, as to thruſt him into neceſſitye, neyther his ſtates be content to be ſhutt up betweene two potent offended princes. To this diſcourſe I replyed, after generall reprobation of the leuitye, That *his majeſtie*, the *king of Denmarke*, nor *the States*, had not *wanted* in the *performance* of any *promiſe :* That if his maſter had *depended* more upon *the French*, then ther was grownd, the error was his owne ; being ſufficiently enformed, that it was *the league in the Lowe-countries, wherin he was to truſt :* That if the *French*, *Venetian*, or *Sauoy* could be *engaged*, it was ſo much aduantage ; but if he had his *demands accompliſhed* from *the league*, it would be a pitifull anſwere, to excuſe himſelfe upon others, who had promiſed nothing : That his *majeſtie* had rather *preuented payment*, then *fayled* ; becauſe it could not be expected, vntill *the prince* had *affirmed* the *agreement*, and *ſent it* to the *Haghe*, which arriued not untill September laſt ; from whence *his ambaſſador tranſported* him ſelfe *into England*, with *letters of creditt*, where all things were *concluded* and *eſtabliſhed*, according to his *owne propoſitions* ; before which, *mony* was not *uſually disborſed* ; and therfore *his maſter* was *before-hand* in that poynt. Further, hauing *ſent count Mansfelt to Venice*, to *treate new aydes*, it was ſtrange impatience and haſt, neyther to attend an *anſwere from Quaad*, nor *the effects of the others negotiation* ; but in the coniuncture of *their ſeuerall treatyes* with *mighty princes*, to *conclude* an *abortiue peace*, without any communication, or reſpect of honor or freinds. Then I acquaynted him, how *thoſe treatyes had proceeded*, and were *perfected* ; and that though *one ambaſſador was dead, the ambaſſage was liuing*, and *proſecuted* by Sir *Iſake Wake.* And to all theſe receiuing nothing but ſtiffe and ſterile denyall, we reſolued to *write* the *ſame ſubſtance to Gabor*, to *complayne to this ſtate*, to doe *all our endeauor*, and leaue the diſpoſition to him, that directeth all the propoſitions of man to his owne unreuealed will and glorye.

MY owne opinion is gouerned by my feares, and experience of that princes nature, that he hath proceeded too far, diſcouraged by the mutabilitye of the Turkes, uncerteyne aſſignation from Chriſtendome, and the rumor of this German treaty, which is too much noyſed here : but yet I am *perſwaded, when captain Quaad ſhall returne to him with ſatisfaction*, and other *aſſurances* bee giuen him from the *ambaſſadors reſident in Venice*, that he is not *inconuertible* ; for he cannot *refuſe* mony, nor euer ſafely truſt them whom he hath ſo often offended, and he is up and downe in a moneths warning : neyther is it any wonder in theſe parts to make peace, and breake it 3 or 4 tymes, in as many yeares. But underſtanding that he hath *demanded* an *addition* of *ten thouſand foote* to the *army of Mansfelt*, it is a counſayle taken betweene themſelues ; and I can blame neyther, if they could obteyne yt. His majeſtie may ſo *pay deare* to *aſſiſt* him *to conquer Hungary* ; but my *aymes were* to ſet him *up in his owne nature* and *element*, by his *light horſe* to *ſpoyle* the *emperors territoryes*, *macerare inimicum*, to *fly up and downe* like a *fiery meteor*, and to uſe him as the Tartars upon *Poland:* and *in that kind he would be of moſt ſeruice.* Therfore, if he may be held in *action* for his *owne hopes*, and *for fourty thouſand dollers a moneth*, reckoning 10 *to the yeare*, as he once agreed, which is *leſs then your lordſhip mentioneth* ; and for the *mayntenance* of thoſe *troopes*, *already ſent him entyre*, or to be *employed in Sileſia*, and *to be cared* for in *any peace*, I would yet *wiſh*, that he were *maynteyned :* for I well know the *terror of his armes* ſo *diſpoſed*, and the *fires that follow them* ; and *the name of the Turks*, and his *neighborhood to Auſtria*, will ſooner humble the Imperialls, and *reduce* them to tearmes of *reaſon*, then a *much greater force*, employed in a formall warr, in newtrall countryes. *Somewhat I ſhall doe here*, upon this *little iealouſy* and *diſcontent begun betweene* him and *this ſtate :* from whence may *emerge a feare* to *loſe him*, or a *greater feruencye* to *oblige* and *aſſure him* ; which I will *ſhow* is *no way ſafely* to *be done*, but by *nouriſhing him agaynſt the emperor*, or at leaſt *diſtruſt* and *diſſention betweene them.* Vpon the knowledge of 30000 dollers remitted hither from the States, I ſaw a lettre from Gabor, complayning that he was promiſed more, and full of diſcontent, as if he were neglected and deſerted ;

1627. that he was enforced to accept of that poore ſumme for infinite expence and hazard; but *caſting all the burthen upon France*, and their *miniſters*; *concluding*, *Chriſtianus a chriſtianò ſemel poteſt decipi.* I will omitt nothing I am able to doe, nor, till I ſee it deſperate, giue ouer my hopes to doe his majeſtie ſeruice; and if he neuer doe more, wee are no looſers by him: for his laſt riſing drew Walſtein out of Germany, and hath quite conſumed his army; the relicques wherof, appearing rather ghoſts then men, are carried in carts to garriſon; which if it had remayned below in ſtrength, at the diſaſter of the braue kyng of Denmarke, it may be doubted, that he had not ſo eaſely riſen, if not enforced wholy to retyre. *The treaty with the marqueſs of Baden* I haue *made uſe of to Gabor in generall*, though *I thought it not fitt to name him.*

I VNDERSTAND his majeſties pleaſure, for my ſucceſſor: it is content enough to me to retyre at home, to be thanckfull to your lordſhip, and to liue in the elyſium and ſhades of his majeſties grace, whoſe feete I humbly kyſs, and reſt

Conſtantinople, 20.
March, 1626.

Your Lordſhips.

I BESEECH your lordſhip to giue my lord duke of Buckingham an abſtract of this cataſtrophe of my buſines, ſuppoſing I ſhall be ſilent, when my theame is worne out of heart.

ARTICULI Pacis inter Cæſarem *&* Tranſyluaniæ *Principem, concluſi Menſe* Decemb. 1626.

1. IN fide chriſtiani promittit princeps Tranſyluaniæ, nunquam arma mouere, vel vlla hoſtilitate vti, contra Cæſaream majeſtatem, et domum Auſtriacam, aut eorum ſucceſſores; multo minus gentem armatam in ditiones eorum introducere: inimicis S. majeſtatis non auxiliari, neque cum illis mutuam intelligentiam tenere: contra Hungariæ regnum, aliaſve regiones chriſtianas non machinari; nec Turcas, Tartaros, vel alios regni invaſores prouocare: conſilia pernicioſa contra S. majeſtatem non inire, neque opem ferre, nec aures præſtare precibus et deſiderijs inimicorum eius: ſed potius omnes eorum coniurationes, et ſecreta, quæ ſibi nota fuerint, reuelare: et omni modo ſincerum animum, verè pacis ſtudioſum, et boni publici ſollicitum, demonſtrare et præbere.

2. PRINCEPS inſtanter è ditionibus et ciuitatibus Cæſaris, cum toto exercitu ſuo, exeat. Omnia bona tam fiſcalia, quam ad fideles S. majeſtatis ſubditos ſpectantia, reſtituat.

3. REBELLEM Mansfeldium, et ſimul omnes ſectatores eius, prouinciarum Cæſaris invaſores, a ſe amoueat. Iis nullum auxilium adminiſtret, neque extraneis qualibuſcunque, qui cum Mansfeldio in terras S. majeſtatis ad inſtantiam principis intrauerant; quibus literæ publicæ fidei, vt per viginti, vel triginta ſimul, redire poſſint, concedentur: cum eâ conditione, vt nullo in loco cum inimicis S. Cæſareæ majeſtatis in retroitu ſuo ſe coniungant.

4. CUM neceſſarium pro ſtabilimento pacis ſit, vt incolæ comitatuum et ciuitatum principi, ex conſenſu Cæſaris, durante vitâ, obedientium, fidelitatem S. majeſtati præſtent; ij incolæ homagium faciant (ſaluo corporali ſacramento principi dato) hos articulos inviolabiliter obſeruare; et ſufficientem fidejuſſionem exhibeant, cum literis plenæpotentiæ a principe conceſſis, in primis eorum comitijs vel comitatibus.

5. IN eodem tempore homagij et ſacramenti tranſactionis, præter iuramentum ante vltimum bellum, faciant et hoc ſacramentum ſuper pacta inter comiſſarios Cæſaris et principem.

6. PROCURABIT princeps, vt omnia loca limitanea, a Turcis in hoc ultimo bello occupata, reſtituantur.

7. CAPTIUI ex utraque parte liberabuntur; et qui in captiuitate Turcica manent, eorum libertatem procurabit princeps.

8. OMNES ſubditi S. majeſtatis poſtremò ad ſeruitium principis allecti, aut redacti, ab eorum ſacramento illi dato erunt liberati; et literæ eorum reuerſales, ſi quæ in manibus principis ſint, reddentur.

9. HIS conditionibus a principe confirmatis, omnia alia prius tractata, in primo vigore & ſtatu maneant.

10. Si qua aliqua difficultas exurget, omnia bona fide, et cum quiete a commiſſarijs vtriuſque partis tractabuntur.

11. Omnes qui ante hanc vltimam commotionem principi inſeruierant, abſoluentur, ſecundum pactum et modernam Viennæ tractationem.

12. Omnes comitatuum et ciuitatum incolæ abſoluentur, qui principi inſeruierunt; illis ſolummodo exceptis, qui arma ſpontanea non coactè contra Cæſaream majeſtatem tulerunt: pro quibus tamen poſſit prædictus princeps intercedere apud Cæſaream majeſtatem, excluſis ab illâ interceſſione priuatis illis, qui damna alijs priuatis fecerunt; ſcilicet vt hi poſſint ſecundum leges & ſtatuta regni actionem petere reſtitutionis.

13. Reliqui articuli pacis, tam Nichilsburgi, quam Viennæ concluſi, in priſtino vigore permaneant, quorum nulla hic fit ſpecifica mentio: exceptis ex parte S. majeſtatis triginta mille talerorum ſolutione, et confiniorum curâ, principi conceſſis. Reſtituantur omnia bona fidelium S. majeſtatis a principe Gabriele occupata ab anno 1619. vſque ad hodiernum diem, præter abbatias Replanæ ad ſeminarium Strigonij pertinentes; propter quas princeps quingentos florenos quotannis enumerabit.

To the Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

I HAUE neyther will to write, nor matter to mention, of the prince of Tranſyluania: from him hath come no aduice, with his owne agent he hath forborne all correſpondence. That he hath made a peace, I thincke it out of queſtion; but how he will keepe it, or what his meaning hath beene to proceed ſo far, I cannot decyphar, without his owne key, kept in his boſome. Yet I haue not ſate ſtill, but acquaynted the principall miniſters of this empire with the inequalitye of the conditions, the breach of the fayth with us; and, what more nearely concernes them, that this ſodeyne conuerſion and change doth aſmuch threaten them, as diſapoynt his allyes: but they will not underſtand that which they feare to know. But hauing ſhowed them *rem ſcriptam*, they haue examined his reſident and interpreter, who conſtantly deny all; and I am perſwaded, they know, directly from Gabor, nothing: yet this effect it hath wrought, that though I beleeue, and all theſe ſpeake one language, that they would driue the concluſion to a peace; but, as they profeſs, upon conditions for us, which they cannot obteyne, notwithſtanding they haue begun to be ſencible of the loſs of the freindſhip and dependance of Tranſyluania, and doe utterly diſlike the ſubſtance of the treaty, which they ſay cannot be ratifyed by Gabor, without open defection and treaſon; and therfore haue diſpatched the inueſtiture and ceremonies for confirmation of the princeſs, the delay wherof hath bred this diſcontent and retyring: and as ſoone as that ſhalbe arriued and ſetled, his purpoſes wilbe no longer diſguiſed; but we ſhall know to what party he will encline; and there is left me *ſolatium miſeris*, ſome glimce of hope, that ſeing he muſt deceiue, the enemye is the fitteſt obiect. Vpon this jealouſy diſtilled into this ſtate, there are new orders written to Morteza baſſa of Buda, and officers ſent to rayſe the frontyre army to march to the defence of the border; ſuſpecting, that ſeeing they are left out in the treatye, that the emperor may take aduantage of Gabors neutralitye: and there is likewiſe ſent an expoſtulatorye letter to him, both agaynſt his haſt, and ſome articles of his concluded peace, which are reproued. It is out of doubt, theſe miniſters generally would ſecure, by a good accord, their confines; and therfore they will ſeeme to treate armed: but if Gabor be faythfull, he may make uſe of the occaſion, to enlardge the breach as wide as he pleaſe. What theſe letters and orders will effect, I cannot judge; but if he proue falſe, your lordſhip may be aſſured, that I will not hide my head for his ſhame. There is another way, by troubling him, and nouriſhing ſuſpition (which is juſt) of him in this ſtate, to force both to returne to their former counſayles: for it is true, theſe can neuer truſt Gabor but as an enemy to the emperor; which hauing beene the foundation of his creditt, muſt be the preſeruation therof. I doubt not to mudd the waters, and to draw *ab edente edulium*, that Gabor ſhall not ſleepe quiet in his ſubrepted ſecuritye. I will not promiſe much, but my genius doth inſinuate ſomwhat, that the peace of the enemy ſhall not be ſo ſafe, as they deſire to make the world beleeue. This is all I can write, and more then I would, vntill I ſhall heare from him after the returne of captain Quaad,

1627. which wee expect in 20 dayes: and then I ſhalbe free of this womaniſh payne of doubt. If he proue better in effect, then his preſent fame, which your lordſhip ſhall doubtleſs know firſt from himſelfe, yow wilbe pleaſed to remember, *non arma ſine ſtipendijs*, and the firſt of June, that he may fynd no more ſtarting holes; and ſo, humbly kyſſing your lordſhips hands, I reſt

Conſtantinople, $\frac{5}{15}$.
Aprill, 1627.

Your Lordſhips moſt obliged humble ſeruant.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE: *With one to Lord* CONWAY, *and an Abſtract from* Hamburgh.

My Lord,

VPPON the firſt of Aprill, *ſtilo novo*, I did receaue your lordſhips pacquet of the $\frac{3}{13}$. of February, with many incloſed papers and pacquets; the titles of which I ſhall not neede to repeate, becauſe all did come well conditioned. Your lordſhips pacquets, addreſſed at that time to my lord Conway, Sir Frances Netherſol, and Mr. de Queſtor, were by mee ſent away uppon the 2. of Aprill, *ſtilo novo*. My lord Conwayes pacquet went with mine, under my couer to his lordſhip: the other two I ſent to Mr. de Queſtor, under my couer to him; Sir Frances Netherſol being in London, and hauing giuen mee order to ſend thither, unto him, any thing that ſhould come for my hands, either for the queen of Bohemia, or himſelfe; alleaging that the waye of London was more ſafe, and altogither as ſpeedy as the direct waye of the Haghe.

Stilo nou. VPPON the 10. of Aprill, I receaued a ſecond pacquet from your lordſhip, dated the $\frac{17}{27}$. of Feb. wherein there were duplicats of your former letters to mee, many papers concerning the prince of Tranſiluania, an open copye or abſtract of part of your lordſhips diſpatch to my lord Conway, and many priuate pacquets to my lord of Canterbury, to my lord viſcount Grandeſon, to the Leuantine company, to Mr. Robert Brainthwayte, and to Mr. de Queſtor, whoſe letter was open without ſeale or couer, but all the reſt well conditioned: ſo that I intend, God willing, to make all theſe up in one couer, and ſend them to Mr. de Queſtor; and to ſend my lord Conwayes, with my pacquet to his lordſhip, the ſame day likewiſe. Your letter, addreſſed to the queen of Bohemia, I muſt be inforced to ſend to Sir Frances Netherſol to London, according to his order aboue ſpecifyed; and it ſhall be accompanyed with a copye of the paper, which your lordſhip doth deſire ſhould be ſent unto hir majeſtie, which is the abſtract of your letter to my lord Conwaye; wherein is contayned a relation of the newe broker ſent to treate a peace for Spayne, and the ouerthrowe of that deſigne by your lordſhips dexterity.

I WAS glad to ſee, that the French ambaſſador did kindle uppon that occaſion; but I feare it will proue *un feu de paille*, and that he will ſoone returne to his former coldnes. From that nation we muſt expect no good; for the fountaine is corrupt, and therfore the ſtreames muſt neceſſarily be polluted. If they do no hurt, it is as much as may bee expected of them in this age: and perhaps hereafter, when they ſee their error, and wiſer men do enter uppon the adminiſtration of their affayres, they may deceaue the worlde in doing well, which in this conjuncture no body doth expect from them.

HOW I haue proceeded with this ſtate, ſince the receipt of your lordſhips firſt pacquet, of the $\frac{3}{13}$. of February, you will ſee by the abſtract of my diſpatch unto my lord Conway: unto whom I do now giue account of what I haue donne, of the manner of my proceeding, and of the anſwer that I haue receaued. Their noble and worthy bailo hath confirmed unto them all that your lorſhip did write unto mee, for ſo much as doth concerne matter of relation; but whither he hath adjoyned thoſe good offices, which he did promiſe your lordſhip to moue his maſters here, to contribute unto the prince of Tranſiluania, is a doubt that I cannot reſolue. If he did write to that purpoſe, he hath proued *vox clamantis in deſerto*; for I can aſſure your lordſhip, that here they will not heare of that eare, and do ſtop their eares againſt the uoice of the charmer, charme he neuer ſo wiſely. I did long ſince forſee, that *qui deliberant, deſciverunt*; and for the diſcharge of my duty and conſcience, I did in January laſt, by an expreſſe ſeruant of mine, write freely, unto my lord Conway, my ſence of their deſertion, and my opinion how they were to be proceeded withall; as your lordſhip will ſee by a copye of that diſpatch, which I ſend likewiſe here incloſed : but, God be thancked, I haue not to this hower had any anſwer ; England being unto mee a paralel with China, for any thing that I can heare from the court : from whence if two diſpatches do come in three yeares, wee may make account, that they do deale uery liberally with us. I did write at the ſame time concerning the count de la Tour, and was an humble ſuitor for a letter from his majeſtie to this ſtate, to lend him for a time unto his majeſtie. This buiſineſſe was, in my opinion, of ſo greate importance, that in truth it was the principall motiue of my ſending an expreſſe at that time. Hauing no anſwer out of England, I am now reſolued to undertake the buiſineſſe, without warrant from my maſter, being required by the king of Denmarke ſo to do ; and as I haue already ſent to call the count hither to mee, ſo, as ſoone as he ſhall arriue, I will goe into the college, and require him of this ſtate without further ceremony : for if I do expect any thing out of England to that purpoſe, the ſeaſon of the yeare will be paſt, and it will proue *medicina poſt mortem.* I do intend to accompany him with ſome choice perſons, whom I haue debauched, the moſt able men for command that were in all this army, both for foote and horſe ; and theſe hauing agreed with mee underhand, haue already made their owne waye.

CONCERNING the marquis of Baden, I know not what to write to your lordſhip ; in regarde that I haue not hearde, neither from him, nor from my ſecretary there, ſince the 5. of March, two pacquets of theirs hauing miſcarryed ; after which I am now in chace, to recouer them, if it be poſſible. What I haue out of Germany, your lordſhip ſhall ſee by the papers here incloſed ; and this is as much as I can ſay concerning the publique at this preſent.

I DO heare, that Sir Peeter Wytche is uppon the point of ſetting forth, to relieue your lordſhip ; and becauſe I hope that I may haue the honor to ſerue you here, in your returne, I will by way of anticipation, in the name of my wife and my ſelfe, inuite your lordſhip and your noble lady to a poore lodging, which you ſhall finde prouided for you. So, with both our moſt affectionate loue and ſeruice to you both, I reſt

Venice, 14. Apr. 1627.
ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate and humble ſeruant,

I. WAKE.

A COPY of Sir ISAAC WAKE's *Letter to my Lord* CONWAY.

VPPON the 7. of Aprill, *ſtilo nouo,* I went into the college to giue vnto this prince *le buone feſte di paſqua,* according to the ſtile of this place ; which ducty I had beene inforced to omitt at Chriſtmas, by reaſon of my indiſpoſition at that tyme. After I had made an excuſe for my former omiſſion, complyed with the prince, and giuen him an account of the health and proſperity of his majeſtie, and of the queen, I did paſſe an office with him, in fauor of the prince of Tranſiluania, being ſo required by Sir Thomas Roe. My propoſition was of this tenor : Firſt, I did make an ample and true relation vnto him, of the preſent ſtate of affayres in Hungarye, of the conſtancy of Gabor, and the reſolution of the grand ſignor not to proceede in the treaty of peace with the emperor, but rather to aſſiſt Gabor in his diuerſion. The particularityes your lordſhip will find in Sir Thomas Roes diſpatch ; from whom I had my beſt inſtruction for what I had to ſaye in that argument.

SECONDLY, I told this prince, That whereas immediately after my returne out of Piedmont and Heluetia, I had moued this ſtate to concurre with his majeſtie and his friends, in contributing towards the aſſiſtance of the prince of Tranſiluania ; in ſteede of receauing a ſatiſfactory anſwer, which I had long expected, I had now vnderſtood, that they had written from hence vnto ſome of their miniſters abroade, that an ambaſſador (not naming any man) had moued them to contribute vnto the prince of Tranſiluania ; and that they had returned him an anſwer, wherein he did reſt ſatisfyed : That I was the ambaſſador who had made the propoſition, but not the man who did reſt ſatisfyed with their anſwer ; becauſe it was generical, and did conclude nothing : That if they had drawen a falſe concluſion of my conſent out of my ſilence, I would not diſabuſe them by replying againe in that argument ; and giue them ſome reaſons for my hauing forborne this recharge ſo long : firſt, By the

1627. generality of their anſwer, which did not exclude my propoſition, I had reaſon to thinke, that they did rather deſire really to aſſiſt that prince vnderhand, then to publiſh their intention vnto mee, or any other here; and I, who would not be thought to be curious *in aliena republica*, did take for granted that which I did know they had reaſon to do. Secondly, That at that tyme the ſinceritye of Gabors proceedings was not ſo euedent as hath ſince appeared, both by his actions in Hungary, and negotiations at the Porta, which haue now cancelled all doubts or ſuſpitions, that formerly might haue beene conceaued of his cautelous diſpoſition: and therfore, that knowing now for certaine, that this ſtate hath not hitherto contributed any thing vnto him, nor as yet giuen order to their bailo at Conſtantinople, to ingage them by promiſe; and that they were now well aſſured of the reall intentions and direct proceedings of that prince; they muſt pardon mee, if at this preſent I did vrge this point vppon them with greater ſtrength then formerly I had donne, in regard that his majeſtie, the king of Denmarke, and the States of the Vnited Prouinces, had furniſhed their ſeuerall quote, vppon a preſuppoſition of the concurrency of this ſtate: That none did better know then this ſenate, the important conſequence of that diuerſion: That the contribution required was ſmall, and of no conſideration, in regard of the greatneſſe of this ſtate: That all their former allegations of charge and expence were fallen to the ground, by the peace in the Valtelina, their withdrawing their trouppes from thence, and licenſing their army in Lombardy: and therfore, if they did refuſe now to concurre with his majeſtie and his friends, their backwardneſſe would be interpreted a deſertion of the cauſe, and perhaps produce dangerous effects, both to the publicque, and to their ſtate in particular, which is ſurrounded with a potent enemy, who will queſtionleſſe call them to an account in Italye, as ſoone as he ſhall haue gotten any aduantage in Germany, either by force of armes, or by a treaty of peace. This was the ſubſtance of my propoſition, vnto which I did deſyre to receaue a ſpeedy and categoricall anſwer.

VPPON the 12. of Aprill, I was ſent for to the college, where the ſecretary, according to the cuſtome, did reade vnto mee an anſwer dictated by the ſenate, the copye whereof I ſend your lordſhip here incloſed, in their owne words and language; that you may ſee that theſe ſigniori do as much exceed in ceremonyes, as they come ſhort in ſubſtance. They cannot now alleage, that I am ſatisfyed with their anſwer; becauſe I haue declared the contrary, and told them plainely, That his majeſtie and his friends could not take this monny for payment; and that, if they did not reſolue to contribute their quota, they muſt expect to be importuned againe, as ſoone as I ſhould heare from his majeſtie, or the king of Denmarke, or from the prince of Tranſiluania. In the meane tyme, *quod dant accipimus*; I know no remedye but patience, and do ſee very little diſpoſition in this ſtate to contribute any thing to the publique, more then faire words and ceremoniall compliments. The prince did inlarge himſelfe in expreſſing his deſire of an accommodation of our differences with France, which did giue mee occaſion to tell him, That as his majeſtie had already yeelded vnto Monſieur de Baſſompierre more then could haue beene expected; ſo, if he ſhould receaue that ſatisfaction from the French king, which was due vnto his ſubjects, who had beene ſtrangely outraged in France, he would not be wanting to correſpond with him, as with a neighbour friend and brother; but if the French did thincke to *ſtrapazzare* our nation, as they had donne the Griſons, they ſhould find his majeſtie able, with the helpe of God, to protect his ſubjects from forein violence.

ABSTRACT of a Letter from Hambourgh.

I BROUGHT letters from his majeſtie, togither with freſh commiſſions for the leauy of more men, unto Gent Rantzow his majeſties ſtadthalder or lieutenant in the land of Holſtein. The king inſtantly after my diſpatch tooke his journy for Copenhagen, with a purpoſe to returne againe into theſe parts, with as much expedition as is poſſible, after he ſhall giue order for the tranſporting of certaine horſe, and other ſpeciall prouiſions from thence. Wee do expect, his majeſtie will be neare vs againe by the 6. or 7. of Maye, old ſtile. Admitting that the kinges of Denmarke and Sweden ſhould not ſtrech further then 4000 a-piece; yet will there be rayſed a braue armye: for beſides our kings 6 or 7000, the elector of Brandenborgh will furniſh for his quota 2000 at the leaſt (which he promiſed the king of Denmarke at their laſt priuate meeting at Cyelnie); and the reſt of the princes of this Nether Sachſiſh circle haue vndertaken for 6000 for their ſhare; and, laſtly, this French ambaſſador hath promiſed, in the behalfe of his maſter, fiue hundred thouſand pound ſtarling, to be forthwith ſent to the king of Denmarke, for that kings contribution, and furtherance of this action. But of all theſe there are not yet on foote aboue 12 thowſand, and thoſe leauyed only by the king of Denmarke, and at his charge, though he will looke for retribution of what is more then his quota. 1627.

Hambourgh.

Abſtract of a Letter from Sir ISAAC WAKE.

—THIS morning I went into the college, and preſented a petition unto this prince from the count de la Tour, who doth complaine of want of health, and deſire leaue to tranſport himſelfe unto ſome bathes in Germany. This petition is a kind of cifre, which I did open by declaring, That my maſter, togither with the kings of Denmarke and Bohemia, did deſire to ſerue themſelfes of the count for a tyme; and that I had cauſed the petition to be drawen in that forme to auoide all oppoſition, in regarde that his ſerenity ſhall not neede to take notice whither the count is to goe, nor anſwer for any thing that he may do; but onely giue him leaue to abſent himſelfe for a time, and in ſo doing he ſhall oblige three kings, who will bee ready to requite this fauor. How I do ſpeede, you ſhall know by the next, God willing.

THE marquis of Baden doth remayne conſtant, and is gone in perſon to joyne with the king of Denmarke, ſo that I doubt no more of that diuerſion; and my next ſhall tell your lordſhip the ſecreat of that caball. Out of England no letters haue appeared this weeke; and therfore here I take leaue, and reſt

Venice, 17. Aprill,
1627. ſtil. nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate ſeruant,

I. WAKE.

To the Lords of COUNCIL, *with a Declaration of Rights of* CONSULAGE.

Right Honorable, my very good Lords,

AFTER ſixe yeares ſeruice, I am very vnwilling to loſe the Leuant company any ground or priuiledge, wherof I found them in poſſeſſion. The bread and ſalt I eate would corrupt, if I did prævaricate, and not take to heart their affayres. But aboue all other reſpects, the honor of our nation, not to be wrought vpon, and rooted inſenſibly vp, enforceth me to continew your lordſhips trouble; whoſe enformation to his maieſtie is only able to redintegrate and reſtore them to that equalitye of trade which hath hitherto beene maynteyned. The queſtion began at Aleppo, of which I gaue your lordſhips ample relation; which being referred to his majeſtie, beſides that loſs, which was about 800 pounds, and in a yeare no anſwere giuen, the ſenate, enterpreting the ſilence to be a ſentence on their part, tooke the aduantage to eſtabliſh it by a decree, to conclude the companye for euer. This is ſent and regiſtred in all the cancellerias in Greece, Syria, and Egipt. To which the French adhæring, (becauſe thoſe nations neede our ſhipping, to preuent us and the Duch, and to driue their trades ſecurely, vnder our protection, at better rates then his majeſties or the States owne ſubiects, who pay the conſolage) they are vnited to pay none; and the controuerſye hath coſt, anew, 15000 dollers in Turkiſh juſtice; which thoſe willingly ſpend, rather to giue it to corrupt judges, then to their friends, that muſt fight for them. Here I haue now diſcouered both the inconvenience and the ſnares of this new law: for, as I enformed your lordſhips in my laſt, certeyne Venetian merchants treated to freight an Engliſh ſhip in this port, and concluded all but the poynt of conſolage. To accomodate the ſubiects on both parts, and to continew good correſpondence, I was content, vpon ſome recompence of freight, which was yeilded vnto, to ouerſee the preſent occaſion; and becauſe the difference yet depended before his majeſtie, to make no demand, ſo as they

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THER will neede no diſpute with his majeſties good allyes, nor can any exception lye, to giue lawes to his owne ſubiects: at one word, all wilbe ſettled, if his majeſtie only pleaſe to declare, That ſtrangers, if they wilbe ſerued by the companyes ſhips within their priuiledges, muſt ſubmitt to their lawes; which if they miſlike, no man enforceeth, nor beggeth their freight: and then to make an act to command all owners and maſters, only to obey the magiſtrates of his majeſtie, and their orders, here, and the rules of their ſocietye, by whom, and at whoſe chardge, they enjoy the liberty and protection of the grand ſignors ports. It is the conſolage that ſupplyeth all expence, which if the company ſhall loſe, both ſtrangers will trade cheaper than they, and ther wilbe no meanes to maynteyne the ambaſſador, conſulls, and dayly preſents; neyther will they be able to leuye it, if his majeſtie be not pleaſed to lay a chardge vpon the maſters of ſhips, that they ſhall not contract, but vpon condition to conforme to the orders of the companye, nor diſchardge the goods of ſtrangers, vntill their miniſters be ſatiſfyed. In the other decrees of the ſenate concerning Zant and Cephalonia, as being *extra provinciam meam*, I will not preſume to trouble your lordſhips; they are printed, and the intereſſed, I doubt not, will take care of themſelues: but as they are very diſaduantagious to the ſubiect, ſo I conclude, if they be not preuented, the

Venetians will draw from vs ten conſolages vnder other titles, and their trade riſe by our fall. To your lordſhips protection I humbly preſent a generall cauſe, and my ſelfe

Conſtantinople, $\frac{19}{29}$.
Aprill, 1627.

Your Lordſhips moſt obedient ſeruant.

A Declaration made by the Engliſh *Ambaſſador, reſident in* Conſtantinople; *concerning the Right of Conſolage vpon the Goods of Strangers, laden in* Engliſh *Ships, to be tranſported to or from any Port in the Grand Signors Dominion.*

WHERAS certeyne Venetian merchants reſiding in Galata, nere Conſtantinople, did, by their brokar, ſeeke and deſire to freight the good ſhip the Neptune, of London, now riding in the ſame port, for Venice; wherin they did agree with the owners of the ſayd ſhip in all particulars, excepting only the conſolage due to the ambaſſador of his majeſtie of great Brittanye, both by priuiledge, and antient and continued cuſtome; in which poynt the Engliſh owners did offer the ſaid Venetians, according to their firſt agreement, wittneſſed by the ſaid broker, to take vpon them the ſatisfaction of any demand, and to pay whatſoeuer ſhould be required for them, and to ſaue them from all impediment or loſs, at their perill, vpon a valuable conſideration in freight, betweene themſelues, referred to a third perſon; and thervpon, vnderſtanding the contract to be in the ſubſtance compleate, did with the conſent, and for the account, of the ſayd Venice merchants, relinquiſh a former intended voyadge, and bring their ſhip to the vſuall key of lading, attending there to their great loſs and damage, 14 dayes, to receiue their goods according to the true meaning of their agreement: but then, the laders exacting a new article, that the ſaid Engliſh owners ſhould come and appeare in the cancelleria of his excellence the Venice baylo, and there, vpon record, giue ſecuritye, that no ſuch right of conſolage ſhould be demanded, in effect to rayſe a precedent to extinguiſh and renownce the ſayd right, which was not at the firſt mentioned, but only to be therof ſaued harmeleſs by eſpeciall accord; which thing being a mere innouation neuer done nor required in former tymes, and wholy out of the power of the ſaid owners, and in itſelfe vnconformeable to all reaſon, that a ſubiect ſhould be drawne to preiudice the rights and ordinances of his prince, or that a ſtranger hauing neede, and making benefitt of our ſhipping, that they alſo ſhould giue lawes to the owners, ſubiects to his majeſtie, other then according to the cuſtome of freightment: whervpon the Engliſh ſecretarye beeing ſent to his excellencie the baylo, to know the cauſe and ground of this noueltye and cauill, and to deſire, that our merchants might be cleared in the poynt, and eyther the ſhip to be laded according to the firſt propoſitions, to be diſchardged for this tyme, or being diſappoynted, that ſuch reaſonable coſts and damages might be adiudged to them, as, in ſuch caſe, the juſtice of their cauſe did require; his excellencie the baylo did ſhow vnto him a playne and poſitiue decree of the *illuſtriſſimi cinque ſauij della mercantia*, dated in Venice in September, 1626, expreſly ordering, That no ſhip ſtranger ſhould be laden or freighted by any ſubiect of the ſenate, unleſs, as aforeſayd, the owners and maſters of ſuch ſhips ſhould putt in pledge, eyther in Venice, or in the office of their magiſtrates reſiding in the Leuant, or ſcales of the grand ſignor, where the freightment ſhallbe made; that no duty of conſolage ſhallbe demanded or pretended, as an vniuſt and vndue exaction, which was an implicite prohibition, wherby the agreement was made vtterly voyd, and diſſolued on their parts. In conſideration wherof, and of the great preiudice to the Leuant company, who haue from the firſt incorporation of that ſocietye, enioyed by the grace of his majeſtie, and his royall anceſters, the power and priuiledge to take and leauye conſolage vpon all goods that ſhall enter into the dominion of his majeſtie to be tranſported by the ſhips of the ſayd company; and that ſuch caution nor exception hath neuer beene made or taken in former tymes, nor his majeſties ſubiects beene bound to appear in any other chancerye or office, but of their owne ambaſſadors and protectors within the Leuant ſeas, where any ſuch magiſtrate did reſyde; and for diuers other weighty and important conſiderations, I Sir Thomas Roe, knight, his majeſties ambaſſador reſident at the Ottoman port, hauing receiued full authority to gouern and direct all the affayres of the ſaid companye, and to protect and watch ouer all their rights and

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Dated in Conſtantinople, $\frac{4}{14}$.
day of Aprill, anno 1627.

THE coppy of this declaration ſent to the lords, is in Italian, being the ſame ſent to Venice; becauſe I would giue exact account to their lordſhips what I haue done. You may pleaſe to giue them this tranſlation. I haue aduentured, for your ſakes, to preuent the growing euill, which the Venetians would bynd ſafe by a law before his majeſties ſentence. The very Jewes doe now, by the example, refuſe to pay conſolage; and being the grand ſignors ſubiects, plead as much priuiledge as others, eſpecially traders into Venice. You muſt oppoſe ſtrongly. Ther needes no more to be done, but to procure his majeſties letter to Sir Iſake Wake, to vereſye this declaration, and an act of the lords, to authoriſe yow agaynſt the owners and maſters, to bee ſent to the Trinitye-houſe, and there publiſhed.

To the Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

WHEN I read the relation of the office done by the Venetian ambaſſador in England to his majeſtie in the name of the ſenate, concerning Caſſein-baſſa, ſent to the gouerment of Tunes, I did expect it would haue concluded in a complaynt agaynſt me, that I did not unite with the other reſidents here, to oppoſe his employment in that chardge: but finding rather an implicite intimation of my retyring, I haue wondered, what ſhould be the end of ſo much ſolemnitye to tythe mynt and comin, and to trouble his majeſtie with tryfles, when there was matter of other concurrences omitted, more profitable for the publicque. Yet, ſeing that thoſe ſignori doe eſteeme that of more importance, (which I thought, with the grand ſignors deniall, had beene ſilenced) and that his majeſtie doth require an account of me, I will preſume to begin from the firſt motion, and accuſe myſelfe, that I did not ioyne with them, and ſubmitt my reaſons to his majeſties gratious judgment. Caſſin baſſa was formerly baſſa of Tunes, in the height of the dominion of the piratts in theſe ſeas; and I thincke then, like all other Turkes, made uſe of his tyme to aduance his eſtate by them; not only conniuing, but employing his owne gallyes in courſe; who did ſome ſpoyle upon the Venetian ſubiects landing in

Dalmatia, and taking away both ſlaues and bootye : and it is out of doubt, that he offended all other nations, who had particular greeuances agaynſt him. Vpon his remoue, at the expiration of his regiment, the ſenate complayned here, and procured commands to the new baſſa, and officers to be ſent, expreſly ordering the reſtitution of priſoners, which tooke uery little effect ; and the ſecond proued worſe then the firſt. And ſo this buſines reſted untill the end of the laſt ſummer; when a new captayne baſſa being made, much eſteemed and fauored, a man of extraordinarye power within the court, and yet likely to riſe to the higheſt degree of preferment, he did recommend Caſſein to that chardge, as his antient friend, brought up togither ; and the grand ſignor did inſtantly giue him the gouerment, and paſſed it, before any ſpeech abroad. The Duch ambaſſador was the firſt that roſe agaynſt him, and held a conſultation with the French, and both with the baylo, to oppoſe him ; and ſo they reſolued togither, to uſe all their power to hinder his eſtabliſhment.

THEN they communicated the counſayle with me, and deſired my aſſiſtance. To whom I anſwered, That I would in nothing retyre from good conformitye with them ; but wiſhed them well to aduiſe, whither wee were able to preuayle ; and whither it were diſcretion, to declare an oppoſition agaynſt the captain baſſa, an officer, who, for his authoritye in the ſea, wee might dayly neede, and, for his power with the emperor, wee ſhould be wary to offend, eſpetially hauing relyed upon his fauour agaynſt the Spaniſh treaty, and knowing his reuengfull nature ; and if wee ſhould make the attempt, and fayle, beſides being ſure to haue gotten two enemyes, one in the court, another at Tunes, whither wee did not make too great an aduenture to diſcouer that *arcanum*, which yet kept us in ſome outward reputation, that ambaſſadors united could doe much ; and too eaſely engage the honor of our princes, who could not be denyed without blemiſh : and then, if we were foyled in ſo ſmall a matter, we had loſt our ſhete anchor, which prouidence ſhould preſerue unwett, for the laſt refuge ; concluding, that it was my opinion abſolutely, that wee ſhould not preuayle. To all which reaſons when they had replyed with confidence, eſpecially the Duch, (for the baylo, a wiſe and wary man, though moſt intereſſed, was only content to make one, and not to refuſe the hazard of other mens creditts, in his quarrell) I did not deny to keepe good company, as I thought, in a weeke cauſe. When wee came to ſpeake of the manner how to addreſs our complaynt and ſuite, they moued, That wee ſhould ioyntly make a petition, to which, for reſpects of ſigning, I refuſed ; but withall propoſed, that euery one ſhould write his owne apart, to expreſs his owne ſenſe and greeuances, and deliuer them togither, which I ſuppoſed, as of greateſt ſhow, would be of moſt force: but the French, ſtill ſeeking aduantage, (which hee can neuer gett) preuayled ſo far, that without farther conſulting me, the Duch, his inſtrument, brought me the petition ready made, and under written by him, in the higheſt place, offering it to me for ſubſcription. Which I tooke in uery ill part, and told him playnly, That his maſters would not preſume to preiudice his maieſtie ; and that this office was full of ingratitude and indiſcretion. I will not trouble your lordſhip with what he is, nor how it hath beene neceſſarye to holde him to fitt tearmes and reſpects ; but I roundly tooke this occaſion to leaue them, and I thincke I ſaued honor, and gott ground of them by it, for our caſes and intereſts were uery different. In few dayes they gaue their petition, and tryed all their ſtrength, and were refuſed peremptorilye. Some of the great miniſters taxed them with a preſumption, to intermedle in the diſpoſition of officers of that qualitye, eſpecially after the grand ſignors declaration, who anſwered, That he could not in honor recall his grant, but that Caſſein ſhould be admoniſhed to carry himſelfe juſtly to all the freinds of the port ; wherin if he fayled, upon complaynt, ſuch remedy ſhould be giuen as was requiſite. For this action they loſt the captain baſſa, who did affront the French and Duch, not uouchſafing to riſe to them, when they uiſited him upon his gallye, their firſt audience ; and ſeuerely perſecuted the baylo, and his ſubiects : ſo that ſome moneths paſſed, before they could returne to any ciuill tearmes or reconciliation with him, which yet is but formall ; and Caſſein baſſa tryumphed ouer them, and departed enraged, and reſolued to doe them all deſpight. Theſe ſtormes I not only auoyded, but being fully aſſured by the *cadde-leskar*, a great friend to me, that this oppoſition would be offenſiue, and not preuayle, and councelled not to be a partaker, The chief juſtice.

1627. the abſtinence turned euery way to my aduantage. Firſt, the grand ſignor tooke notice of my omiſſion with content and grace. The captain baſſa made inſtantly a friendſhip with me, and acknowledged it, as a reſpect to him, and Caſſein returned me all ſhowes of gratitude. Vpon this occaſion I reſolued *pacatis dæmonibus frui*, to negotiate warmly, and feruently to ſettle our owne peace at Tunes, eſpecially to procure letters of licence for all our fleetes or men of warr, to come freely into that port, to take water, to buy refreſhing and prouiſions, and to be ſupplyed, for mony, of all ſuch wants as did accompany long voyadges, and that thoſe coaſts did afford. Which were all granted, and to that effect I deliuered the baſſa the grand ſignors commands; and the capten baſſa, in my preſence, gaue him ſtrict order for the due obſeruance; and to the ſame purpoſe wrote to the day of Tunes; and himſelfe, after many curteſyes, preſents, and interuiſits betweene us, did ſweare, and, as I ſuppoſe, cordially, that he would ſhow his gratitude to our nation, who ſhould not only receiue no wrong, but freely diſpoſe of all his power in their fauor. Vpon theſe tearmes he parted with me, in September laſt; and ſince, I haue not heard of his arriuall. What his majeſtie ſhall pleaſe to doe in good correſpondence with his freinds, I ſubmitt unto. I will not giue my word for any Turke; I know they are all falſe: but if wee can expect fayth from any, wee cannot hope to fynd it by exchange; for this baſſa is now rich, hath braue houſes in the citty, and upon the Boſphorus, and being ſo bayted before his departure, wilbe wary how he giue occaſion to be called in queſtion, eſpecially by me, with whom all this citty tooke notice that he made profeſſion of gratefull freindſhip. It is true, that the reſidents declared agaynſt him were touched with a little ſhame, if not with enuye; that leauing me out for a ceremonye, I was afterward the inſtrument of their peace; and ſpeaking with the baylo, this weeke, to know what was the ſenſe of the ſenate in this remonſtrance, whither they yet reſolued to proſecute his reuocation, that I might not diſſent, nor perſwade his majeſtie from any concurrence, which in his wiſedome he embraced, I could diſcouer nothing, but that the ambaſſadors had formerly agreed to giue account to their princes what had paſt, referring it to them to proceed or withdraw. But I fynd ſecrettly, that this purſuit now is not ſo much agaynſt his perſon, whoſe tyme wilbe neare expired, (few during two yeares) before they can arme, and putt their new forces in order agaynſt him; but only to recouer the wound of their owne creditt, and to make up the breach into the publicque reputation, that ambaſſadors ioyned could doe any thing: which opinion and awe I haue deſired to preſerue entyre, but not to trye; and is hereby much diminiſhed: and if they can by generall letters repayre it, I ſhalbe glad to partake the glorye with them: and ſo I referr that conſideration of honor to his majeſties prudence, only ready to obey.

I AM thanckefull to the ſenate and their miniſters, for euerye good office they doe me, and will requite it in effects: of priuat curteſyes I am full; I wiſh they would really correſpond with his majeſtie and the publicque. In communicating aduiſes, I doubt not they wilbe free; but I fynd they are in awe of the French, by the ceremonies of the new baylo here arriued, which he affoords unwillingly; for their hearts burne within them, and yet they ſeeme not to dare to diſcontent that nation: their friendſhip is ſincere for their owne reſpects and benefitt. Your lordſhip pardon me this playnes, I haue no diſcontent, but rather cauſe, in my particular, to aduance the beſt opinion, and ſhalbe glad to nouriſh all good intelligence: but they ſtill ſacrifiſe to themſelues in all their actions, and their ſtate hath that marke deliuered *ab antiquo*. The *contribution* to *Gabor*, for their *part*, is a *trifle*, not an *enterteynment* of a *duke* of *Mantua* at *Venice*, not two good banquetts: *yet* I could *neuer procure* any *hope therof*, anſwered with *ſtate reaſons*, and *warines* of *future conſequences*, and *their charge* in the *Valtoline*; but now *they* are eaſed of that *burthen*, (though not of the feare) there is *ſome hope*, if that *prince maynteyne* his *fayth* and *honor*, that *they* may be *drawne* to *giue*, with *his majeſtie*, a *priuate proportion*. I haue earneſtly ſollicited this poynt with the old baylo, who being *ready to depart*, will lardgly *enforme* the *ſenate*; and being well *affected*, though he can *promiſe nothing*, yet I *collect* ſome *intimation*, that his *good office* may *preuayle*. I will aduiſe *Sir Iſake Wake*, with whom I keepe a conſtant and ample correſpondence to my profitt, and acknowledge his fauors, and that I am his ſeruant.

I HAUE

1627.

I HAUE much endeauored to cleare myſelfe *concerning Gabor*, and haue *dealt* uery *roundly* both with the *vizier*, and *his agent*, and I fynd beſides their feruent *negatiue*, by euident demonſtrations, that neyther *they*, nor *Morteſa baſſa* of *Buda*, doe eyther *know* or *beleeue*, that he hath *concluded* a *peace*; which if he hath done, I ſhall trouble him; for *this ſtate* doth underſtand it is a playne defection. From him, directly, is *come no aduiſe*; *but* a poſt from Morteſa, complayning uehemently, that the Duch gentleman, ſent by the way of Raguſa, mentioned in my letters of the 17. Feb. and 3. March, had any enterteynment here, or was admitted to any audience; that if the grand ſignor had with confidence referred the concluſion of peace or war to Gabor and himſelfe, all other treaty was impertinent and hurtfull, and might produce uncerteynty or contrariety in the reſolution; deſiring that he might be diſmiſſed inſtantly, and ſent to him; becauſe one of the Imperiall commiſſioners, being arriued at Komoran, had aduertiſed that they could not enter into conference untill the returne of this meſſinger. Wherupon the vizier diſpeeded him without any anſwere to the emperor, or other treatyes, admiſſion, audience, or deliuery of his letters; only a ſede for his diſchardge, that he brought, and preſented them; but coming from the countrye of an enemye, they were not accepted. Hee is ſent to Morteſa by a chiaus, and with him an anſwere to the baſſa, which is all his diſpatch; the contents wherof I ſend your lordſhip apart, as I collected them. By the ſame poſt ſignor Tholdolarye, commiſſioner for Gabor, a man well knowne to me, honeſt and ſincere, did write to the Tranſyluanian agent here, only in conformitye of that letter of the baſſa of Buda to the vizier, ſignifying, that he was ſent by the prince to reſide there, to attend and aſſiſt in thoſe treatyes. Theſe letters my ſecretary hath read, and therin is no fraud; by which wee collect aſſuredly, that if Gabor hath made this peace, (which wee receiue confirmed from Vienna) he doth deceiue, and conceale it from this ſtate, and his owne reſident, by theſe arts. Certeyne it is, that he doth aſſiſt in a treaty betweene the emperor and the Turke, but to what end is an abiſſus; whither to promoue, or ſubtilly to breake it, there are forceable reaſons both wayes; and, not to *deceiue our ſelues*, if *this ſtate* be not *deceiued* by him, they doe *ſeeke* and *ayme* at *peace*, though *formally* they *reſtrayne* the *commiſſion* to a *reſpect* of *the grand ſignors friends*, of which *Gabor* may make his aduantage, if he mean fayth conſtantly; for I pronounce firmely, the concluſion doth reſt in his power and breaſt. Wee haue reſolued to putt him to a full tryall, and I *haue made him know* that I haue *letters* of *aduice*, though *no bills* nor *abſolute order*, for a great *ſumme* in *June*; which doth much affect his miniſters, and though the generall uoyce proclayme peace, (whither it be made or no) many doe beleeue, and I hope, that Gabor hath other purpoſes, and will ſhow the Germans *un tiro del ſuo arco*. To this end I haue appoynted a meeting the next day after this diſpatch with his agent; purpoſing to ſend away a currier to preuent theſe letters, and the arriuall of the Duch gentleman; from whoſe expedition nothing can be collected, but that theſe know nothing of peace, but continew conſtant to referr all to the prince and Morteſa; promiſing to aſſiſt them, if they chooſe war, but *rather counſelling a ſafe peace*, as the incloſed minuts of thoſe letters will faythfully wittnes. I confeſs this kynd of proceeding of Gabor is as dangerous and ſuſpitious to friends as enemyes; but no man can alter nature, and the beſt artiſt muſt woorke according to the propertye of his inſtrument. If he *bee true*, and *maynteyned*, he is worth the *price agreed* for. Therfore, if *his majeſtie* reſolue to *giue* mee *order for the mony*, that the *want* be no new *cauſe* of *breach* or *diſcontent*, I will *diſpoſe* it at *diſcretion*, as I ſee he *doth actually proceed*. There can be *no loſs in letters of creditt*, and with this hope there is hope to feede and preſerue him.

A FEW dayes paſt, arriued a poſt from the baſſa of Cayro, ſignifying of the reuolt of Gemen in Arabia, under a pretending prince, whom they call an ayman, or prieſt: that he hath ouerrunne the countrye, and beſeeged the baſſa in the principle cytty. To whoſe releefe the baſſa of Cayro hath ſent by Suachin in the Red-ſea 3000 ſoldiers; but aduiſeth, that if more ſuccors be not ſupplyed, that the holy countrye wilbe loſt. This hath cauſed frequent councells, and doth much trouble the ſtate; eſpetially for Mecca, Medina, and the deuotion to their prophett. Particulars wee know none, but that he is maſter of the feild, and rayſed by the kyng of Perſia, who makes great preparation to renew the war. The great vizier is arriued at

1627. Aleppo, but complaynes for men, munition, and mony. To rayſe the firſt, the viziers are ſent abroad, one to Greece, another to Natolia, a third to Tartarye, others to other places, and this citty is left deſolate: munition is aduentered by ſea to Scanderone, and mony extorted *per fas et nefas*, or drawne from rich ſubiects *precario*, to concurre to aſſiſt in the publicque want. This yeare the fortune of this empire wilbe tryed and diſcouered, which now labours under infinite neceſſityes. The ſoldiers make ſhow to goe cheerfully, but many doubt the euent of ſo manifold troubles. This is the ſubſtance of our occurrents, which ſerue not well to other coniunctures.

I THANCKE your lordſhip for your fauour to my returne. His majeſtie will fynd in his ſeruice no want of me: his election of my ſucceſſor will encouradg and enable him, and I muſt thincke his ſufficiencye only hath preferred him before others of great and approued meritt. Expecting that bleſſed hower, I committ your lordſhip to the wholy keeping of our gratious God, humbly reſting, &c.

Conſtantinople, 21. Aprill,
old ſtile, 1627.

To Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My Lord,

I HAUE no cauſe to ſuſpect any diſcurteſye in the baylo, who hath ſeemed uery willing to concurr, as in opinion, ſo in all offices to aduance the publike ſeruice: and my letters to your lordſhip, ſince I had knowledge of your returne, being recommended, and, as he profeſſeth, encloſed in the ſenates packett, cannot without them miſcarry. What I haue in thoſe written concerning Gabor, hath beene upon conference, and conformitye with him, ſo that wee muſt ſeeke at the office of deliuerye for ſuch impediment as ſhall be diſcouered. This enquirye will cleare the doubt. Before your lordſhips arriuall I did ſeldome fayle yow any diſpatch, which is certeyne euery 14 dayes; but Mr. Wilkinſon, I thincke, neuer. To him my laſt was the 3. January, with one encloſed to count Mansfelt, which I ſuſpect is loſt, hauing tyme enough. I began a conſtant courſe with your lordſhip the 17. January, ſince when I haue neuer omitted; and yow ſhould haue thoſe in the margen, and their duplicates; with which I ſent diuers coppyes of letters, and anſweres from the prince of Tranſyluania and others, and whatſoeuer elſe I thought might contribute any light, eyther to the eſtate of the affayres of Hungarye, or of our proceedings. Though late, I hope they are arriued; obſeruing, that this winter hath kept your lordſhips from Venice commonly 50 dayes. I haue beene long attentiue upon the concluſion of the treatye for the Valteline, and now your lordſhips hath reſolued mee: I was afrayd to gueſs at it. France hath forgott the great error of Lewis the twelfth, to looſe the Swiſſe, whom he was forced to redeeme with double mony. God knowes his owne purpoſe in the change of ſtates; but, in all humane underſtanding, this uſurped power ouer the right of the Griſons wilbe the ſeede of a greater war betweene thoſe crownes: for it is probable, that the Spaniard hath wholy aymed to ſeminate a hatred betweene the French and thoſe people, (that loue, aboue their liues, their liberty) and when it is growne ripe, to uſe it agaynſt them. *Cavendum imprimis, ne magna injuria fias fortibus et miſeris: tollas licet omne quod uſque eſt, auri et argenti, ſcutum gladiumque relinques.*

17. Jan.
3. Feb.
17. Feb.
3. Mar.
19. Mar.
5. Apr.
old ſtile.

Receiued from your lordſhip.
18 Nou.
3. Dec.
22. Dec.
13 Jan.
2. Feb.
19. Feb.
2. Mar.
new ſtile.

THE new baylo hath had his audience, the old ready for his returne. His firſt ceremonyes are receiued. I fynd him a diſcreet gentleman, but awed by ſome reſpects to the French. Theſe ſig^{ri}. alway ſacrifiſe to themſelues, and doe not correſpond in their complements, but I know not how to mend my ſelfe, loth to diſturbe the publicque. Wherin they concurre, I will not ſee: they flatter him whom they hate.

THE poore arch biſhop of Smyrna is in deſperation, hauing heard nothing of his ſuite, but that his letters are deliuered to the prince cardenall, and that he is departed Rome. Your lordſhip ſhall doe me a ſingular reputation to renew and procure the grant, or at leaſt to enforme me what is or may be done. The baylo fauours him: but the French, who profeſſeth himſelfe the popes nuntio, and would engroſe all authoritye, malitiouſly perſecuteth him. He hath ſent fedes, and is for his life irreproueable. ——

[The intermediate Matter of this Letter is omitted, being already inſerted.]

IF Gabor proue better then his fame, I doubt not but the ſenate will now contribute priuatly with his majeſtie toward the chardge; for they haue no more excuſe (but their future feares) of the Valteline; and their miniſters ſeeme much to affect the diuerſion of Gabor, for it will buſy both their enemyes, Auſtria and Turkye. To this purpoſe I haue ſeriouſly negotiated with both bayloes, and the old hath giuen me much hope, that he will doe effectuall offices with the ſenate. Of this generall your lordſhip may freely challenge him, though he would neuer be engaged in the expreſs promiſe of mony. He is a ſtiffe and firme man in his opinions, but uery ſolid in judgement, and hath paſſed frendly with me, which I deſire your lordſhip to acknowledge; and I doubt not he will confeſs, I haue done him and the ſenate particular ſeruice.

NOTWITHSTANDING all good concurrence and friendſhip, my duty in my chardge, and the protection of my merchants, and their antient priuiledges, is aboue all priuat reſpects; and therin I am enforced to complayne both of the ſenate and the baylo; who, not content to breake into our rights at Aleppo, (and that particular referred to his majeſtie, whoſe multitude of buſines hath not permitted his deſcent to ſo low matters) hauing taken aduantage of the ſilence, and interpreted it as a ſentence on their part, haue made a decree to conclude the company for euer, and perhaps themſelues, from the comoditye of our ſhipping; for they ſtrike at the roote of our trade; eſpecially diſcouering, that they hope to draw our ſhipping to Venice by feigned curteſyes, or by a rodd, that wee ſhall not lade at Zant nor Zephalonia, unles wee diſchardge at their citty, or pay a new impoſt of 5 dollers in the 1000 for currents; ſo that the *dacio* of the ſenate is more then the comoditye. Thus they ſeeke to ouer-reach us, and eate us out of trade. But I haue largely enformed the lords, and referred it to their wiſedome: for euery diſaduantage to the ſubiect in trade is a conſumption of the ſtate. In the meane tyme, to preuent more unkynd diſputes before infidelis, and to defend ourſelues, hauing fallen upon a new contraſt here about the lading an Engliſh ſhip; wherin I was willing to conniue, to accomodate the ſubiects mutually, ſo that no act might be donne, nor conſequence drawne to preiudice our right, or his majeſties ſentence. But when I ſaw that the ſenate had ordered, or prohibited their ſubiects, unleſs the ſtranger did giue pledge to demand no conſolage, not to lade, and therby ſought to eſtabliſh their act by our owne conſent; as the baylo would not permitt the one, I forbad the other: and ſo the merchants, both loſers, proteſt one agaynſt the other, and I haue thought it tyme to make ſome fayre oppoſition, by the encloſed declaration; of which I haue giuen account to the lords of his majeſties councell, and humbly beſought their uerification. And knowing your lordſhips fauour to me, whoſe creditt is engaged; and your propenſneſs to defend your countrimen; I preſume to recommend it to yow for the warning of all Engliſh, that perhaps may enſnare themſelues by a contract in our preiudice, and to make ſuch other uſe therof for the aduantage of the Leuant companye, as ſhall ſeeme fitt to your wiſedome, in opoſition of the decree of the *pregadi*, untill his majeſtie ſhall uouchſafe his deciſion of this controuerſye. The whole matter, and my ſcope and purpoſe, will beſt appeare to your lordſhip by the coppy of my letters to the lords, the declaration itſelfe, and the proteſt of our factors damnifyed, to which I referr yow. I am ſorry to giue your lordſhip this trouble; but if it were not more, I would make the generall loſs to the trade of England appeare euidently, and the interruption of the good correſpondence, and mutuall helpes, which ſhould be continued betweene both ſtates, and to which I will alway, to my power, aſſiſt. ——

I MUST not omitt to acknowledge your lordſhips fauour expreſſed to me by my lord Conwey: and if any thing aboue your owne vertues could oblige me farther, I would ſtriue to expreſs my ſelfe aboue abilitye to be, &c.

Conſtantinople, 21. Aprill,
old ſtile, 1627.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My Lord,

MY laſt unto your lordſhip were of the 14th and 17th of Aprill, *ſtilo nouo*, which did part both at once, although they were ſent at ſeuerall dayes to the *officio della bolla*. The firſt wanted his date, but the error was corrected in the ſecond. A fregate hath departed ſince that time, whereof I had no knowledge, by reaſon of my abſence from this towne, I hauing made a uoyage to Padoua, under

1627. the pretence of meeting with Mr. Walter Montagu, who had no intention to come thither, but did deſire mee to couer an other uoyage of his with that cloke. Three letters I haue receaued from your lordſhip ſince I did laſt write unto you, and they are dated the $\frac{3}{13}$. $\frac{19}{29}$. of March, and $\frac{5}{15}$. of Aprill, of which the laſt did come to my hands this day.

I HAUE had much adoe to ſet the count de la Tour at liberty, who was kept in ſeruitude here with a noble title of *generale delle arme della republica*, and tyed with a golden chayne of 6000 crowns penſion *per annum*. The ſtate did refuſe him unto mee at the firſt, alleaging, that they could not permit him to ſerue any other prince, as long as he had the character of being their generall: whereuppon I was inforced to deſpoyle him of his character, and to renownce his penſion, and to take uiolently that which they would not giue mee courteouſly. Vppon theſe tearmes he departed from Breſcia uppon the 6th of May, *ſtilo novo*, accompanyed with many good words from the ſtate, and preſented with 3000 ducats. By this time I hope he is at Geneua, and I pray God ſend him a good uoyage.

THE marquis of Baden is with the king of Denmarke already, or not farre from him; and I hope that ſhortly wee ſhall heare ſome good newes of him. I am now going to meete with the adminiſtrator of Magdebourg, brother-in-lawe unto the king of Denmarke, and, as I thinck, vncle unto the princeſſe of Tranſiluania; for I am ſure he was brother unto the deceaſed marquis of Seckendorf, and unto the late elector of Brandebourg. This prince hath his addreſſe unto mee, and I am to ſend him firſt to the prince of Tranſiluania; and from thence he is to goe into Sileſia to haue the command of that army, which is ſayde to conſiſt of 20000 men. He was formerly lieutenant general unto the king of Denmarke: and hauing now deſired to be general of this other army, in the place of the duke of Waimar, deceaſed, the king hath gratifyed him therewithall; the rather, (as he doth write unto me) becauſe he doth ſuppoſe, that ſo neare a kinſman will be moſt welcome unto the prince of Tranſiluania; uppon whoſe ſincerity that king doth ſo much relye, that I do yet hope well of him, notwithſtanding that your lordſhips two laſt letters haue uery much diſcredited him. Colonel Morgan hath the charge which this prince had in the army of the king, and doth command all the infantery. Hee did arriue with 2440 men onely, but they were braue men; and 4000 more of our nation are imbarqued to fill up his number. 9000 Scots are dayly expected in three regiments under the command of the earle of Nidiſdal, alias lord Maxwell, a kinſman of my lord of Buckingham. The army of the king, three weekes ſince, did conſiſt of 16000 foote and 9000 horſe: beſides the Engliſh and Scots, which are already leauyed for his ſeruice, he doth expect 3000 French conducted by the count de la Val, and 2000 more of that nation brought by the earle of Montgommery. Yeſterday I preſented my ſelfe in the college as ambaſſador for that king, who hath ſent mee credentiall letters, which were then read and admitted. Our miſunderſtandings with France do increaſe, and a rupture will inſue uery ſpeedily, if the blowe be not giuen already. All your pacquets for England and the Haghe haue had due *ricapito*: and here incloſed, your lordſhip ſhall receaue one out of England, which did come to my hands yeſterday. This is all I can remember, at this preſent, worthy your lordſhips knowledge; and therfore I will here take leaue, and euer reſt

Venice, 22. May,
1627, ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate frend, and humble ſeruant,

I. WAKE.

To my Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

ALL intentions being wholy bent upon the prouiſions of the war of Aſya, and nothing come from Morteſa baſſa, nor the prince of Tranſyluania, ſince my laſt letters, I rather contineẃ cuſtome and the oblation of dutye, then matter fitt for your lordſhips trouble. By this uacancye and calmenes of ſpiritt, miſled by no rumor, I haue had the leaſure to contemplate upon many circumſtances; and doe miſtruſt more out of Gabors ſilence, and retiring from any correſpondence, not only with friends, but with this ſtate, and his owne agent, then any report which arriſeth from the enemy. The vizier remayneth conſtant, that there is nothing tranſacted, nor that any peace ſhalbe concluded without the comprehenſion of the princes allyes, and the liberty of Germany. But I ſee a generall inclination to the contrarye, 1627. though yt doth abſolutely reſt in the will of Gabor, to whom the reſolution is ſo referred, that he is able both to ſatisfye the coldeſt of theſe miniſters of a neceſſity or conueniency aboue their judgment, and to continew the war at his owne pleaſure: wherin if he fayle, he is left without any excuſe. I haue done all in my power, untill wee heare directly from him: and if *all others*, that *made ſhow* of the *ſame affections*, had *proceeded ſquarely*, I am perſwaded, wee had not now beene tortured with doubt. Whither by *order* from *France*, or rather out of *dependance* of *the pope*, or the *counſell* of the *cardinalls*, with whom the *French ambaſſador holds* as *ſtrickt intelligence*, as with his *owne maſter*, as by them *maynteyned* in this *chardge*, wee haue *diſcouered*, that he hath *done ill offices*; and not *only deceiued* and *diſcontented Gabor*, who in all his letters *proteſts agaynſt him*, and fynds that his beſt refuge; but that he hath *laboured* the *renewing peace* with *the emperor*, with the *miniſters* of *this ſtate*, working eaſely upon their preſent weakneſs. For lately upon an occaſion of his *iealouſyes* in his *Romiſh affayres*, wherof he *takes protection* as *nuncio*, building new *monarchyes* of *ſtraw* and *ſtubble*, hauing proceeded ſo far, as to *attempt* to *bring in* a *ſuffraganeo apoſtolico* to *reſyde here*, to *create new biſhops* in euery corner, and to *oppreſs the Greeke church*; and ſuppoſing that I *oppoſed him* in all, he *brake* into *paſſion* with the *vizier*, that *he knew* the *baylo* and I *hated* and *croſſed* him, only becauſe *he had done good ſeruice* to the *grand ſignor*, by *endeauoring* to *reconcile* the *emperour*, and to *preſerue peace*, moſt neceſſary for *this* ſtate, during the *troubles* of *Aſya*. This *raſh* and *inuidious accuſation* hath *made* us *know*, that *he* hath *proceeded doubly* in the *buſines*, if not with *his owne prince*. This aduice is ſo much *a ſecrett*, that your lordſhip wilbe pleaſed to make ſuch uſe of it, that it *returne* not *agayne hither*, which will *diſſolue* my *court intelligence*; and if his majeſtie thincke fitt to take notice of it, he may eaſely *deriue* it *from* the *miniſters of the ſenate*, *both* the *old* and *new reſident*, and the *patriarch*, being ſufficient *wittneſſes*. Wee expect dayly a meſſinger from Gabor, which will giue me better occaſion to enterrupt your lordſhip, for which I now craue pardon, and reſt

Conſtantinople, $\frac{5}{15}$.
May, 1627.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble ſeruant.

To the Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

IN your lordſhips letter of the 23. February, I receiued a jewell, the comfort of his majeſties gratious fauour. Princes, by accepting ſmall ſeruices, reward them; and the beſt ſubiects are but like flyes, they liue benummed, unleſs the ſunne ſhine upon them. This honor I acknowledge (without diminiſhing his majeſties bountye) to your lordſhips good offices done me your unworthy ſeruant: for mediation betweene high and low things detract not from the glory of the one, nor the gratitude of the other; and I humbly beſeech yow to accept me, ſuch as I am, your lordſhips moſt thanckefull ſeruant.

FROM the prince of Tranſyluania wee haue not heard in 3 moneths, and then nothing but complaynts agaynſt this ſtate of neglect of him, as my former letters haue mentioned. The cauſe of this retyring, wee know to be diſdayne of the delay of his ladyes inueſtiture; which being promiſed the laſt yeare, was long attended to be receiued with ceremony on the frontyre: which not appearing, he tooke himſelfe ſcorned. But now, 20 dayes ſince, it is ſent away with uſuall ſolemnitye, and a poſt diſpatched before, to pacifye and prepare him; ſo that wee hope he will recouer this ſullen fitt, and that wee ſhall ſuddenly know his purpoſes. His agent was with me on Whitſunday, ſtill proteſting that he did not beleeue the haſt, or that ſuch conditions of peace diuulged, could not be kept. He told me, he had written the prince playnly how his honor was here queſtioned; and that I, who had beene, and was yet his friend, would not conteyne what they know I know, and would be dangerous for this ſtate to know of him, if he made ſo unſeaſonable an agreement, as was by the Imperialls reported; wherby he had broken his fayth with his majeſtie, the kyng of Denmarke, and all his allyes, and gotten no creditt, nor aſſurance of fayth from any other: for the emperors agent, (to what end is not hard to penetrate) in the publiſhing of this treaty, (which, if it were ſincere on their part, he ought to nouriſh) doth on the contrarye cunningly accuſe Gabor to theſe miniſters, that he

hath

1627. hath bound himſelfe to be friend to the friends, and enemy to the enemyes of the houſe of Auſtria. This is taken ill on all parts. The vizier complaynes of it as a rebellion; and the Tranſyluanian agent, that it is malitiouſly ſpread, and without truth, to ſowe diſſention and ſuſpition, and to ſeperate his maſter from the protection of the port. The matter hath beene ſharply expoſtulated betweene both reſidents; and this of Gabor hath enformed the prince, who, we hope, may from theſe offices collect the malignitye of his new friends, that ſeeke his deſtruction by cloſe practices, which they cannot obteyne by armes. Hee hath alſo aduiſed him of an *intimation of mony expected* here *from his majeſtie in June next*, which is the *radicall motiue*: and I was willing *to make uſe* of that *inſtigation* without *a direct engagement*. And now *receiuing* your *lordſhips order* by *letter*, to *confirme* and *excite him* to the *obſeruance* of his *promiſes*, I ſhall not without *bluſhing repeate* the ſame things, when I hoped to *haue graced* all with the *aſſurance* of *ſome aſſignation*; and though there be *doubt* of his *wayes*, yet in *letters* of *creditt* there had *beene no loſs*: I *would* not *haue parted* with *mony* without good effects; and in the *delay*, if he *require payment*, there may be as much *danger* as his *friendſhip* is *worth*. I haue not *ſpared* ſuch *coyne* as I haue, *letters*, *reaſons*, *arguments* of *honor*, *profitt* and *neceſſitye*, *ſeruices*, *promiſes*, *threats*, all I can doe; but if there *follow* no *realls*, I ſhall *loſe* my *creditt* with my *breath*. With princes of nearer *allyance*, and more *mixed intereſt*, it would be *difficult* to *ſpinne* them *out* with *ſpetious* titles. *Gabor uſeth* the *name* of *liberty*, as it hath *reference* to the *ætas aurea*: hee *muſt* be *payd*, like a *Swizze* or *Janizary*, euery two *moneths*, or hee will *mutine*, and *beleeue* no *man*, nor other *rhetoricque*, *but his ſenſe of feeling*. Duty to his majeſtie enforceth me to this playnes: *fayre words* will not *paſs current* with him; but if he *touch mony*, there is no *doubt* he will *breake* with the *emperor* to *morrow*, if he *made peace* with him *yeſterday*. *Sir Iſake Wake* heapes upon me obligations, enformes and inſtructs me of all occurrences and negotiations for his majeſties ſeruice, or myne owne benefitt. I underſtand how *cauteloully* the *ſenate fences*, and will doe nothing *till their owne neceſſitye enforceth* them, which is alway a courſe of diſaduantage: they take no care of *oltramontani*; *Italy* is their miſtris, whoſe *peace* only they *court*, and thincke it *gayne* to *putt* off and *deferre*. *Sig*r. *Juſtiniano*, *late baylo*, newly *departed*, hauing in himſelfe good affections, hath promiſed me to doe correſpondent offices; and hee knowes the eſtate of affayres, and neceſſity of *Gabors diuerſion*, and *they may truſt their owne miniſter*: yet I cannot meaſure the latitude of his engagement; for all *theſe ſeanators* ſeeme to haue one *ſenſe*, as if *one ſoule did moue them*; and giue *generalityes* ſo *handſomly*, that they muſt paſs; *particulars* they *decline*, *eſpetially* any ſpeech of *mony*; and doe alway *penatibus immolare*. I haue uſed my beſt oratorye to the *new reſident*, and *pleaded eaſe* and *neceſſitye* of this *contribution*; who, appearing a *round* and *ſincere man*, doth *promiſe his voto* in their *reſerued ſtile*. But his *majeſtie* may *preuayle* by one *word* from his owne mouth to their *ambaſſadors in England*, his *preſence* and *authoritye* being *powrefull* aboue all ſubordinate practices, which they eſteeme officious rather then efficacious. A ſound *declaration* would *awaken* them to *thincke* of *future tymes*, and to *apply* the *condition* of other *eſtates* to *their owne*. *Hodie mihi, cras tibi*; and it were *profittable* rather to *know* the *worſt*, then by *deferring* to be *ſure* to *draw* it *upon us*. I know I am ſtrayed out of my region; but your lordſhips fauour, and myne owne conſcience, doth aſſure me.

I DARE not coniecture at Gabor, hauing no intelligence: but a Spahee from Buda doth report, that duke Weymor in Sileſia hath ioyned his forces with the remaynes of Mansfelts army, and giuen ſome blowes to the Emperialls; that the prince doth arme, and will ſuddenly ioyne with him: and with theſe rumors and hopes wee, like cameleons, feede ourſelues.

I ATTEND earneſtly to know ſomwhat from the founteyne, and will *renew* my *exhortations* to the *prince* to *reguard* his *owne honor*, and apprehend all occaſions, while I expect my releefe to ſerue his majeſtie. And ſo I conclude your lordſhips trouble, deſiring yow to keepe me in your protection, as

Conſtantinople, $\frac{12}{22}$.
May, 1627.

Your Lordſhips ſincerely deuoted ſeruant.

To the Duke of BUCKINGHAM.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

AFTER a long and almoſt diſpayrefull ſearch of marbles, hidden in the ground, I haue fallen vpon a courſe, which, I hope, will fullfill your graces expectation, and pleade my humble affections and induſtrye to doe you ſome ſeruice. About 4 moneths ſince, as I then aduiſed, I ſent a ſeruant well furniſhed with meanes and authoritye to trauell Morea; who hath found, as he enformes mee, ſome rare peices: one whole ſtatue, 8 foote high, not much defaced; another wanting the head, in the old famous Corynth; and theſe embarked for Zant, to be there laden for England. He hath digged to two more, then vpon price, and I doubt not to haue them. A braue head, ſuppoſed of Lucius Mummius. I wiſh they may anſwere his prayſes: at leaſt, the place will giue them ſome eſtimation. From thence he went to Athens; where whatſoeuer is to be had aboue or vnder ground, willbe procured for him. From Zea, an iſland in the Arches, I heard laſt from him, arriued there to ſhip away two ſtatues, long ſince bought by mee, wanting the heads; one wherof is ſent to my lord of Arundell. There are more to be gotten, if any art can take them downe. He is now returning to Corynth, to fetch thoſe that were at his departure buried, and a great vrne of braue releuo, if poſſible to carry yt, and a pillar with a garland, inſcribed *Pallade*; and many other raretyes. He proceedes to Lacedemon, to the antient Sparta, where I heare of ſeauen more, and hope to poſſeſs them. From Andros I haue receiued, at Scio, a great releuo of Bacchus; which, vpon report, hath coſt mee deare, being obteyned by fauour of the bey of that iſland, and mined for vnder an old foundation; but the face is battered, the feete and one hand broken off: the reſt is fayre and ſtatelye. From many other places, and ſundrye agents, I expect diuers others things, which yet I haue not ſeene; and muſt be contented to take bad with good, from thoſe that, hauing no skill, yet ſpend my mony to employ themſelues. I am this day ſending a drogaman, and Janitzarie, with an Italian to Bruſſia, the antient metropolis of Bythinia, where, I am enformed, are many marbles; and I attend a returne from Sinope on the Black-ſea, in Amaſia. Thus your grace will approue my dilligence, and accept the ſucceſs according to your owne benignitye. The difficultye of carriage, and engines, and expence, is great, and the danger among theſe remote habitations greater, ſome ſtones weighing aboue 20 hundred, and brought by hand to the water: yet your grace ſhall haue no cauſe to repent the charge; for I hope to make you a noble collection.

IF you pleaſe to continew this ſearch, there willbe found dayly many rare matters, the poore people being ſett on worke, in hope of gayne, and all theſe parts full of the enquirye made by me and Mr. Petty: all aboue ground being gone to Venice, wee muſt truſt, like miners, to chance; but I fynd, that the old chriſtians, to preuent the enuye of the Turkes, did in all Greece, and the iſlands, burye theire antiquityes, which tyme and dilligence will diſcouer. Your grace willbe pleaſed to ſend me herein your farther directions, and to accept my poore man, who hath vndergone infinite paynes and perill, and is now well practiſed both in the countrye and with the inhabitants, and hath ſufficient language, and indefatigable induſtrye, for this employment, not eaſely matched. His hopes are, that ſeeing I cannot reward him, that your grace, which is his ambition, will take him for your ſeruant; which I ſhall humbly acknowledge as an high fauour, that I haue beene able to doe one man good.

BY his maieſties grace, I expect ſpeedely my ſucceſſor, whom I will leaue in purſuite of this buſines, according to your graces order; for it is a worke of patience and tyme, and I am now in the right way. The affayres of Hungarye are aſleepe, or in their wane: wee hope better then we can judge of Gabor. Your grace will vouchſafe to receiue thoſe relations of my lord Conwey; and being comforted and aſſured that your grace hath taken mee, as one of yours, I ſhall returne the moſt joyfull man liuing, to be employed as, &c.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{12}{22}$.
May, 1627.

1627.

To Sir MAURICE BERKELEY.

SIR,

I HAUE receiued from yow ſome letters, the laſt yeare, of very old dates: but being a new maried man, yow haue an excuſe for all things. I wiſh yow joye and hapines, and to your ladye all the contentments ſhe can propoſe to her owne heart.

I LOOKE ſo narrowly for my returne, that I expect not to heare from yow, nor to write againe: yet I feare a flight in winter, though his majeſtie hath promiſed my preſent reuocation.

NEWES I haue none, that concernes yow, either in profitt or pleaſure, my buſines only being the effects of my loue towards yow, which makes me not able to containe to tell yow, that I heare yow are like to be one of the contumacious. I well know, that your thoughts are honeſtly grounded with reſpect of right, and the auntient lawes of the kingdome, to giue by parliament. But yet take councell of me, nouriſh not a ſpiritt of contradiction, but rather curbe it. Wee are by nature prone enough to liberty, and euery ſuggeſtion of that ſhould be ſuſpected to vs. I concurre with yow, that new courſes ſhould not be taken: but when wee ſee, that the old, by ſome ill genius, or darnell, and tares ſowed by the enemye, hath not taken wiſhed and neceſſarye effects, wee muſt not too ſtrictly bynd ourſelues to rules, but obey occaſion, and vſe the preſent with moderation. Dauid tooke the ſhew bread in extreametye; the law giues leaue to build a fort vpon my ground in caſe of publicque danger, and to pull downe my houſe in a generall fire. Such, beleeue me, is the neceſſitye of the ſtate: it muſt not want, nor be expoſed to perill, becauſe either a parliament cannot haue their will of their king, or the king of them. Truſt me, I know the wounds of diſreputation by want, and the miſcarriage of all our deſignes by ſlownes, and mean prouiſions, the fruits of the ſcarcitye of monye. I know what it is not fitt to ſpeak, much leſſe to write. I doe not herein concurre, as a courtier, for any ends but truth. Yow cannot ſee all, that only looke upon our owne lawes, which in neceſſitie giue place, by the ſame reaſon that lawes are builded on. Take heed in your youth of getting a marke and name of opoſition, and to ſell your iudgment for popularitie: theſe are fumes, and I haue gotten aboue them into a clearer ayre; and yet I know my ſelfe as honeſt to the common-wealth, as all the hott braynes that court her peruerſly, and to her defamation. I conclude, the whole muſt be mainteyned ſound abroad, and the members are made for the bodye. There is a meane, which is the ſoule of wiſdome, not to digg downe the foundation, which are the lawes, nor to breake downe the walls to lett in the enemye to doe it, for want of fitt ſupplyes. *Nam ſæpe honeſtas rerum cauſas, ni judicium adhibeas, pernicioſi exitus conſequuntur.* It were better to giue in parlament: but if wee are bound to beare a ſtorme too much, or too litle rayne, with patience, and yett to husband our corne the beſt wee can; ſo wee muſt the diſtempers of ſtate, and truſt in God, and his majeſtie, that the concluſion ſhalbe good, rather then in the common enemy, which will bring in both confuſion of lawes and religion. And ſo I wiſh yow as my ſelfe, and will euer reſt, &c.

Conſtantinople, 26.
May, 1627.

To the Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

A DEAD ſilence hath poſſeſt all things: as yet wee haue not heard immediatly from the prince of Tranſyluania, how hee proceeds, nor what hee purpoſes. Wee only know, that tripartite commiſſioners are mett neare Komoran, and treate; and I *fynd* the *enclination* of *this ſtate wholy bent* to *peace*. I haue preſſed to the *vizier* his *word giuen* me, and in the name of the ***grand ſignor***, with order to write to his majeſtie. Formerly he was uſed to deny, but now he ſeekes to excuſe himſelfe vpon the *mufti*, whoſe *feares* the ***Imperialls*** haue made the ground of their negotiation; and though he doth not catigorically confeſs a concluſion, yet in effect hee doth not contradict it, tempering it with a reſeruation of the comprehenſion of the friends of the port. But when I ſhow him, that thoſe incluſions are formall, and will deceiue him, if hee expect in them any reallitye, hee can giue no anſwer; but that he hopes the tymes will change, to be able to giue a better. Wee haue no other anchor left, but the laſt tryall of Gabor; who, by creditt of his freſheſt letters to me, and inſtructions to his ambaſſador, did profeſs, that hee *would treate*, becauſe there was no other way to *unblind this ſtate*; which ſo much affected the *aſſurance* of the *border*, that they would not beleeue any arguments, as ſauoring of other intereſts: but that hee would att the *conuention rayſe* ſo *many difficultyes* and *impoſſibilityes*, that the *breach* of the *conference* ſhould be the *beginning* of the warr, and a *bond* of neceſſitye in the *Turkes* to *partake* in it. Here is arriued another meſſinger from the emperor, with letters, whoſe admittance is now eaſye: the ſubſtance of them are a complaynt agaynſt Gabor and Morteſa, as the diſturbers of the antient truce; and an expreſſion of his feruent deſire to maynteyne a good peace with this empire: which can neuer be ſecured, vnleſs the grand ſignor place ſuch miniſters on the frontyre gouernments, as are louers of the publicque quiett; for the eſtabliſhing wherof he hath ſent his deputyes to meete thoſe of this Port, who hauing agreed upon articles, and reconciled all the differences, that hee would ſend a great ambaſſador hither, to confirme whatſoeuer ſhould there be concluded. Being obiected to the bearer by the vizier, that the emperor made a peace apart with Gabor, and that therfore he had obteyned his ends, without the communication with the grand ſignor, which gaue much ſuſpition of ſiniſter purpoſes; hee did not deny, that there was ſome ſuch thing done; but that his maſter did not truſt in it, nor could euer reſt ſecure in the word of that prince, vnleſs the authority of this ſtate did ſtrengthen it. I conclude, that if my fayth were not ſtronger then my judgement, I ſhould deſpayre. It is a great fayling in Gabor, but the flaſhes, fumes, and falſe fires of the *French ambaſſador*, and the *wary coldnes* of the *Venetians*, hath diſcouraged him, and taught him to meaſure all others conſtancy and magnanimitye by their ſcantling. 1627.

THE captain baſſa is gone up to the Euxine ſea with a gallant fleete, for flaggs and ſtreamers, reſolute to attempt the ſhutting in of the Coſſackes, by building two forts on the outletts of the Boriſtines: they prepare to reſiſt him, and are entrenched neare his expected deſcent. The Poles make ſome braues, that they will aſſiſt them, and maynteyne their frontyre, as lords of that ground; but I doe not beleeue they will hazard their peace with the grand ſignor, by fighting with his generall, but rather conniue till hee ſhalbe returned, and then ouerthrow what was rayſed, and excuſe it upon their outlawes. This enterpriſe will coſt knocks; but as matters now ſtand, the Turkes are not in ſtate to make any great progreſs, and the kyng of Sweden will fynd theſe diuerſions for his aduantage: for howſoeuer the Poles reſolue in this particular, they muſt keepe an army a foote, leaſt they tempt the enemye to uſe the occaſion. While all the ſea-forces were employed in this deſſigne, the Arches are left vnguarded; and ſixe gallyes, as wee ſuppoſe, of the great duke, haue come to the mouth of the Helleſpont, and taken one gallion, and many leſſer ſhips of the Cayro fleete: the particulars wee yet know not; but the report of the bootye is in millions. This ſodeyne alarme cauſed the grand ſignor to ſend into the Blacke-ſea, and inſtantly from the armado 12 gallyes were ſpared, and diſpatched to ſeeke the Chriſtians; who, I doubt not, are departed with their riches. There is arriued a Perſian ambaſſador at Aleppo, with ouertures of peace: the great vizier hath putt guards upon him, neyther accepting nor refuſing his meſſage, and hath hither ſent a poſt to declare, that this ſtate muſt eyther furniſh him with a million and halfe of gold, and ſtore of munition, or elſe grant him a commiſſion to enterteyne this oportunitye and motion of treatye: for with leſſe ſupplyes he cannot proceed. The firſt is impoſſible, and the latter much agaynſt ſtomach; but a freſher aduice bringing the report of a great ambaſſador following the former, with rich preſents, and fayre offers, many doe beleeue a happy concluſion; which in my judgment wilbe uery difficult, vnleſs Babilon be ſurrendered.

IF peace were on that ſyde ſettled, there is ſpleene enough in this ſtate to reuenge the braues they haue endured from the Imperialls, who though they ſeeke a truce, proſecute it inſolently, threatning fire and ſword, if they obteyne not their deſires. My turne wilbe runne out before I ſee the iſſue, and my ſucceſſor ſhall come to freſh occaſions; and I ſhall returne the joyfulleſt man liuing, to ſerue his majeſtie at home, and to be effectually approued, &c.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{2}{12}$.
June, 1627.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My Lord,

MY laſt to your lordſhip were dated the 22. of May, *ſtilo novo:* ſince that time I haue this day receaued one from you, dated the $\frac{5}{15}$. of May, wherein you do make mention of a former pacquet, ſent uppon the 21. of Aprill, *ſtilo veteri.* A duplicate whereof I do finde here incloſed in this laſt, togither with the copyes of two letters, written by your lordſhip to the lords of the councell; and your proteſt made againſt the uſurpations of the Venetian ſtate uppon the priuileges of our nation trading into the Leuant. The originall of this letter of your lordſhips, dated the 21. of Aprill, is loſt, the currier hauing been *ſualligiato per ſtrada,* as theſe ſigniori did ſignifye unto mee by a ſecretary ten dayes ſince, when I did deſire to know what newes they had from Conſtantinople. The duplicats are arriued uery opportunely, to informe and inſtruct mee in the true ſtate of the controuerſye; becauſe wee do dayly expect in this port ſeauen Engliſh ſhips, (which is a fleete of ſome conſideration) and moſt of the factors reſiding in Zante, unto whom I will not fayle, God willing, to communicate your lordſhips proteſt, and giue a copye to the maſter of euery ſhip, which ſhall be accompanyed with an expreſſe commandement of mine, under my hand and ſeale; requiring them ſtrictly to conforme themſelfes unto that act of your lordſhips, untill his majeſtie ſhall declare his further pleaſure, either to your lordſhip or mee, by ſome warrant from the lords of the councell, unto whom the deciſion of the controuerſy hath been referred.

YOUR letters, directed to Sir Francis Netherſol and Mr. de Queſtor, which did come in your laſt pacquet, dated the $\frac{5}{15}$. of May, I did ſend away this day; and withall I did write to my lord Conway, for warrant and order to appeare in your buiſineſſe here, as farre as he ſhould finde by your letters, that it ſhould be fitting; but if in your former pacquet of the 21. of Aprill, *ſtilo vet.* there were any letters for England, they are loſt.

CONCERNING the archbiſhop of Smyrna, I can at the preſent ſaye onely this, That the cardinal of Sauoye did really eſpouſe his cauſe, when he was at Rome; and if his abſence may ſeeme to prejudice the archbiſhop, I dare undertake, that at his returne to Rome (which is likely to bee ſhortly) he ſhall redeeme the time that hath been loſt. To-morrow I will write, God willing, to Turin, to refreſh his memory, and procure order from him to the count Lodouico d'Aglie, who is his ſubſtitute in Rome, and ambaſſador for the duke of Sauoye, to fauor the cauſe in ſuch ſort as the cardinal ſhall direct.

AS for Gabor, notwithſtanding your jealouſyes, (for which you haue but too much ground) I do ſtill entertayne a charitable conceite of his integrity; and I ſee no reaſon why I ſhould diſtruſt him, finding that the king of Denmarke doth in his weekely letters aſſure mee of his conſtancye. Beſides, our army in Sileſia and Morauia doth dayly increaſe in number, and get ground, which they could not do without the aſſiſtance of Gabor; but I do ſuppoſe, he doth diſſemble his intentions at the Porta, becauſe he would be woed to do that which he hath a minde to do of himſelfe. Howſoeuer I will promiſe nothing for him, becauſe I ſee your lordſhip is diffident; and the letters of Vienna do alwayes ſpeake of his peace. If he do deceaue the worlde, and proue better then his fame, yet I am ſure this ſtate will not concurre directly nor indirectly that way, nor in any matter of expence, nor any way diſpleaſe the howſe of Auſtria, or the crowne of Spayne: for ſince the French haue played this falſe bound, this ſtate is ſo creſt-fallen, that they do idolatriſe the pope, and the Auſtrian, and caſt themſelfes into their armes.

THAT which your lordſhip doth write concerning the French ambaſſador, doth not ſeeme ſtrange unto mee; for ſince the cardinall Richelieu hath made himſelfe *deſpotikyrios,* his maſters maſter, all the miniſters of that crowne in all places do cary themſelfes more like *nontij* then ambaſſadors. When Sr. Giuſtiniano doth arriue, he will bee as uery ſtranger unto mee, as if he were ſtill at Conſtantinople: for the reſeruednes of this ſtate hath made all ambaſſadors impratticable with any of the nobility.

OUT of England wee haue had no letters theſe fiue weekes togither: my laſt were dated uppon the 14. of Aprill. Our ports are ſhut up: my lord duke is going to ſea with a fleete againſt the French. This is all I can thinck of at this preſent;

and therefore I will trouble you no further, but with the renewed offer of my affectionate ſeruice, and a reiterated aſſurance, that I will euer reſt

Padoua, $\frac{9}{19}$.
June, 1627.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate humble ſeruant,

I. WAKE.

To the Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

IT is the office of a faythfull ſeruant, to deale ſincerely, according to his capacitye, though he accuſe himſelſe; and of the charge I now execute, *tanquam explorator*, to write the bad with the good, and to leaue the diſpoſition to the God of heauen, and the judgement to his images on earth. By this compaſs I haue ſayled in this ocean of vncerteyntye: for ther is nothing more like the ſea, without botome or dimenſion, then the treatye with Gabor. The beſt pilot is diſcharged by his art: accidents cannot diſcreditt him, and in caſe of extreame danger, to caſt ouer priuat goods, to ſaue the ſhip. This is my rule, and, I hope, wilbe my defence. I know warye wiſer men proceed not thus; yet *pulchrum eſt pro patria pati*: ſo I may ſerue his majeſtie, I conſider not my ſelfe.

GABOR hath ſent his ambaſſage, if I miſtake not, to ſaue his reputation, and to caſt the fayling vpon us: for he *knowes* our *weakenes*, the *want of mony*, for which he called at his day, the 3. of June. Your lordſhip will find by the encloſed tenor of the negotiation, that he ſought a quarrell. I then thought it my dutye, if I could really do no other good, to avoyd a ſcandall, and to invert the blow. His extraordinarye ambaſſador brought letters to this ſtate, but pretended that his buſines was principally directed to me, and the Duch; to whom he made, by vertue of his credentiall letters, diuers inſipide propoſitions. Firſt, That his maſter had not concluded a final peace, but temporarye, by the conſent of the kyng of Denmarke; and that he was yet ready to performe the league, vpon condition that we would pay him here 120000 dollers, for 3 moneths behind of the laſt yeare, before the confœderacy was ratefyed. Secondly, That we ſhould *procure* the *diſſolution* of the *Turkiſh treaty*; at leaſt to *draw* it in *length*. Laſtly, to tell downe the 40000 dollers, promiſed by *his majeſtie*, in this moneth, and to *vndertake* the *future ſtipend*; or els we did conclude our ſelues to haue fayled on our parts. For their ground they deliuered me the *coppies* of the *treatyes*: one apart, made with the *commiſſioners* of the *kyng of Denmarke*, in the camp at Bars in Nouember laſt; vpon which they would *excuſe* the *truce* with the *emperor*; and 3 other with *his maſter*, that *kyng*, and *the States*, conſummated in February; *his majeſties* and the *duke* of *Buckinghams letters*, and all theſe to putt me to a tryall for *mony*, or to diſcharge themſelues.

WHEN I had confuted all theſe fallacies, and ſhowed them, that the firſt demand was a meere cauill: The ſecond, for the treaty with the Turkes, we were bound to doe therin our beſt offices to aſſiſt them; but that it was not eſſential to the confœderacy by the prince required, who was thervnto admitted as a prince *Dei gratiâ*, abſolute for his dominions in Hungarye, vndependent vpon the grand ſignor, and only in that nature thought worthy to be aſſociated; and therfore the reſolution of this ſtate could not bynd, exclude, or excuſe him: and that this motion was a palpable deluſion, when they *knew* the *treaty* was far *aduanced*, and the *Turkes* reſolued to *peace*, to thruſt vs vpon impoſſibilityes, either to batter a rocke with our heads, or els that the want of a breach muſt lye vpon us: and that to defer vntill the next yeare, if actually the prince did not performe his contract this ſummer, would obteyne little creditt: For the third, the payment *de futuro*, that I was ready abſolutely to accompliſh the treaty, according to the articles: They had not now much to anſwere, but by argument of the juſtice of their demand for the pretended debt; without which the prince was not able to take the feild. When I conſidered their manner of negotiation, and judged, that they only ſought a backe-dore; I told them playnly, I had no authoritye to treate with them new matters; but to putt in execution what had beene tranſacted betweene our princes. Therfore I deſired they would deliuer me in writing their ambaſſage, from which they would not ſtart; and that I would giue them an anſwere *in ſcriptis*, which ſhould alway judge betweene us.

1627. WITH much vnwillingnes they conſented, and ſent me the encloſed paper; wherin your lordſhip may obſerue, that they durſt not, vnder their hand, vndertake any thing: which nouriſhed my ſuſpition, that all the reſt was inſerted to grace the aucourſe, and to prolong my hope with ayre; the ſubſtance being a demand of an imaginary debt, and a genericall promiſe of nothing; their deſſigne, eyther to gett poſſeſſion of the 40000 dollers expected, and then to put it to the old account; or if they could handle no mony, to impute the breach to our vnperformance.

TO their writing (which needed no letter of creditt, to quarrell for mony) I reſolued to giue an Engliſh anſwere: not to offend the prince, nor to take vpon my maſter the paſt debt; not to make them deſperate of the recouerye, wher it was due; but to maynteyne the ſinceritye of the princes, to fullfill the league on their part, and to putt theſe miniſters to a declaration, what was the ſecrett of their ambaſſage, or the more ſecrett purpoſes of their maſter; and being come to the climatericall poynt, I thought it requiſite, to open and ſearch this abiſſus, and to let them ſee I could not be coſened. This reſolution I communicated with my colleague the Duch, who would not agree to it; reſolued not to proceed clearely, he thought fitt not to ſee the fraud, and willingly would haue made no replye. But when I ſhewed him, that it was perhaps all Gabor deſired, to be able to ſay, the ambaſſadors, from whom mony was expected, had retyred from all correſpondence; he was content to play with the hooke, and ſent me another of his owne drawing, iuſt like their propoſitions, and moſt vnfitt for mee to partake, both for the preſumptuous titles attributed to his maſters, and forbearing to declare categorically, that the States would, *de futuro*, performe their quota, fearing to be pledge for his owne lords; but that he would pay what they ſhould conſigne him, and ſo would Yorke carrier; in breefe, a writing rather to weaken then confirme them, or vindicate truth. From this way I could not perſwade him, pretending want of a particular warrant; but indeed, loth to ſee truth, that might diſſolue his practices, but I thought it vnbecomming me: and therfore haue anſwered apart, befitting the qualety of a kyngs ſeruant, whoſe honor is aboue all other reſpects.

NOTWITHSTANDING, in one poynt we agreed (for my part without hope); but that no aſperſion of fayling ſhould be caſt vpon us, we *reſolued* to doe the *office required*, to the *miniſters* of *this ſtate*; to *prolong* the *treatye*, or to *free Gabor* from any *incluſion therin*. This we joyntly and effectually haue performed. In the *anſwere* of the *vizier* and *principall officers*, we haue found ſuch conformitye and conſent, as was betweene Simeon and Leui, bretheren in iniquitye. They profeſſed, that they could not *beleeue Gabor* had made *any peace apart*; but when I made it euident, they *renounced*, that he had *from hence* any *ſuch commiſſion*: yet *confeſſed* they had lately *ordered* a *treaty now in hand*, which ſhould not be *conſummated* without our *approbation*: that *the articles* ſhould firſt be *ſent hither*, and that *wee ſhould* be *called* to *conſultation*, and nothing *ratefyed*, but with the *comprehenſion* of the *friends* of the *port*. I ſhowed them, that ſuch generall incluſions were formall, and could not bynd the emperor; that the league was reſolued to proſecute the war; that Gabor had tyed himſelfe, and ſworne it by their licence; that they had promiſed att all not to make peace, at leaſt to leaue him at libertye. I urged the iniurye done us, to draw our army, vpon their word, far from ſuccors; and in confidence therof, that the princes confœderate had reenforced it, and ſent a duke of Brandeburgh to command it: that they ſtill depended upon their fayth. How many practices the enemy had uſed to diſſolue thoſe troopes, by mony, compoſition, or enterteynment of the kyng of Poland; how neceſſarye it was to their owne ſafety to keepe that army in ſtrength, and all other arguments of reaſon and juſtice; concluding with a requeſt, that they would deale truly, whether they reſolued peace, and to bynd the hands of the prince of Tranſyluania, as their ſubiect, or not.

TO which they replyed ambiguouſly; but the true *extraction* is, that they *muſt haue peace*, though they *blanch* yt with *deceiptfull colours*; and that they could not be *ſecure* of *this peace*, vnleſs *Gabor were reſtreyned*. I anſwered, That he was not a ſubiect in that capacitye, by which he had treated with the princes, being *dominus partium regni Hungariæ*, which depended not upon the Port; that he had not contracted to warr with Tranſiluanians, but with Hungars; that it was lawfull for him to ſerue any prince for pay; that it was no breach of peace, to ſuffer a baſſa to ſerue the Muſcouite agaynſt Poland, hauing peace with both; and that in

1627.

that condition we required performance of couenants. Theſe arguments ſomwhat moued them, ſo far as to promiſe to draw it to a new conſultation; being willing, if they durſt without their owne perill, to keepe the emperor in alarme. They confeſſed, that Gabor had perſwaded them by theſe letters, to draw the buſines in length, and did repent him of what he had done (which for the matter was true, but lookes like an high ſtreyne of diſſimulation); and that he would ſecure the border for this yeare: which he may boldly promiſe, where he ſees a reſolution to conclude peace.

THEY inſinuated, that there might difficultyes ariſe in the treaty, to diſſolue it: that within ten dayes they ſhould know what was done: in the meane tyme they could giue no directer anſwere: yet howſoeuer reſpect ſhould be had to the friends of the grand ſignor. But I hope nothing, and beleeue leſs from them, the treaty being begunn, and order ſent to finiſh it vpon any conditions. If Gabor, as he yet profeſſeth, will ſhow his art, to vncharme this diſpoſition to peace; he doth in that poynt conuert an infidell.

An. 1623.

HAUING done as much as we were able, yeſterday we called the Tranſyluanian miniſters, and acquaynted them, that the vizier had diſavowed their maſters ſeperate peace; and they juſtefyed his conſent. Then I preſſed the league: I vrged that from the firſt ouerture, I demanded of Sir Paul Keretetſye, their ambaſſador, in the preſence of the count of Torne, in what qualetye his maſter did offer himſelfe to a confœderacy with abſolute princes; how he valewed himſelfe? If as a ſubiect of this port, the motion was incompatible; for he was not *ſui juris:* if as a free prince, dependant only for tribute in Tranſyluania; in the reſt, peace and war at liberty; or as elect kyng of Hungarye, or free lord of ſome principall parts, I would propound for him; otherwiſe not. To which he anſwered, That his prince was abſolute, and lord of his owne countryes; and acknowledged none in ſome reſpects, but God: therfore in that qualetye he was admitted into the league; and in that capacitye we expected from him chriſtian fayth. I charged the reſident, that by vertue of his credence, he had giuen me authoritye to write to his majeſtie the laſt yeare; that though it were of great moment to procure the countenance of the Turkes, yet if they could not be drawne, that the prince would maynteyne his word and confœderation without them: which he now denyed not. I *ſhowed him*, what I had *propounded* to *the vizier;* that he might ſerue the princes allyed for their mony, and to ſaue his honor. In concluſion, I forced a new propoſition from them; whether cordiall or feigned, tyme only can diſcouer. They *profeſſed* the *prince* was *ready* to *reſume armes*; but if the *Turkes* made *peace*, and *included* him, he could *not ſafely diſpute* his *condition* with *them*; becauſe he muſt ſeeme to *obey* all *their lawes*, and therfore could not *ſecurely*, this *ſummer*, in *perſon march agaynſt* the *emperor*; but that, if he *remoued* with his *guards* to *Caſſouia*, and ſent his *generall* with 15000 *Hungars*, according to the *treaty*, to *joyne* with the *army* in *Sileſia*, whither wee were *ready* to *pay* the *monethly ſubſidye*, promiſed in the articles. They preſſed me to anſwere categorically to this poynt, and whither I had order for the 40000 dollers, or not.

NOW I was ſtrictly beſeeged; but I conſidered, I had *tyme to uſe*, and *aduantage:* I anſwered, His majeſtie would really and royally performe whatſoeuer he had couenanted, if the prince did inſtantly take armes, and fullfill his promiſe: That we ſtood *not vpon his perſon*, ſo the *numbers were ſupplied:* That I had power from his majeſtie for that firſt payment, and was able to diſburſe yt; but ſeeing I knew the prince had made a formall peace, and was retyred, I was not bound to giue my maſters mony vpon old reckonings: That I looked only forward, to the execution of the treatye, which I was readye to effectuate, if the prince on his part would open that dore to the war, which he pretended was in his power, and *de facto* joyne 15000 ſoldiers with the princes army, and invade the enemies dominion. When it did appeare to me, that his troopes had ſerued an entire moneth, I engaged my word to make true payment of that promiſed ſumme without delay; and if neyther the princes ſeales, nor my poore creditt, would ſatisfye them, that I would depoſite yt preſently in the hands of the Venice baylo; and for the future, make ſuch prouiſion, that for euery moneth the army ſhould be continued in the war, the mony contracted ſhould be ready, according to the obligation of the princes, eſpetially for his majeſties part; and that I would ſollicite the care of the kyng of Denmarke:

1627. the Duch being preſent to make his owne caution, who would haue withdrawne himſelfe from any engagement, other then to pay what he ſhould receiue; which not paſſing current, I vrged him, at leaſt in generall tearmes, to be ſuretye that his maſters ſhould performe their ſealed couenants, for as much as they had vndertaken. Thus we haue alſo agreed to write to the prince, and to diſmiſs this extraordinarye within two dayes. They ſeeme to giue us grounded hope; but I am a Didimus to any thing, for *want of the ſight of mony*, and becauſe I haue found Gabor and his miniſters, in this laſt act, like reprobate ſinners, firſt to attempt to caſt the fault vpon others; then to ſaue themſelues by excuſes; and at laſt, to ſay any thing to defer the day of judgement.

INDEED ther were no hope, if it were not Gabor, that had thrice broken with the emperor; and if it were poſſible, I would engage him; and ther ſeemes ſomwhat not impoſſible: if not, I thought it wiſedome to putt him to tryall, and to turne the poynt inward. My lord, I haue *carried* this ſo *confidently*, that I haue *confounded* them, and am now *deepely entangled*: if I had *done leſs*, all had *beene deſperate*. I know, I *haue tyme*: it wilbe 3 *moneths before* the *mony* can be *chalenged* of me: if they performe, they meritt yt: if not, ther is no loſs by giuing me creditt; and I haue thus kept the vpper ground. Since the firſt *aduice* that his *majeſtie* had *promiſed* in *June* to *remitt* 10000 *pounds*, I *neuer heard more of yt*. I doubt not, the rumor of Gabors *treatyes* hath *occaſioned* this *omiſſion*; but I would not haue *changed gold* for *good words*. My hopes are very weake; yet the emperors agent appeares much troubled at our conferences, hath complayned to the vizier, and openly profeſſed, that he hath not ſo much confidence in all the contracts of Gabor to keepe peace, as in the hopes that we will fayle to ſupply him with mony, which is only able to ouerrule him.

MY lord, I know the danger to *proceed ſo farr* without *warrant*; that *diſcrimen penes me eſt, emolumentum, ſi erit, reipublicæ*. I haue but *concurred* with his majeſties *word*, and *outfaced them* in *their owne fraud*: ſimple *zeale* hath tranſported me: if it take effect, I *fly to his* majeſties *grace* and goodnes, to *preſerue my creditt*; if *not, to pardon me*. Ther is a little life by the going vp of the adminiſtrator of Magdebourgh, which hath much moued the vizier, and theſe Tranſiluanian miniſters; and his preſence may worke great alterations. Gabor did doubt, the army of count Mansfelt, after his death, would be deſerted, and it was miſerably poore; and his *ambaſſador Quadt* did *diſcouer* in *England* great *difficultyes* in *mony*: feare of *certeyne expence* for *a debt* made him *ſeeke all ſubterfuges*; but ther is ſome ſpiritt left, to be reuiued with omnipotent *aurum potabile*; at leaſt, no loſs to trye the vertue. It is true, Gabor hath abuſed his fayth; but I wiſh our owne ſlacknes had not beene acceſſorye.

I WOULD not conceale the encloſed diſcourſe of a Turke, with whom I haue kept ſtrict intelligence: he ſpeakes as he beleeues; and ther is too much truth in yt. Yet his feruour, who is exaſperated by the peace, agaynſt which he had laboured 6 yeares, may perhaps vrge him to preſs many things to the worſt ſence: the prince may deceiue him the better way; and the neceſſitye of that army engaged, requires to trye the laſt caſt; for his malice to the emperor, nor his ambition, is not extinct.

THIS exttaordinarye had credentiall *letters* to the *French ambaſſador*, with order to deteyne or giue them, as he ſhould from me be directed. I perſwaded earneſtly the deliuerye, and ſhowed him the utilitye of keeping good correſpondence, and obſeruing due reſpect to *ſo great a prince*; and that I had receiued freſh aduice, *that the kyng* had good enclinations to protect, and to contribute to the princes occaſions, and left him in a reſolution to follow this counſell. But now they tell us, they neyther haue, nor will viſitt him, nor deliuer their letters: for hauing *communicated with the vizier*, he had diſſwaded them to take any notice; becauſe (as he ſayd) *the ambaſſador* was *an Imperialiſt*, and ill *affected to the generall cauſe*.

A PERSIAN ambaſſador is arriued with little hope to buy peace at a cheaper rate, then the ſurrender of Babilon. The gallies of the grand ſignor, ſent in purſuit of the Florentines, by great diligence ouertooke them in a port of Morea, and haue recouered all the priſes: ſo their great wealth was like a dreame; when they awaked, it vaniſhed. This day they entered in tryvmph, towing in all the ſhips. The great eaſely retaken booty made the one not deſire to fight, and feare the other, to eſcape away.

I BESEECH your lordſhip to preſerue your ſeruant euery way: for now I haue neede of yt, as the cauſe had of this remedye. So I humbly take my leaue. 1627.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{16}{20}$.
June, 1627.

Li 17 Giunio, 1627. *in Pera di* Conſtantinopoli.

DISCORSO del Signiore JUSSUPH AGHA (*à ſua Eccellenza*) *ultimamente tornato dal Prencipe* BETHLEM, *al quale li meſi paſſati era, dal Gran Signiore Mandato.*

E VERO, mio ſigniore, che io per il' paſſato li ho ſempre laudato il' P. Bethlem, hauendo gran conffidenza nella ſua ſincerita, et affettione moſtraua alli confederati prencipi, et loro cauſa; & il bon affetto anco pareua portare à queſta Porta. Ma in queſto mio ultimo à lui fatto uiaggio, ho ſcoperto anzi euidente uiſto non eſſere in lui honeſtà niſſuna uerità, hauendo egli ſolo la mira al ſuo intereſſo priuato, et al denaro; nè hauere li prencipi confederati, ò alla cauſa nota affettione, ne inteſe mai di giouarli. Hà ultimamente, contra la fede datta, concluſo con il' Imperatore abſoluta et perpetua pace, et unitoſi con lui affato, facendo tutti li ſigniori ſtati di Hungaria et Tranſiluania, à lui ſugetti, giurarla, et confermarla con le loro ſotto ſcrittione, et ſuggilli (ſenza il che li imperiali non uoleuano fidarſi alla ſua parola) ſi che guardateui non piu fidarſe in lui, nè alle ſue promeſſe, altramente certo uertere da lui ingannati, et traditi.

V. S. illuſtriſſima ſaperà, che quando il' ſignor conte Mansfeld arriuo in quelli confini di Hungaria, in quel tempo ſcopri io la ſua mala intentione. Primo, per la poca corteſia moſtratali, eſſendo che trouandoſe quelli al' hora manco di prouigione, uitto, et denaro, non uolſe ſouenirlo di niente; et ſe non foſſe che il' ſigniore Morteſa, baſſà di Buda, li haueua mandato ſubito piu barche di uario uittouaglie, et anco dattoli un poco di denaro, hauerebbe molto patito in quelli primi giorni, e ben uero che doppo la morte del ditto conte diede a quella ſua militia qual che denaro et viueti. Secondo, eſſendo unite le forze di tutta tre, et potendo facilmente al' hora ſuperare âfato le forze del nimico, li haueua diſſuaſo et differito l'incontro, et perſo la opportunita, ſi che per ſola cauſa di lui il' negotio hebbe coſi cattiuo evito, et pegior fine di tale diſauantaggioſa pace. Doue alcuni giorni doppo ſe era ſaputo eſſer il cio proceduto, & hauerli alcuni ſigniori Hunghri (però Imperialiſti) ſcritto, et eſortaſolo non uoler dannificare li ſtati del Imperatore, et introdure in quelli li Turchi; minaciandolo che lui ſolo ſè ne pentira; et che ſe ſi pacificara, che lo aſſicurauano che il Imperatore lo rimunerara, eſtimara, et accarezzara.

PASSATO queſto, et uiſto il baſſà di Buda non hauer reuſcitò à quello ſperaua, un giorno, con il detto Bethlem, et ſigniore conte Mansfeld, non eſſendo niſſuna altra perſona che io ſeruendoli per interprete, ſi ritirorno in un campo, et iui il detto baſſà lo diſſe, ſigniore prencipe, lei ſa molto bene che il' mio deſiderio è ſtato di uenire alli mani con li noſtri nemici, et fare la guerra, hauendo gran ſperanza di reuſcirne con honore; ma poiche la opportunita è omeſſa, et l'inuerno ſopra fatto, finalmente mi biſogna comunicarle, che ſe bene dal gran ſigniore, in li ſue commandati, ne dal ſigniore Caimecam, nelle ſue lettere mandatemi, no fu mai comandato fare la pace con il' Imperatore, con tutto cio, ſempre me hanno ordinato procedere cautamente di non pericolare niente, ma fare quello che trouerebbe tendere in benefitio del ſtato et ſuo honore, et in tutto conformarme al uoſtro parere: con tutto cio ecco qui più lettere che giornalmente uado riceuendo dalli primati del ſeraglio, et altr magiſtrati della Porta, minaciandomi tutti grandemente, non cauſare la guerra con l'Imperatore, ante per ogni modo procurare la pace; perche ſtante li ſiniſtri auenimenti in Babilonia il ſtato del gran ſigniore ricereaua la pace, et che la ſua mente et volonta era tale, pò conſiderate quello che ſi ha di fare. Il che inteſo dal Bethlem (ben uero quaſi lacrimaua) diſſe; Io ben antiuedeuo che biſogna trattare, et anco che un gran uituperio caſchera ſopra me in perpetuo, hauendo io gia mandato li mie ambaſſciatore con lettere, et giurato in quelle, et ſtabilito confederatione con li prencipi colleghati, et adeſſo mi conuiene mancare di fede et fare la pace. Ma porche ne biſogna far la, per l'amor d'Iddio tenete in ſegreto la aduerſita di Babilonia (qual particolare il giorno ſequente publicamente ſi proclamaua nel campo delli Imperiali, brauando et gloriandoſi) per che ſe li Imperiali uenerono in notitia di queſto, ſi inſuperbirano in ſi fatta maniera, che riffudarano la trattatione con uoi. Però eſſendo

1627. che quelli adeſſo preghano à me, laſciate donque che io trattaro prima per me, et poi ſaro mediatore per il gran ſigniore, et ſecondo le propoſitioni loro che uederemo al hora ſi riſolueremo: et in queſto modo eſſo Bethlem ſi meſſe à trattare, et in pochi giorni doppo, partito il conte Mansfeld, la concluſe ſolo, naſcondendo però le conditioni, dicendo hauer fatto una tregua legiera, et coſi uene à ingannare il baſſa di Buda. Inanzi qual ſua concluſionè ſe bene che li ſigniori Hungari et Tranſiluani, ſuoi dependenti, la deſiderauano molto, ſi per la bramata quiete, come per liberarſe dalle gran contributione datte al' detto Bethlem per queſta guerra, quale realmente ha ſuchiato il ſangue di quelli poueri popoli; con tutto cio conoſcendo quelli la ſua inconſtanza, per non tirarſi altro peggior male adoſſo, andarono et li diſſero; Signiore, uedemo che lei uoli concludere la pace con il'Imperatore, la quale et noi deſideramo; ma eſſendo che il'Imperatore uole che ſià giurata et affermata da tutti noi, la preghiamo dirne ſetia la ſua ferma intentione di mantenerla per ſempre, per hauerſi lei confederato con li prencipi della parte contraria; altramente noi trouaremo qualche ſcuſa di non affermarla. Quale li riſpoſe, che era reſolutiſſimo di oſſeruarla, et percio li preghaua et uoleua che la giuraſſero et ratificaſſero. Percio tutti li ſigniori di Hungaria, et Tranſiluania, della ſua parte, conuocati in una dieta, non ſolo ſolenemente la giurarono, ma anco diedero una ſcrittura, affermata da tutti loro, di oſſeruarla inuiolabilmente: prometendo piu altre conditioni, le quali tiene ſegreto, tra le quali una, detto Bethlem promeſſe mai pui nel auenire fare la guerra, ò niſſun atto di oſtilita nè al'Imperatore, ò ſuoi ſtati, ante ſeruirlo nelle ſue occaſioni, eſſer unito con lui et comportarſi nel, auenire come uno delli ſuoi. Si che, mio ſigniore, ſiate ouertito, et ſe dal detto Bethlem, ò delli ſuoi, ui ueniſſe fatto qualche noua offerta ò propoſitione, non lo credete, ma guardateui, et non li date piu fede, perche li giuro nel' nome d'Iddio, et mia fede, che è una perſona falſa, et la ſua intentione non è altro che ingannarui. Io ſo che adeſſo ui manda a dire che, ſe hauera il denaro promeſſoli, che mantenerà la confederatione, et uſcira in campagna, et che tiene la ſua militia pronta; il che è falſo, et lo dice ſolo perche aparace il denaro; per che ſe anco lo voleſſe fare, non è piu à tempo, et non lo puo fare, perche quelli ſtati di Tranſiluania et Hungaria nè li lo permeterano, nè lo ſequitarano, ò li darano un denaro, nè huomo, perche dalle ſue eſſattioni ſono ſtrachi et conſumati; pero non habbiate piu niſſuna ſperanza in lui, ni date fede alle ſue parole.

Nel inſtante che era di concludere la pace, li arriuorno tre gentil'huomini, mandati dal re di Dania, con qualche denaro alla gente di Mansfeld, et lo ſcriueua che ſi intendeua che era trattando con l'Imperatore: però lo eſortaua che ſi arricordaſſe della fede data, et che per niſſun modo non faceſſe tal' attione, auiſandolo che con la Iddio gratia per tutto giunio con 50000 ſoldati ſperaua trouarſi ſotto Pragha; però che faceſſe et lui ogno ſuo sforzo, et andaſſe ad incontrarlo ſui: à quali gentilehuomini con giuramento promeſſe et aſſicuro, et anco ſcriſſe à quel re, che lui non era di fare la pace per modo ò conditione niſſuna, et che fara ogni ſua diligenza di incontrarlo nel preditto luoco, con 25000 delli ſuoi. Per cio un giorno iò li diſſi, Come ha uolſuto fare tale promeſſa à quel re, hauendo gia di fare in breue il' contrario, et pacificarſi con il Imperatore? mi reſpoſe, Che fino à giunio trauenirano molti accidenti, et à me al' hora non mancarano ſcuſe et preteſti, et che biſognaua nutrirli, et non ſpergere à fatto le loro ſperanze.

De piu, quando li uenne l'auiſo che, nelli mani del ſigniore ambaſciatore di Fiandra, era uenuto una ſumma di denaro per lui, fece gran diligenza et preſſa per farlo uenire nelli mani, et ſcritte al' ſuo agente che non ometteſſe niente fino che lo riceueſſe, et quando eppe che ſi haueua riceuuto, io le diſſe, Signiore, come lei riceue queſto denaro, hauendo gia fatto la pace et oblighattoſſi al' Imperatore non mai piu opponerli? Mi diſſe, Queſto denaro io lo riceuo per conto et debito vechio. In ſomma, ſigniore ambaſſadore, tocante queſto negotio non habbiat, piu niſſuna ſperanza ne in lui, ne dà li Turchi quà, perche queſti ſono tanto ſterniti et perſi con la guerra di Perſia che non uogliono ſentire ad altro che alla pace, et di lui lo vedete bene, che inganno et uoi et noi, che ſi è fatto Imperiale, et done ben poteua mantenere la guerra, non ſolo fece il contrario et manco da uoi altri, mà anco è cauſa che noſtro, per hauerſi umeſſo in tutto al' ſuo guiditio, pigliando eſempio da lui, uenero impauriti, et affretano la pace: ègli è un huomo ſenza fede et conſcienza, chi adora ſolo il denaro, et per quello uendereſſe ſe medeſimo, pero guardanſi non fidarſi nelle ſue parole. Nella mia partenza mi diſſe, che diceſſe à uoſtra eccellenza purcheli

1627. daſſe il denaro promeſſoli, che lui ſubito uſcira di nouo con le arme in campagna: mà io li riſpoſi che li ſuoi agenti poteuano fare meglio queſta ambaſciata. Di piu mi diſſe, che diceſſe al' baſſa qui, che chiamaſſe uoſtra eccellenza, et il ſigniore ambaſciatore di Fiandra, et che lui ui diceſſe che queſta d'adeſſo fatta pace è legiera, et ſeruira ſolo per un paro di anni, fino che la guerra di Perſia ſia terminatà, pero che ſcriueſſero alli loro prencipi, che quelli anco per queſta uolta ſe pacificauero per detto termine, et che paſſate dui anni tutti unitamente fare po la guerra con maggior forza et poſſibilita. Io le diſſe, Signiore, hauendo li detti ambaſciatori, ſi come lei bene ſa, ſcritto tante uolte, et in'animito li loco ſigniori al contrario per la ſperanza che haueuano in lei, comè adeſſo ardirano ſcriuere di fare pace; oltre che piu pare che queſto negotio poterebbe riuſcire a danno del gran ſigniore, perche facendo quelli prencipi pace con il'Imperatore, inanzi del gran ſigniore, facilmente li Imperiali, trouandoſi in campagna con tante forze, le uoltera alli danni noſtri. Mi riſpoſe, Che non è dubio, mà che ſe il'Imperatore ſi accomodaſſe con quelli prencipi, certo caſcharebbe in quelle parte. Percio V. S. illuſtriſſima fara prudentemente auiſare di tutto queſto la ſua majeſta, ſuo ſigniore, et lo dica, che con le loro forze ſi prouedano et fauano il loro corpoſſibile da quelle parte.

Et che non habbian niſſuna ſperanza piu dal Bethlem, nè ſi fidano di lui, perche lui tradira il tutto al' Imperatore; perche certo tutto il ſuo diſſegno et induſtria adeſſo non è altro che chiaparui il denaro. Tutto queſto che io li rifferſi li guiro nel' nome del' omnipotente Iddio che è uero, di mia propria veduta, udita, et conoſcenza, ſi chè ſapiatelo di certo, che il Bethlem nè uole nè puo unirſi piu con uoi.

Sono adeſſo parechi anni che io lo ho ſeruito, et piu uolte meſſo la uita per ſuo ſeruitio; ma adeſſo uiſto la ſua falſſita, et conditione, hò giurato mai piu andare dà lui, ne ingermi nelli ſuoi negotij, acio che non mi ueniſſe coſtare la uitria, per qualche ſua mala attione, la quale io molto dubito. Et per cio mi uoglio a poco poco totalmente ritirare.

Adesso che io ero di uenire qui da uoſtra eccellenzza, andai primo dalli ſuoi agenti, et li diſſe; Signiori, eſſendo che io adeſſo ſono per andare dal ſigniore ambaſciatore d'Inghilterra, deſidero ſapere di loro, in che forma hauete con lui raggionato, per ſapere et io gouernarmi, et non diſcrepare. Mi preghorno, che faceſe fede della affettione del prencipe uerſo li prencipi confederati, et della intentione ſua di uſcire di nouo in campagna, pure che habbia il denaro, come fu partuito: et che perſuadeſſe a uoſtra eccellenzza di continuare alla pratica. Alli quali io diſſe; Signiori, io ſono perſona vechia, religioſo, et ſempre fatto profeſſione di dire la verita: io non diro tali bugie al Signiore ambaſciatore, ſapendo il contrario ma le diro la verita di tutto quello che mi demandara.

Et per fine, illuſtriſſimo ſignore, giuro di nouo à ſua eccellenza nel' nome d' Iddio, hauerui narrato la pura uerita, la natura et conditione di quel prencipe, et ſua intentione, perche nè puo, nè uol aguitarui. Io ho da trouarmi con il ſigniore Caimecam, per il' quale ho una lettera di credenzza dal ſignior baſſa di Buda, et conſegniandolila, indubitamente dimandandomi, li narrero il tutto, come faro anco ad altri miniſtri primati, et nel' auenire non mancaro fare conſapeuole uoſtra eccellenza d' ogni altro occorente tocante queſti negotij: reſtandoli il medeſimo ſeruitore ſi come ſempre li ſono ſtato.

To Captain QUADT.

M^{to.} illuſtre ſignore, amico obſeruantiſſimo,

I HAUE receiued your letter by ſignor Sigiſmundus Miches, amply vnderſtanding therby the admittance of the prince of Tranſyluania into the league of his majeſtie and his allyes; and that, vpon your returne, his highnes had ratifyed yt, on his part; and therfore I will not doubt, that any circumſtance or collaterall reſpect ſhalbe able to withdraw him from the due care of his fayth and honor. Yet knowing that he hath made a peace, to the great ſcandall of the princes his friends, and the encouragement of the enemy, not attending eyther the ſucceſs of the ambaſſage of count Mansfelt, nor your employment at the ſame tyme, treating the league; and that the meſſage of this gentleman appeares rather to ſeeke occaſions, then to

1627. putt the treatye in execution; that ſome words in your owne letter ſeeme to reſtreyne the power of the prince to the licence of the Port, as if without their participation he was not *ſui juris*, to accompliſh his promiſes; theſe haue much troubled my mynd, and enforced me to deale roundly and playnly with his highnes miniſters. The propoſitions made to me, and the Duch ambaſſador, conſiſted on 3 poynts: firſt, A demand of an arrearedge, pretended to be due from the king of Denmarke. Secondly, That we ſhould procure the diſſolution or prolongation of the preſent treaty of peace with the grand ſignor. Laſtly, To aduance the 40000 dollers, promiſed by his majeſtie in this cytty, or els that his highnes was vnable to reſume armes. Sir, yow haue beene practiſed in negotiations with wiſe princes, and yow cannot but judge, that theſe motions did ſeeme ſtrange to me; who, as the ſeruant of my owne maſter, can haue no authoritye, but only to looke forward vpon the effectuation of the articles, and to take care for the performance of what is in them conteyned. To theſe demands ther needed no letter of creditt from the prince, which when I read, I expected ſome matter of efficacye and moment, and not a querulous tergiuerſation. This made me aske the tenor of their inſtructions in writing, which I ſend yow with my anſwere here incloſed, that yow may know the ingenuitye of my proceeding; wherin I deſire yow to obſerue, they haue mentioned nothing, but the pretended debt: to which they haue annexed a promiſe ſo drye and inſipide, that it neyther includes nor excludes any thing. To that poynt I can giue no other reply, then thus: His majeſtie of Denmarke will doubtleſſly fullfill all his royall promiſes; but that I haue neyther knowledge nor facultye to meddle in yt; neyther can a reaſon therof be expected from me, another mans ſeruant. To the ſecond, concerning the treaty of the Turkes; though yow muſt needes know, that yow thruſt us vpon a rock, and that the peace is ſo far aduanced, if not concluded, and ſuch the reſolution of this ſtate, that the motion muſt be ineffectuall; yet not to be defectiue in any thing, we haue done your office (for my part without hope) to the great miniſters; who vniformely denye, that euer they gaue conſent to his highnes to entertayne any ouuerture of peace apart: yet they confeſs, that now they haue commanded a treatye, and we know they affect a happy iſſue. Howſoeuer they conſtantly promiſe, it ſhall not be conſummated by commiſſioners; but only maturated, and brought as neare agreement as is poſſible, and formed into heads; and then the articles ſhalbe ſent hither, and that we ſhalbe called to conſultation, and nothing ratefyed without our conſent, or the comprehenſion of our princes, which will ſpend 6 moneths tyme. This, I beleeue, they will performe; and ſo his highnes hath his libertye, this ſummer, to uſe the oportunitye of an vncerteyne treatye to employ his armes.

BUT this is not the poynt: yow may pleaſe to caſt your eyes vpon the confœderacy, which muſt judge betweene us; and ther is no better wittnes then your ſelfe, that the peace or war of the Turkes is not eſſentiall to the league. For my part, I neuer treated with any of his highnes miniſters, but in the qualetye of a free prince. So he ſtiles himſelfe in all his authenticque writings, *Gabriel Dei gratia*: in that nature only their majeſties haue aſſociated him; neyther would they euer deſcend to colleague with a ſubiect, abſolutly depending vpon the will of another. It is true, we were bound, and haue done all good offices, to hinder the Turkes from any concluſion; but the princes example hath drawne them into feares, and it is now too late. I haue often written clearely to his highnes, that their conſtancy depended vpon his; and that our perſwaſions were ſuſpected of intereſt and partialitye. Therfore it hath an ambiguous taſt, to returne this duty vpon us, as neceſſarye to the fullfilling of the treatye. I deſire yow to beleeue, that I foreſee more then is yet fitt to write; and that yow will conſider the princes honor is engaged, as an abſolute prince, at leaſt *partium regni Hungariæ dominus*: in that capacitye he hath bound himſelfe, *exercitum ad minimum* 15000 *ſelectorum Hungarorum militum formare, et vel ſejunctim, vel cum confœderatorum copijs, prout commodius et magis è re viſum fuerit, ipſas hoſtium ditiones invadere.* This is a categoricall obligation, and hath no limitation or reference to the will of the grand ſignor; which will neuer proue a fayre and ſafe retrayct. This I haue propounded to the chimacham; and he cannot deny, but that it is iuſt his highnes ſhould fullfill that promiſe; which may be done without any exceptions, or breach of the Turkiſh peace: and his highnes well knowes, though he begin the war apart, he ſhall neuer be abandoned in any ſiniſter accident of this ſtate; and that this is the ſure way to engage them, and to obteyne his ends. In this kynd, their majeſties doe confidently expect, and build vpon yt, that the prince will maynteyne both his word and himſelfe in the qualetye of a free prince; eſpecially hauing ſent the adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh to command their army in Sileſia, vpon aſſurance that the preſence of ſo high-borne a prince, and ſo neare allyed by marriage to his highnes, would confirme him, that all other promiſes ſhould be kept, and that army not be deſerted.

TO the laſt poynt, (which was only materiall in this ambaſſage) for the future payment of the monethly ſtipend; though it may ſeeme impertinent and diſcourteous to doubt, where his highnes hath receiued ſo ample caution by the letters patents of kyngs and ſtates, that haue neuer fayled, nor violated their fayth with any; yet for a ſuperfluous ſatisfaction, I haue, and doe cleerely profeſs, that his majeſtie had ordered the 40000 dollers for this cytty, according to his couenant; and that on our part wee are ready to performe punctually, and without delay, whatſoeuer was contracted on the behalfe of their majeſties, conformeable to the treaty; *Pro ſingulis menſibus, quibus militabit princeps; a die quo dictus princeps, et cetera.* And this, I conſtantly affirme, ſhalbe ſincerely fullfilled. But, Sir, doe yow thincke, that a ſeruant can deliuer his maſters mony, after the knowledge of ſo great a change and defection in the treaty? the foundation wherof was layd vpon the article, that none of the confœderats could treate without generall communication and conſent. *Hinc illæ lachrimæ.*

I HAUE, as it is my publicque dutye, as his majeſties true ſeruant, and my priuat, of an honeſt man, written to yow candidely and freely. Their majeſties will performe really what is conteyned in the league, and doe expect a reciprocall fayth on the princes part, and cannot of him otherwiſe beleeue. Your ſelfe haue beene the inſtrument to perfect the treatye: it concernes yow in reputation to endeauour, that it may not proue an inſtrument to abuſe the benignitye, and to deceiue the majeſties, of kyngs of ſo eminent degree in the chriſtian world; and though yow may excuſe your ſelfe vpon your maſter, yet ſome ſtayne will reflect euen vpon innocent, when vnfortunate, miniſters; and I know your profeſſion of a ſoldier, aboue all things, doth reſpect your honor.

THOUGH my hopes were once ſmothered, yet his highnes reſident, and ſignor Sigiſmundus, vpon my motion to the chimacham, that it was lawfull to unite with the league with a Hungar army, vndependent vpon the port, haue giuen ſome new breathing, by intimation, that his highneſs may remoue in perſon to Caſſouia, to reſt there in the border, to watch ouer the publicque ſafety, and ſend his generall with the numbers contracted to joyne with the princes army: which if it be performed this ſummer, wilbe acknowledged an execution of the confœderacy, and may iuſtly call for due performance on the other part. But if it be deferred, while the princes beare the ſole burthen of the warr, now at the ſharpeſt, vpon delayes and pretences of another yeare, (I ſpeake my priuat opinion, and without authoritye) I beleeue, ther wilbe little creditt giuen to new motions.

CONCERNING an agent to reſyde in the court of the prince, I haue heard nothing; and I beleeue, the report of your counter treatyes hath cauſed many omiſſions: but if his highnes reſume armes, that ther be occaſion of ſuch a miniſter, I will putt my lord Conwey in remembrance, and vndertake vpon my ſelfe to ſupply all neceſſaryes or payments for that function.

YOW wilbe pleaſed to excuſe my freenes the exigent of the buſines hath required. And ſo, wiſhing yow all happines, I reſt

Conſtantinople, $\frac{18}{28}$.
June, 1627.

Your obſeruant friend, and humble ſeruant.

To the Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

I DARE not write to his majeſtie one word; neyther what I aduenture to your lordſhip, can I deliuer vpon any ſuch ground of certeyntye, as to perſwade yow to relye vpon yt. I haue diſpatched the extraordinary of Gabor, with the encloſed anſwers: wherin I judged it requiſite to proceed playnly and roundly;

1627. all diſſimulation and future conniuing, to prolong our hopes, being only to our ſelues hurtfull; and that it was to no purpoſe to *preſerue* an *opinion*, that *he, which had* this *yeare ſhamefully broken* his *fayth, would patch* it vp the *next*, the *preſent* being only *uſefull* for the *allyes*, and the *cauſe*. This may proue a remedye, more ſound, I am ſure, then lingring, which is paynfull and mortall, becauſe *his miniſters* haue *propounded* the *ſending* of the *numbers* vnder a *generall*; and the comming of a prince of Brandeburgh, vnckle to his lady, (who hath abſolute ſoueraintye ouer his affections) to command in Sileſia, will worke ſtrongly vpon the conſiderations of his honor; and it is certeyne, he hath a-new moued this ſtate to diſſolue the treaty with the emperor, as forced only to gayne tyme, to deceiue them in better opportunitye. The vizier doth conſtantly profeſs, that he neuer did conſent to that which is done apart by Gabor; but continewed to refer all reſolution to him: yet it was true, he durſt not refuſe a treaty offered by the Imperialls; becauſe the mufty did ſo preſs the grand ſignor, and ſo affright all the officers within the court, with the danger of a double warr, that he was not able to beare the envye and burthen alone: but both he, and diuers others of the greateſt authoritye, doe vniformely proteſt and declare, that the commiſſion of the treatye is limited to the comprehenſion of the princes their friends; and that nothing ſhalbe ratefyed without our conſents here in the port; and that they doe *fraudem fraudi opponere*, enterteyne the tyme for ſome aduantage; and that they will draw it on by delayes, ſo that it ſhall not come to a concluſion this yeare. In the meane while, Gabor is at liberty, if he will apprehend the occaſion: for he cannot pretend he is bound by the Turkes, when themſelues are loſe. This they promiſe, and it concurreth with their nature, and preſent condition. Euery day we expect aduice from Buda of the proceedings; and many are of opinion, that the meeting will diſſolue vpon the difficultyes propoſed on both parts.

SOMWHAT I can ſay for Gabor, reuealed to me by the wiſeſt man of this empire, *ſub ſigillo ſecreti*. Firſt, That he had good reaſon to make a ſodeyne prouiſion for himſelfe, when he found all his letters and negotiations hither written, and all the conſultations of the viziers vpon them, ſent to Vienna: of which the emperor making aduantage, and returning them agayne to Gabor, demanded what truſt he could repoſe in ſuch a ſtate, that thus betrayed him. Secondly, That he was ſo diſcontent at the delay of the inveſtiture, that he playnly threatened defection, and vpbrayded the Turkes with opprobrious tearmes of folly and infidelitye: inſomuch as the wiſer men ſaw the imminent danger of looſing him by the *dullnes* of the *preſent miniſters*, and had therfore reſolued to recouer him; which they thought was no way to be ſoundly done, but by nouriſhing his ambitions vpon Hungarye: and that therfore he was confident, that the peace which he had made, being the effects of feare and diſdeyne, (vpon ſatisfaction giue him in the one, that the grand ſignor was betrayed by the chiaus baſſa, who ſince dyed by a fall; and the ſolemne performance of the other, long ſince diſpatched) would not laſt; but that Gabor would fynd an eaſye occaſion to breake out; at which this ſtate would be well contented, ſo as therby they might not be preſently engaged.

THESE circumſtances I write your lordſhip, with little confidence, that ſo deſperate a relapſe can be recouered: yet it is *ſtill Gabor*, who *hath thrice broken* with the *emperor*, and can *neuer conteyne* his *deſires* to *repoſſeſs Hungarye*. I confeſs, that this *leuitye* makes him *ſeeme vnworthy* of *any creditt*: but euery *inſtrument* muſt be *vſed* in his *owne nature*; and if he be *aſſured* of *ſupport* and *mony*, he wilbe *conſtant* to his owne ends. Therfore, ſeeing ther is yet ſome apparance, that he will returne to armes, and ſome ſhow of excuſe for what is paſt, and that I haue *vndertaken* to *pay* him the 40000 dollers, when he hath beene a *moneth* in the *feild*, and that to *giue me creditt is no loſs*; if he be thus *reuiued*, I *humbly beſeech his majeſtie*, that I may be *prouided* to *performe* my *engagement*. We know the Imperialls doe not truſt him in any concluſion: yet we ſee they are content to take euery breathing, to gett 3 or 4 monethes tyme, by accepting a peace with him, which they know he will not keepe; and this ſhould teach us to be as ready to enterteyne him as often as he will riſe, when we can be no loſers to giue him *ſtipendium diurnum et promeritum*. I haue done whatſoeuer hath beene in my power or witt: if all fall to the ground, I may yet ſay, I am a true, though vnprofitable ſeruant: and ſo I committ your lordſhip to the bleſſed keeping of our moſt gratious God, reſting

Conſtantinople, 30. June.
old ſtile, 1627.

Your Lordſhips moſt deuoted to ſerue yow.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My uery good Lord,

I AM glad to ſee by your lordſhips laſt of the $\frac{18}{28}$. of May, that three of mine, dated the 14. 17. and 23. of Aprill, are ſafely come to your hands; for the miſcarying of yours of the 21. of Aprill, (which is loſt, although the duplicate be arriued) did make mee feare, that ſome of mine had runne the ſame fortune. Of Gabor I do yet holde a charitable conceite, finding by weekely letters from the king of Denmarke, that he doth truſt him; and in caſe he ſhould wauer a little, to ſeeke aduantages, I ſuppoſe, that the adminiſtrator of Magdebourg (whom I do expect dayly) will confirme him in his conſtancy toward thoſe frends, whom he cannot betray without looſing himſelfe. It is ſayde of ſome, that they are too dull to be couſened. *Stupidiores ſunt Theſſali, quam ut decipi poſſint:* and therfore I ſhall much wonder, if Gabor, who hath ſo much wit, ſhould ſell himſelfe for nothing unto thoſe, who do account him no purchaſe (as pretending *de jure* unto all that he hath); and forſake his protection of the Porta, and the *apoggio* that now he hath gotten of the league of the Haghe. If he do play ſuch a falſe bound, he will ſurely ſmart for it; and for my part, *jubeo miſerum eſſe lubenter.* That which doth moſt affright me is, that wiſe men, ſuch as he is, do ſeldome committ errors; but when they do miſtake, they do precipitate farre more dangerouſly then weaker perſons. But I do ſuppoſe, that this Janus doth ſhewe one face towards Turkey, and another toward Chriſtendom: for queſtionleſſe he hath uaſt deſignes, and perhaps ſome intelligence that he may haue in Polonia, doth make him temporiſe the longer: for he is like a French faulkener, that doth flye at all; and if any ſuch innouation ſhould arriue in Poland, as is threatened, he may haue as fayre a game as any other.

OUT of England no letters haue appeared in this piazza, ſince the 14. of Aprill; and from the court I haue had but one letter theſe 15 months. Our miſunderſtandings with France do continue and increaſe, ſo that all commerce is not onely interrupted, but directly forbidden; as your lordſhip will ſee, by a printed placard here incloſed. Dr. Hector was wont to ſay of our London dames, That he could not make them well, untill he had firſt made them ſick; becauſe they were ſtill calling for phyſique without cauſe: ſo it is with thoſe two crowns, betwixt which a good and ſolide peace cannot be eſtabliſhed without a precedent warre: for the French are ſo inſolent, that they do contemne their frends; and when they are ſet uppon in good earneſt, they do quickly feare any enemyes. Perhaps they will be ſo wiſe as to remember what the Engliſh haue donne heretofore in France, and not inforce us to renewe the halfe-forgotten memory of the uictoryes of our predeceſſors againſt more warlike kings, then he who doth rayne there at this preſent.

IN Germany all things do goe hitherto uery well, the king of Denmarke hauing recouered moſt of the places, which the enemy had ſurpriſed in the marquiſate of Brandebourg; and ſo blocked up the Weſer and the Elbe, that if he will forbeare to fight, the enemy muſt retire out of that circle, or ſtarue. The olde marquis of Baden is ſafely arriued with the king of Denmarke, and the count de la Tour is not farre of.

I DO reſt infinitely comforted with the hope of ſeing your lordſhip here; and will deſire your lordſhip to beleeue, that you haue no frend nor ſeruant in the worlde, who will more truly and unfainedly rejoyce in the honor and happines of ſeruing you; whoſe abilityes, worth, and uirtues, accompanyed with a true zeale to the glory of God, and the good of our ſtate, haue ſo farre captiuated mee, that with your lordſhips fauour I will both take, and euer retayne, the title of

Venice, 30. June,
1627, ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt faithfull and humble ſeruant,

I. WAKE.

To Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My Lord;

SUCH as I haue, I ſend your lordſhip, unwilling to ſmother any ſparke, ſince from leſs great fyres haue beene kyndled.

TEN dayes ſince arriued a poſt from Buda, with aduice of the meeting of the commiſſioners at Komoran, who had agreed upon certeyne articles: what they were, I could not learn; but it ſeems they conteyned accounts and reſtitutions; for being ſent to the baſſa, (as he writes) he reiected them, anſwering, The grand ſignor did not treate with merchants; which had like to haue diſſolued all in confuſion; but they entered into new conference, and concluded, in the generall, a reſolution to peace; but that both parts ſhould haue tyme to ſend to their maſters for ſuch freſh inſtructions in particulars, as ſhould content them. Wherupon this meſſinger was diſpatched hither, to underſtand the ſenſe, and to receiue abſolute directions from the port. By him Gabor did write a ſharpe letter, confeſſing playnly, (ſeeing hee could no longer deny it) that he had made peace for himſelfe; but accuſed the *lachete* of theſe miniſters, as the cauſe therof. Firſt, that they would neuer conſtantly truſt his aduices of the oportunitye of the war, but their muſty, and booke men, who were fitter to preach upon the Alchoran, then to iudge of the ſword, and matters of ſtate: That he would be true to the grand ſignor, but yet not neglect himſelfe, when he ſaw how little care or creditt was giuen to him: That the letters written to him from the vizier were ambiguous and irreſolute; but that diuers others had openly threatned him, and warned him not to be the occaſion of a warr. And therfore, to proue himſelfe faythfull and true to his owne firſt councells, hee offered, that if the grand ſignor would breake off the treaty, and reſolue to uſe the tyme, that he was ready to march in 6 dayes. Hee amplyfyed the proſperitye of the army in Sileſia, the occaſion, and all other fitt arguments to moue them to a change of thoſe degenerate counſells of peace. Thus much the vizier himſelfe did enforme me, laying all the blame upon the lawyers, as men ignorant, by whome he had beene ouer borne: and that hee neuer conſented to peace or treaty in his owne judgment, but had proceeded ſincerely, according to his engagement to mee, as far as hee durſt; and ſo much his continual letters wittnes for him: promiſing, that hee would cauſe a conſultation, to anſwere theſe aduiſes; and that hee would not agree to any concluſion without the ſatisfaction of the princes, friends to the port, and the reſtitution of the oppreſſed liberty of Germany; which hath beene ſolemnly done, and the orders diſpatched away as the finall reſolution of this ſtate. The ſubſtance wherof I ſend your lordſhip encloſed, as I receiued it from the agent of Tranſyluania: the teſtemonye of the writer and interpreters, and for the truth *de facto*, that ſuch order is gone, I am aſſured therin. What effects it will worke, I dare not promiſe; but ſeeing it hath riſen principally from the letters of Gabor, whom I thought loſt, hee cannot more groſſly abuſe himſelfe, then to procure that libertye which hee will not uſe. Hee is now ſtripped naked of all defence, and will appeare uncouered in his ſhame, and none to helpe him. And ſuch ſeemes the inclination of all thoſe, by whome this treaty is handled, that there is great hope, that at leaſt the emperor ſhall not enioy his expected ſecuritye in thoſe borders, nor be able to draw downe all his forces into Germanye; eſpetially ſeeing the ouertures of peace, which the Perſian made by his ambaſſador heere arriued, hath rayſed up the ſpiritt of this empire; and it is probable, that they hearken to ſome accomodation in thoſe parts.

THERE is but one doubt, which I haue but lately conſidered, that Gabors ends are not deferring, nor a generall peace, which hee can (for the fruicts) giue himſelfe; and that therfore this letter will not ſerue his purpoſes, which are, that the grand ſignor ſhould make a war openly upon the emperor, that he may ſwallow Hungarye, or elſe hee is as well as hee can bee already; and neyther for mony alone, nor no reſpect of others, will hazard his owne. This I gather from his laſt letters, which ayme at the oportunitye of catching ſomwhat. Yet hee may be better then I looke for; for there is nothing that I may not equally hope and deſpayre of him. His uſuall motto is, If I thought my ſhirt knew my counſells, I would teare it off. I refer your lordſhip to the text, being better ſenſe, then Latin; which if it begett alterations, the diſſolution of the treaty, and any breach, *etſi leves velitationes et incurſiones*, they wilbe more uiolent and incureable then euer; and therfore I wiſh I had that noble oyle ready to maynteyne Gabor, if hee deſerue it. I did not expect this new occaſion: but *quo inopinatior, eo acceptior*. I reſolued, like men parting out of this world, to haue finiſhed my tyme, and uaniſhed away in ſilence and prayers, ſeeing I could doe no more ſeruice; but I am unable to giue ouer this chace, while there is any ſent.

THE tragedy and ſpightfull execution of a Venetian, I doubt not, wilbe famous among yow, who was ſtaked before the great church in Galata, in ſcorne of chriſtians; where wee all ſuffered iniurye or deſpight, and muſt beare it with thanckeſullneſs. There are come two ordinaries from Venice, without any letters from England, ſo that I borrow of the baylo (a worthy man) all I know of my owne countrye. I hope the cauſe is greater then buſines at Conſtantinople. From your lordſhip I haue not heard ſince May, ſuppoſing yow are not in Venice. My laſt to your lordſhip were of the $\frac{2}{12}$. and $\frac{16}{26}$. June, with originall of the encloſed duplicates, with many coppyes of the negotiation of Gabors laſt ambaſſador, and letters to and from the prince and captain Quad, and my anſweres, which I hope are arriued; wherof ſome I haue now renewed, and ſent open to your lordſhip, deſiring yow to giue them a couer according to their directions to my lord Conwey. And ſo, wiſhing your lordſhip the true reward of your uertues and labours, I committ yow to the gratious keeping of our bleſſed God, reſting, &c.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{14}{24}$.
July, 1627.

To Doctor GOAD.

SIR,

IT being now 15 moneths ſince I wrote yow the encloſed, in anſwere of one of yours receiued, and not hearing from yow, and beleeuing that your loue to me, and affection to further my endeauor to gett bookes, would not haue ſuffered yow to omitt to giue me thoſe inſtructions deſired, which might haue better enabled mee, I doe conclude, that both originalls and duplicates haue miſcarried by ſome enuious hand in Venice; where my letters haue often found takers up in the Bola, that had no intereſt in them. I haue herin complayned to the ſenate, and found ſome apparance of care, but not equall to that of the enemy, who hath watched ouer mee, more then his labour and diligence was worth. Therfore for my diſcharge, both of duty to his grace, and of my reſpect to yow, I haue renewed part of them, not as coppies now of uſe, but as wittneſſes at leaſt of my ciuilitye. The mentioned tranſlation of the 37th article of the Nicen counſell, I doe not ſend, being that I hope to bring the booke, which yet reſts in my hands. Now I ſhall trye the patriarch, who ſeeming to thincke it unworthy to bargayne, hath promiſed, at my departure, that hee will lett mee chooſe in his ſtore. *Inter pares*, he hath many uertues to commend him; but a Cretan by birth, and long bred among theſe degenerate Greekes, and tirannous infidells, that it were more then humane force to reſiſt the infection and corruption of dayly conuerſation and example. Therfore how I ſhall come off, I know not: ſure I am, I haue meritted much, and many wayes, of him, and not liked all his courſes; and that perhaps will hinder mee. *Obſequium amicos, veritas odium parit.* But wee remayne good friends, and he profeſſeth that I ſhall ſee the reall fruicts. Here is arriued a coloyre, that hath beene long in England, called Mataxa, of Cephalonia, who pretends to haue beene acceptable to his grace, and well knowne to yow, from whom he hath brought me welcome remembrances. As yet I know him little, but hee ſpeakes gratefully of our nation, and ingenuouſly of his enterteynment. His comming hither is principally to bring the Greeke ſtamp, and two Duchmen to order it, and to teach the uſe, which are aboord an Engliſh ſhip, and wilbe difficult to land without diſcouery, and dangerous to be knowne to theſe haters of knowledge. What the deſſigne may be, I cannot yet penetrate; it may hinder the patriarchs purpoſes to furniſh mee, which were grounded upon a deſire (as he pretended) to cauſe many unknowne authors to be printed, and to take the light from under the buſhell of ignorance and obſcuritye. If he can ſafely print, I will not enuye them; but I

1627. know their coppyes will neuer haue creditt, nor, I doubt, truth. Himſelfe cannot ouerſee all, and few other are able, or fitt to be truſted. And my opinion is, that it may hinder mee for a tyme, and looſe the oportunitye which I haue opened; but neuer take effect, but lye bye for a curioſitye, like the great clocke ſent the grand ſignor, which neuer went 24 howers, but ſtands up for a monument. I will obſerue them as well as I can, and uſe them for my beſt aduantage. This Greeke tells me of a Jew *convertite* that came into England, and bringing a ſede from me, abuſed it and himſelfe; and conſequently ſome aſperſion of leuitye could not eſcape me. It is true, I gaue him a certificate, at the requeſt of the patriarch, who was his teſtemony to me, as I can ſhow. I denyed him twice, and told him how ſuch uagabonds did diſcreditt his church, and had cloſed almoſt all the liberall hands of charety toward the true poore and oppreſſed, that might come to ſeeke releefe, all men being ſcandaliſed at the name of wandring Greekes; but at his too great inſtance, and the example of all the reſidents, I gaue, I hope, that which hee ſhowed; which if it had beene obſerued, was ſo cold and relatiue, *ſimplex teſtimonium*, like Sir Walter Raleighs buck warrants, neuer denyed, and neuer ſerued, that I thought euery magiſtrate might perceiue it was extorted from me. I haue refuſed hundreds, and well knowne their condition, and how much too eaſely the patriarch grants ſuch begging licences, to be rid of turbulent knaues; and, if hee will take warning, hee knowes enough. If therfore eyther his grace, or any other of my friends, haue taken ſcandall at my hand, I deſire yow to giue them this ſatisfaction, and truth from mee; that I did it at the patriarchs earneſt recommendation, and in good company, agaynſt my owne judgment and cuſtome; though *de facto* it was true, a Jew become a chriſtian, and therfore perſecuted by the Jewes: what his heart was, man cannot ſearch; but to make amends, I ſuppoſe I haue preuented 20 more from troubling Paules, by aſſuring them they would be whipped for counterfayts, with the patriarchs and my paſs pinned on their foreheads.

To his grace I now preſume not to write, becauſe my matter is not ſufficient to warrant his trouble, nothing I can aduiſe from hence being ſo good now, as poetrye, *aut prodeſſe, aut delectare*. The warrs of Aſya, which takes up this ſtate, are too remote to concerne us, and are yet but in preparation. My laſt to his grace were of the 17. Feb. encloſing one from the patriarch, which being arriued, will giue ſatisfaction for ſome tyme paſt, and diſcharge me of omiſſion. Be yow then pleaſed to be my excuſe and pleadge; and ſo I committ yow to the bleſſed keeping of our gratious God, reſting, &c.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{7}{1}$.
July, 1627.

My loue and ſeruice to Sir Rob. Hatton, and doctor Fetly; yow ſhall alſo doe me a fauor to tell doctor Donne, That of the ſame dates of the 8. and 22. Aprill, I wrote him at large in the ſame ſubiect, which haue runne one fortune. Many other letters written to his grace I haue not heard of; one, wherin I ſent the inſtructions of cardinall Bandini to a Greeke, to negotiate with the patriarch, and another of the 12. Feb. 1625.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My Lord,

MY laſt to your lordſhip were of the 30th of June, *ſtilo novo*; whereof you ſhall receaue a duplicate here incloſed. This day I haue receaued your lordſhips, dated the ^{2}. of June; by which I ſee, that you haue more faith to hope, then ground to judge, that Gabor will hold good. If he do fayle us, he will deceaue a greate many; for the king of Denmarke doth builde uppon him, and hath, at his inſtance, ſent the adminiſtrator of Magdebourgh to command the army in Sileſia. He arriued at Padoua uppon the 8. of July, where I did meete him, and bring him from thence to my howſe at Venice, where he is lodged at this preſent, intending, within four dayes, to goe towards Spalatro, uppon a gally which this ſtate is prouiding for him. He doth paſſe here *incognito*; but I going into the college uppon the 12th, to make his quality knowen vnto the ſtate, they did admit him priuately (according to his deſire) into the college uppon the 14th, where he was receaued punctually, according to the eminency of his dignity. By the copye

of a letter written from the Denmarke ambaſſador in Paris unto Gabor, you will 1627.
ſee how things ſtand in that court; but becauſe he doth ſeeme a little to taxe our gratious maſter, I do intend to ſend by this prince an antidote againſt that poyſon. One of our nation hauing begunne a treaty with a Venetian merchant, I called all the nation to my howſe yeſterday, and there publiſhed your lordſhips act, in ſuch forme as you may ſee here incloſed. I haue no letters out of England ſince the 14th of Aprill: four of my diſpatches were intercepted at once by the gouernor of Calis; in which loſſe your lordſhip hath your part, for ſo many of your pacquets as went vnder my couer. As ſoone as the prince is departed from hence, your lordſhip ſhall heare from mee, God willing, more at large: in the meane time, I take leaue, and reſt

Venice, 17. July, 1627, ſti.o nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate and humble ſeruant,

I. WAKE.

To my Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

THE *prince of Tranſyluania* hath *ſent* another *expreſs poſt hither*, principally *to me*, yet hauing *ſome letters* for the *viziers*, *perſwading conſtantly* and *feruently* the *diſſolution*, or at leaſt the *protraction*, of the *treatye* with *the emperor*. The cauſe of which his *earneſt change* your lordſhip will diſcouer in the *encloſed paper*, ariſing from an *obligation* to *aſſiſt his brother the elector of Brandeburgh*; which he cannot ſafely doe, if *included* in the *Turkiſh peace*; and to *ſatisfye this ſtate*, that whatſoeuer he had *concluded apart*, was with *reſeruation of all* iuſt occaſions, to be futurely giuen *by the Imperialls*, and the *conſent and approbation* of the *grand ſignor*: and to this end, he ſent the coppy of his treaty, which differed in no word from that which I receiued, and ſhowed theſe miniſters long ſince; only ſome exceptions inſerted in parentheſis, the ſence remayning whole, and one article at the end, *referring to the ratification of the port*, all which might be putt in, left out, and added at pleaſure; and being they deſtroy all that was done, in my opinion, would *neuer haue beene accepted of by the emperor*, though the excuſe paſs well here. His *buſines to me was* to *demande* the 40000 *dollers*; which if I had *not ready*, *to make a proteſt*, (for ſo I underſtand it) that the *fayling* of the *couenants hath not beene on his part*. Letter of credence I haue none: only *his agent came to my houſe*, and deſired the *Duch ambaſſador* might be preſent; where he *read his maſters inſtructions*, part in *Hungar*, which he enterpreted, and part in *Latine*, *written* with the *princes owne hand*, that ſomuch as *concerned the mony*, and the *proteſt*, might be *ſhowed us authentically*. I did not a little wonder at this roundnes; and being *unprouided of coyne*, was unfurniſhed of my moſt matteriall anſwere: but conſidering that *the prince* had *laboured ſincerely* the *ſuſpenſion* of the *Turkiſh treaty*, and that I collected by this writing, that hee was *engaged to the Brandeburgh*, and would *for his ſake doe ſomewhat*, I was *ſorry* I had *not meanes to giue him preſent ſatiſfaction*; for the *agent* required at *laſt only depoſition and aſſurance*. My anſweres conſiſted on theſe parts: That the *peace made* with *the emperor* was the *firſt breach*; and that therfore the prince could not expect payment, untill his majeſtie were reconfirmed in his ſinceritye by publicque action, and according to the articles, *pro ſingulis menſibus, quibus militavit*. Secondly, That it would appeare ſtrange, that his maſter had more conſcience of his confœderacy and allyance with the elector, then of that made with their majeſties; and that though the cauſe might ſeeme one, yet if hee tooke armes only for his brothers ſake, without reſpect of his league with the other princes and ſtates, hee might thincke us uery raw not to ſee the practice; and too eaſy to pay him for a ſeruice done to others, to which he was tyed by a ſeperate obligation. Notwithſtanding I declared firmely, That their majeſties would not ſearch too narrowly into his heart, but judge him by his actions: that if hee really did joyne 15000 men with the troopes in Sileſia, and inuaded the enemies dominion, it ſhould breed no controuerſye from what affection a juſt worke were done: it might be applyed to the good cauſe, and hee ſhould be truly ſatisfyed here in this citty, whatſoeuer had beene on the part of his majeſtie contracted; for others I had no commiſſion to bynd my ſelfe. To the demand of

1627. depoſition, I replyed, That there was no iuſt cauſe of ſo playne miſtruſt, and that I was not able to doe it without expreſs order; for the bills being come as far as Venice, (ſo that his maieſtie had performed) the rumor of his peace was ſo powrefull, that it had ſtaggered all counſells and reſolutions; and it might be thought ill huſbandry to looſe the farther exchange hither, ſeing there was expected no uſe of the monye; and that I did therfore conceiue, the ambaſſador at Venice, or ſome other, that had the direction of that buſines, had in wiſedome made a ſtopp and pawſe, untill they might receiue his maieſties farther pleaſure declared; and therfore the want of caſh proceeding from their owne inconſtancye and countertreatyes, his proteſt would returne, at leaſt take little place in the judgement of the world. I was forced to uſe this fraud of excuſe, to bring him as neare beleife as I could, that the mony was on the way; which ſomuch pleaſed him, that hee preſſed mee to know if it were poſſible to ſend an expreſs to Venice for the bills; and that then hee doubted not to ſatisfye and aſſure the prince: which I undertooke to doe, but could not promiſe, that they might not be returned, or otherwiſe diſpoſed; yet, that in the generall, I would ſtill ſtand engaged to pay the 40000 dollers, when his maſter had ſerued an entire moneth, according to the confœderation. I deſired a coppy of the princes letter, at leaſt of ſo much as was in Latine; which was written, that I might ſee the originall; which the agent promiſed, but ſince hath repented and refuſed, as hauing no other commiſſion then to read it to me: ſo requiring to heare it the ſecond tyme, my ſecretary tooke the breefe encloſed, which is the ſubſtance of the whole. With this anſwere from mee, and with a confirmation, and renewing of the viziers laſt orders to deferre the concluſion of peace, and to tranſact nothing without the confœderate princes, the currier is diſpatched the 22. preſent; and Iſuph agha, a ſeruant of the grand ſignor, is ſent with him to the baſſa of Buda, to draw into the feild in the frontyre, and to conforme to the counſells of Gabor, which, what they will bring forth, I will nomore auſpicate. Yet yow may pleaſe to obſerue, what I haue alway written, that the reſolution of this ſtate did depend upon Gabor; and that he could engage them as he pleaſed, by reaſons or pretended neceſſitye, which is maniſeſt in this change, ariſing from his perſwations and intereſt; and it is uery probable, eyther by the emperor, who will not endure this delay, or for the cauſe of the elector, or the ſenſe of his owne expoſed honor, he may be beaten up into armes; and that if the mony were ready, (without which he may perhaps be enforced) hee would without delay leade the dance, and confirme the Germans in their opinion of him, that he is not to be truſted by them ſleeping. I hope his maieſtie will giue order to preſerue my creditt, which though I haue entangled without expreſs order, yet not without ground and intimation, and for the neceſſity of holding up the cauſe; and I am ſtill perſwaded, his high prudence will not thincke that ſumme caſt away, to ſee that prince once more engaged: for if hee ſhould continew but one moneth in action, Germany would yet fynd 6 moneths eaſe by him. I write all I know, ſo it is my duty; and leaue the uſe to his maieſties and your lordſhipps wiſedomes, and my ſelfe to your honorable patronage.

Conſtantinople, 26.
July, 1627.

ONE circumſtance of importance I haue omitted: Gabor did order this laſt poſt to returne by Buda, becauſe hee ſhould fynd him in Caſſouia; whither hee doth not remoue without a deſſigne, and wilbe held a cloud ouer Hungarye.

To Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My Lord,

BY three ordinarie diſpatches from Venice, I haue not heard from England, nor from your lordſhip, except by this laſt, which brought me a letter recommending the cauſe of one Mr. Hyde, made priſoner by a Turke in Dalmatia or Boſna, dated in Padua, the 19. paſt. As I receiue it for a fauour to be commanded any thing by your lordſhip, ſo it ſhall bee a happines to mee, if in effects I can ſhow my affection to doe you ſeruice: but I feare, in this caſe, I ſhall only diſcouer the baſe gouerment of this empire, and the weakenes of juſtice. The buſines was long ſince repreſented to me by the conſull of Patras, who wrote me, that the oppreſſor was

departed for this cyttye, and directed me where to fynd, at leaſt to ſeeke him. I 1627.
am not ſleeply in the protection of my countrymen, but preſently went to the vizier, and complayned as the cauſe required; who being uerry ſorry for the iniury, gaue me an eſpetiall warrant for his apprehenſion, which I deliuered to a merchant that ſollicited for him, and appoynted him a drogerman to follow it. Wee haue found that hee is a *Janizzarye*, cuſtomer of the ſcale of Baſtia. Such is the miſerie Spachee.
of this ſtate, that the ſoldiers farme all things under the name of beneſitts, and pay the grand ſignor what they pleaſe. This fellow is much indebted to the ſtate, and wee hoped to haue taken him hanging about the treaſurers to renew his charge; but hee hath not appeared: mony hath beene ſpent to fynd him, and wee were firſt told hee lodged in the villages, and came to the cytty in the night; ſince, that hee is married in the way, and will ſhortly come hither, where I will uſe all my power to puniſh him; but doubt that no mony can be recouered from him. Firſt, Becauſe he owes to the ſtate, which wilbe firſt ſerued; and that I fynd many Greekes, and ſome Turkes, in our caſe, attending for him, who alſo ſhall haue precedence. Laſtly, His creditors begin to feare, that hee will not come at all; and then wee are all deſperate where to ſeeke him, or how to deale with him. There is but one common way, when wee know where hee ſettles, to ſend a command to bring him to ſatisfaction or juſtice; which muſt be done by a meſſinger of the court, at the charge of at leaſt 200 dollers: and I haue found them ſo corrupt for chriſtians, as for 20 more they will lett any man goe, and returne us, *Non eſt inventus*, or *Non ſolvendo*. If I can take him in this citty, I will perſecute him, and recouer what I can; though being a brother of that order, the kyng can haue little right of him. Thus much I will certefye his brother in ſatisfaction, and declaration of your lordſhips power ouer mee.

THE preſent buſines, and new trickes of Gabor, I haue choſen to ſend yow in a coppy of my preſent diſpatch to my lord Conwey, where yow ſhall fynd him no Phœnix, yet as rare a bird, *nigro ſimillima cygno*. I can meddle no more with him: hee is incomprehenſible, and moſt men would beleeue by his negotiations here, that he hath new purpoſes. I ſend yow the coppy of his letter or proteſt, his laſt ſcene played with me, and my anſwere. If I had had the mony, I had taken him: now I pray God I bee not taken my ſelfe; for I uenture to helpe him up, without any remembrance from England, where, perhaps, I am forgotten. Now your lordſhips letters wilbe ſubſidies to me; for in 4 moneths I haue not heard any thing. It may be, this uacancye is a comoditye. Better to know nothing, then too much. So I wiſh your lordſhip all happines: kyſſing your noble ladyes hands, I reſt

Conſtantinople, 26. July,
old ſtile, 1627.

Your Lordſhips.

YOUR lordſhip will not be offended, that I haue uſed your name to an honeſt purpoſe in my anſwere to the agent. I haue not done it categorically, but as a ſuppoſition: beleeue me, I knew not what to ſay.

Eſtrattione della Lettera ſcritta dal' PRENCIPE *di* Tranſiluania, *al' ſuo Agente* THOMASO BURSOS, *Reſidente in* Conſtantinopoli, *viſta li* $\frac{16}{26}$. Lulio, 1627.

NE è uenuto il' *ſigniore Theodorico eroſin, nobile Morauo*, da parte del' *figlio del' re* di *Dania*, quale con 15000 ſoldati è *arriuato* in *Sileſia*, et iui congiontoſi con le rimaſti 14000 del' quondam conte Mansfelt. *Deſiderando* la *unione ſeco* delle *forze noſtre*, per *procedere* conforme le *diſſegniate intentioni*: il' che *noi non potemo fare*, per non *eſſerne datto* il' *denaro promeſſo dal' re della Gran Brettagna*, et *dal' re di Dania*. Però raccomandiamo alla fedelta uoſtra, che dobbiate *proteſtare li ſigniori ambaſciatori coſta*, chè ſe noi non *uerremo paghati del' denaro promeſſone*, ne è *impoſſibile procedere oltre*. Et ſe noi *non andaromo* a *congiongerſi* con li *detti eſſerciti*, ò *mandarli alcun noſtro auxilio*, è per *mancamento* del' *paghamento*, non *per neſſuna noſtra colpa*; come anco li *admonirete*, che doueuano hauer procurato *con li miniſtri della Porta*, a *differirſi la trattatione della pace con l'Imperatore*; perche in queſti dua ponti conſiſte il' tutto.

SE *il' esborſſo ne uerra fatto, noi con le noſtre forze procederemo ſubito*, perche hauemo *giuſta cauſa* et *raggione contra il' Imperatore*: et ſenza *leſione* della *conſcienza*

1627. *enza noſtra* potemo *andarli contra,* per *hauer egli offeſo li noſtri parenti* et *loro ſtati, leuandoli li loro* beni; quali *noi ſemo oblighati* di *diffendere et aſſiſtere.* Lò che gia con *expreſſo noſtro, hauemo intimato a* eſſo *Imperatore,* che ſè non fara *reſtituire il' ducato preſo dal Valſteyn* in *Sileſia, et il' illi, es nella Marchia,* il' *ducato di Croſne* (nel' *qual' ducato* detto quondam *conte* Mansfelt *haueua formato quella ſua militia*) *ambidua appartenenti* al' *parente noſtro Brandemburgh,* per *l' affinita noſtra con lui* ſemo *oblighati* di *agiutarlo* a *recuperare* il' *ſuo.* Si che hauendo noi hora *queſta opportunita* et *giuſte raggioni,* ſè la *aſſegniatione ne uerra adeſto data, fidelmente* et *conſtantemente, ſubito procederemo, et eſſequitemo queſto ſi è contrato.* Ma *ſenza* quella non *potemo fare niente.*

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My very good Lord,

SINCE my laſt to your lordſhip of the 17th of July, *ſtilo novo,* I haue receaued your lordſhips of the $\frac{16}{26}$. of June, with many duplicates, copyes, and memorialls incloſed, and a pacquet for the queen of Bohemia, and an other for Mr. Queſtor, which I ſent away yeſterday; the one by the way of Amſterdam, the other by the way of Antwerp. Since the 14. of Aprill, wee receaued no letters out of England vntill this weeke, and now they are come all togither; and your lordſhip ſhall haue your part of the glutt.

HAUING diligently peruſed all the papers which do concerne Gabor, I do fynd my ſelfe *au bout du mon latin:* and ſeeing your lordſhip hath deſcended ſo lowe, as to require my poore aduiſe, I will not excuſe my ſelfe with a compliment, but like an honeſt man tell you ingeniouſly what I thinke both of the proceeding of his miniſters with you, and your proceeding with them. Your lordſhip hauing the power and commiſſion to disburſe the 10000 *l.* promiſed by his majeſtie, you muſt needs be more cautelous, and more ſubject to ſuſpect falſe play, then I, who do know nothing but what is communicated vnto mee by way of information. In their propoſition I do fynd pretentions of an olde debt, expoſtulations grounded therevppon, *excuſationes non petitas, evaſiones & tergiverſationes,* ſo that I conceaue they were ſent rather to ſound the forde, then to conclude any thing. Your lordſhips anſwer is round, ſincere, categoricall; and your offering to depoſitate the monny in the hands of the baylo, doth cut the roote of ambiguities. The relation of your Turkiſh intelligencer doth not affright mee; for I am of opinion, that Gabor cannot ſerue our maſters well, if he do not firſt coſen the Turkes; for he did ſee them inclining to a peace, and therfore, to breake their deſigne, (which was to haue the emperor ſell him vnto them) it was neceſſary for him to preuent them, and to make them feare that he would ſell them to the emperor. He cannot be ignorant of what hath paſſed at Colmar, concerning the repatriating of the king of Bohemia with the emperor, and of a dyette to be held this month at Milhuſen in Torringia, whither the king our maſter, the king of Denmarke, the king of Sweden, ſend ambaſſadors to treate of an vniuerſall peace in Germany; and therfore, if he do fall from vs, and truſt to the broken reede of Egypt, wee make him and the Turke both ſmart for their deſertion. In ſumme, my opinion *ſuper totam materiam* is, that if he hath not loſt his witts, wee cannot looſe him; and it cannot enter into my head, that he ſhould be ſo baſe as to ſeeke to cheate vs of 10000 *l.* after he had quitted the party: for if I were in your lordſhips place, I would looſe the monny, vppon condition that wee might come out of this laberinth, and know what to truſt vnto. *Sæpe, premente Deo, fert Deus alter opem.* If wee were ſure to haue loſt him, wee would tack about, and ſteere another way: and therfore I will be bolde to counſell your lordſhip to braue him and his agents, and to let them know, that they haue had honor enough to be admitted into the league of the Haghe, with princes of faith and honor; and that if he will leaue true friends to truſt to falſe enemyes, the ſooner he will declare his pleaſure, the more he ſhall oblidge vs: for when it ſhall appeare, that he hath betrayed vs, and wee not forſaken him, wee will proceede in ſuch ſort, that perhaps he may be the firſt who ſhall repent it; and I am ſure that wee ſhall gayne by the bargayne.

THE adminiſtrator of Magdebourg departed from hence vppon the 30th of July, *ſtilo novo;* and if he do fynd any *humidum radicale* left in the body of that prince, I do ſuppoſe, that he will reuiue him. I am afrayd, that I haue troubled your lordſhip to much with ſo free a diſcourſe; and therfore with my owne and my wifes affectionate loue and ſeruice to your lordſhip and your noble lady, I will here leaue you to the protection of the Almighty, and reſt

Venice, 7th Aug. 1627. ſtilo nouo. *Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate and faithfull frend and ſeruant,*

I. WAKE.

To Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My Lord,

AS yet we reſt without any knowledge of England. From your lordſhip I haue receiued two letters, one in recommendation of a Venice merchant, to whom I haue offered whatſoeuer ſhalbe in my power, to aſſiſt him; and expreſſed, as heartely as I could, my gladnes to enterteyne your commands. The other, of a later date, the 9. June, by ſea; which being all the refreſhing I haue had in three moneths, and that I haue no matter of my owne, I will trouble your lordſhip at this tyme with a bare anſwere, in ſome poynts, perhaps, not unneceſſarye.

IN my owne, and in the name of that ſocietye for whom I ſerue, I thancke your lordſhip that you haue giuen countenance to thoſe declarations and complaynts ſent you, of the uſurpation of the Venice edicts upon our antient priuiledges. Wherin if ſomewhat be not done by authoritye to regulate us, unpleaſing diſputes of worſe conſequence will arriſe betweene us.

AT this preſent wee haue a ſhip in port, deſirous to lade for Venice, to gayne the 5 dollers impoſed newly upon the currents at Zant; ſo that wee muſt ſerue them upon baſe conditions, to haue leaue to bring mony to trade in their drye dominions. The Venetians haue made as much ſhow to deſire, and I know they neede this ſhip; and by ſundry motions haue enterteyned her in hopes neare 20 dayes; and wee too unworthely hang after them, and they as highly worke upon our greedines. The delay hath ſeemed to depend upon the old controuerſye of conſolage, and to fynd out a temper; which, for this tyme, hath beene agreed betweene the baylo and me, who is a man of ſingular uertue and good nature. The tearmes are, That my merchants, nor maſter, nor any for them, ſhall enter into no bond, nor promiſe, nor appeare in noe *cancellaria*, to preiudice my right or demand of conſolage; but the ſhip ſhalbe freighted ſimply betweene merchants: and I am content to ouerſee who are the laders, and to take my conſolage of the maſter, which the Venetians are agreed to allow him in another name: and this is done betweene the ambaſſadors for the preſent, with mutuall promiſe to make no aduantage of any act of freindſhip to accomodate the neceſſityes of both our nations: though I ſuppoſe I haue gotten much both in forme and ſubſtance. Firſt, By enterrupting that order, the foundation of all this diſorder, to be bound in their *cancellaria*. And next, That really I haue my dues payd; and the Venetians know it comes out of their purſe *ſub alio nomine*, and that I take it in the name of conſolage. And if thus the maſters at Venice will prouide for themſelues, that they may aduance in freight, or otherwiſe, to giue us our right, we doe not deſire to contraſt with the ſtranger; and if we haue our conſolage, and that they in effect pay it, we will not contend by what name, nor by whoſe hands we receiue yt: though thus much alſo I would not yeild, if I had any hope of equiualent protection from my ſuperiors: wherin the bailo and I am agreed, to preſs a ſentence and deciſion, to auoyd many unkynd ſucceeding litigations. In the meane tyme, the companye is pleaſed with the ſubſtance, which is monye. Now your lordſhip will thincke, as I did, that wee were accorded; and ſo for that poynt we were: but theſe Adriaticque merchants agayne play the pedlers with us; and being come to drawing of charter party, will not bynd themſelues to more than halfe lading the ſhip, (wherby ours ſhall loſe their hoped priuiledge at Zant, and aduance nothing) nor ſuffer any ſubiect of the grand ſignor to putt one bale upon her, which is a meere tyrannye. I deſired, I confeſs, at firſt not to permitt the Venetians att all to uſe our ſhipping, unleſs they did come to my gate to ſeeke my leaue, and to tender my conſolage; and could haue found this ſhip freight of Chriſtians, Perotts, and Jewes, that are free to trade in Venice: but thoſe did threaten them with proteſts, ſo as none durſt conclude with me. When I complayned to the baylo, he ſeemed to diſauow ſuch courſes as uniuſt, and promiſed to

1627. prohibite no man: but that being only a priuation, was uneffectuall; for unleſs all would come in under Venetian titles, they menaced to be forbidden landing at Venice; and when, to fullfill our lading, theſe ſubiects were content to doe ſo, then the Venetians would not permitt any company in their trading. To theſe ſeruile rules they tye us to ſerue them; and our neceſſitye enforceth the merchant to giue way. And what the concluſion wilbe, more than our loſs euery way, I cannot foreſee; but doe reſolue, if they breake with us now, that they ſhall neuer be ſerued here by Engliſh during my reſidence, and as long after, as my ſucceſſor will preuayle upon my inſtructions.

THE archbiſhop of Smirna is perſecuted by the French ambaſſador by many ſcandalls and calumnies, and the baylo hath undertaken his defence at Rome. Upon the beſtowing of that chayre at Scio, many great matters doe depend; eſpecially the ſettling or utter defeate of the new *ſufraganeo apoſtolico*; who, ſeeing I reſiſted his acceptance here, hath ſought that ſeate, and would anchor there. If we preuayle for our biſhop, we cutt off the French and Jeſuites ſtrength and hopes: if not, we muſt uſe more ſharpe remedyes, rather then to ſuffer the tyranny of their faction, that doth oppreſs euen all the honeſt and moderate Romaniſts. And therfore your lordſhip ſhall meritt of the publicque, to perfect what for my ſake you haue pleaſed to undertake.

OF Gabor I heare no more, and ignorance is the beſt knowledge of him. What aſſurance he hath giuen the kyng of Denmarke, is out of my reach: but I am well grounded, that he hath made peace, as I haue enformed your lordſhip by many letters, coppyes, and his owne negotiations; and that his haſt did precipitate the Turkes. And though now agayne he hath laboured to prolong the concluſion here, yet I cannot ſettle any judgement upon him. The quarrell of Brandeburgh may moue him, and he appeares agayne in his frontyre; but proteſts he will not march without mony, and I haue none, nor order, nor intimation how to proceed with him. Sir Henry Wotton baptized him long ſince *filius occaſionis*, and I will add of him, *pater mutationis*: and ſo I wiſh I had neuer knowne him, but as the Jeſuitts deſcribe him.

THE laſt weeke I receiued a letter from the great vezier marching toward Perſia, which I ſend your lordſhip for the curioſitye: wherin you will fynd him promiſe victories, which wee beleeue not. It is out of doubt, the braue old man will fight; but the crafty Perſian doth ſcorne their multitudes, *ſua mole perituras*. Thus, returning your lordſhip infinite thanckes, and the deuotions of an honeſt man to ſerue you, kyſſing your ladyes hands for my ſelfe and my companion, I reſt

Conſtantinople, 14/24.
Aug. 1627.

Your Lordſhips.

To the Same.

My Lord,

RATHER to giue your lordſhip account, that upon the inſtant of this diſpatch, arriued * two of your letters, then that I can add any thing to my formers; from England I haue none, being here tortured with uarious rumors.

* 30. Jun.
17. July.

WHAT the preſence of the adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh, and the cauſe of the elector, may worke upon Gabor, I will not by deſpayre preiudice. Your lordſhip wilbe ſatisfyed, before this come to your hands, by his owne and his miniſters negotiations with me, that I had reaſon to thincke worſe then euer I did write; for my deſires to keepe him up did nouriſh euery ſparke of hope or apparance, that he might rather chooſe to deceiue his enemyes then friends. *Errare erit mihi lucro*: perhaps he ſaw a neceſſitye, that he muſt take armes for another quarell; and therfore preſſed to gett poſſeſſion of the monye: but yett he hath ſo ouerdone his part on this ſyde, by which I can only judge him, that I muſt beleeue, without mony he will doe little: and in that poynt your lordſhip writes me nothing, what your opinion is, of the firſt aduice of 10000 pounds, ſtipulated to be here payd in June paſt. The ſhame is more then the loſs, to want ſo miſerable ſummes for ſo great ſeruices. I haue ſpent of my owne, not hauing one penny of the ſtate, aboue 3000 dollo; and would haue uentured all, if I had not with it uentured my diſcretion. I conclude Gabor is a ſubtill prince, and not to be taken with the oratorye and prædications of the Denmarke ambaſſador, unleſs they be double guilt. He writes playnly, *Non arma ſine*

ſine ſtipendijs haberi queunt. His wiſdome, I thincke, is not to be relyed upon. Feede his hopes in Hungarye, and help him to gett ſomwhat by troubles, and he will proue a paralell to the c^{nt}. S^{nt}. Paul, till he fall like him. I am uery ſorry for the miſcarriage of letters, and for my part therin; eſpecially, becauſe I know not the dates, and to ſupply them wilbe too late. By my calculation, myne of Aprill, and the beginning of May, haue beene loſt with their duplicates; by which I wrote to the lords concerning our controuerſyes with the Venetians, and to the company to inſtruct them how to proſecute their cauſe. If there were in them any buſines for his majeſties ſeruice, I wrote the ſubſtance to your lordſhip, and hope that from thence you haue ſupplyed it with your owne. You ſhall doe me a fauour, if you can aduiſe me what dates of myne were in thoſe packetts, hauing ſent bills of exchange, and ordered ſome things in my owne priuat, the fift of May.

MY returne by Venice is diuerted by the troubles of France; but the expreſſion of your lordſhips fauour to me, is as far aboue my meritt as requitall; only my affection to ſerue you is equall to yt. Whatſoeuer you create me, I know you will mayn-teyne in me. I dare not ſtriue with your lordſhip. *Hoc ipſum amantis eſt, non onerare eum laudibus:* and therfore I will only ſay, *et nihil poſſum ardentius dicere,* I loue and honor your lordſhip heartely, ſincerely, as

Conſtantinople, $\frac{11}{21}$. Aug.
late, 1627.

Your Lordſhips.

From Lord CARLETON: *With Advices to Sir* ISAAC WAKE.

My very good Lord,

IT is a hard matter well to excuſe my ſilence, ſince my reuocation from hence; and better confeſſe a fault, with demaund of pardon: but the truth is, being much, and for the moſt part, in motion abroad, and neuer leſſe quiet, then when I thought to be quiet at home, I could neuer finde my ſelf in fit humor to entertaine my wonted correſpondencies. Now being here againe, in my wonted ſtation, all which hath paſt my hands at home and abroad, with great multiplicitie and varietie of accidents, both priuat and publique, (which I take no pleaſure to raccount) ſeems to me like a dreame: but I am awakened on the one ſide with the goode ſucceſſes of his majeſties armie in the skirts of France, and this here in theſe frontiers; and on the other, with Tillies paſſing the Elb; which is a dead blowe to the king of Denmarke. For the particularities of theſe accidents, I haue deſired Sir Iſaac Wake to tranſmit to you ſuch aduertiſments I ſend to him at large; and becauſe I perceaue by your letters to the queen of Bohemia, of the $\frac{17}{27}$. of June, your returne is like to be protracted till Chriſtmas, you are like to heare from me out of theſe parts more then once. And as long as there is any hope of Gabors ſtirring, I wiſh not that you may ſtirre; but when that fayles, and there is no more then owr marchants affaires to handle, I ſhall be glad we may meete and make merrie (as much as theſe ſad times will ſuffer) at home; where I hope to be before the time you aſſigne for your returne: yet, here, I haue many buſineſſes, and this is no place of quick diſpatch. But I muſt confeſſe, I preferre negotiation with ſure men, though ſlowe, before dealing with ſuch as are prompt and haſtie, but variable and inconſtant, if not falſe, from the beguinning. Of theſe I haue had experience more then once, ſince I left theſe parts; and I finde your lordſhip hath your part with your Tranſiluanian, who will ſmart in time for it, as others will; but I wiſh we had more comfort then that comes to. Meane while this we may take, that we haue done the parts of honeſt men; and I aſſure your lordſhip, your diligent and diſcreete indeauours haue theyr deſerued interpretation and acceptance, both at home, by the king owr gratious maſter, and his deare ſiſter here. It will be ſome further contentment to you, to know what true and tender affection is conſtantly continued betwixt this royal brother and ſiſter; and that my laſt letters owt of England ſay, there is goode hope of ſeeing ſome of thoſe fruicts of the loue well ſettled, ſince the remoue of ſtrangers owt of owr court, betwixt owr king and queene, as here we haue plentie of this queen, which growe to great ripenes. His majeſty hath ſhortned his progreſſe to be neerer affaires; and there is much ſpeach at home of parlement, which ſucceeding well, may rectifie all owr domeſtique diſorders. We trauellers can contribute nothing but owr prayers; and it is a

buſineſſe

1627. buſineſſe I had rather trauayle far, then be at; though my vote goeth to haue one, and that quickly. Thus I wiſh your lordſhip, with your noble lady, all happines, and when your time comes, a ſafe returne home; euer reſting

Hagh, this $\frac{13}{23}$. of
Aug. 1627.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

D. CARLETON.

Aduices from my Lord CARLETON *to Sir* ISAKE WAKE.

THE taking of Grole is as ſhamſull to the Spanyards, as honorable to the States, and prince of Orange, in regard count Henry Vandenburgh, vnto whom the conduct of the army was committed, hauing vowed the reliefe of the towne, and ſent the prince word by a trumpett, he would looſe his gray head, but he would effect it, being ſtronger in number both of horſe and ſoot, and renforced out of Germany with all ſuch troupes as could be ſpared out of the Palatinate, and from other places, hath ſerued for an eye-wittnes of the loſſe of the towne, hauing layen a fortnight within two howers march of the prince of Oranges army; which he found ſo ſtrongly intrenched, that he knew not which way to beginne his vowed releife. And finally, on Sunday night, the 15th preſent, hauing failed of an enterprice he had vppon a certaine worke of count Erneſts quarter, by taking whereof he had thought to haue ſent 600 *harquebuſiers à rouer*, with bags of powder at their backes, into the towne, (at which worke the Scottiſh, hauing the garde, gaue a braue repulſe) the towne (it ſeemes) grew into deſpaire; and in Tueſday night following loſt their falſe bray, which was firſt entred by the Engliſh, the next morning they were ſummoned by Haulterine, the French colonell, and gaue for anſwere, They muſt firſt ſend to count Henry Vandeberg, before they could reſolue: whereuppon ſhooting being renewed furiouſly on both ſides for about three howres, the admirall of Holland, monſ. William of Naſſau, ſonne to the late prince of Orange, was ſhott dead with a muſquett, (a loſſe much lamented, in regard of the worth and great hopefullnes of his perſon, as likewiſe the command he bare in the army, being of a whole quarter) and with him Sir William Louelace. Afterwards Haulterine ſummoned them a ſecond tyme; whereat they deſyred to vnderſtand, if they were ſummoned with knowledge of the prince of Orange? Which, he told them, was ſo; and thereuppon they ſent out two captaines, one of horſe, another of foote, who brought many extrauagant conditions vnto his excellencie; which being rejected, they returned to the towne that night with a project of agreement giuen them by the prince, with promiſe to bring them anſwer the next morning; which accordingly they did, ſubmitting themſelfes to the ſame, onely requiring, ouer and aboue, to march out with two field pieces, and to haue free exportation of their baggage; which being granted, his excellencie had the towne deliuered the next morning, being Friday laſt. The wants of the towne were of men and powder, being otherwiſe in ſtate to haue held out a longer terme, hauing an able and vigilant gouernor, one Dulken, an old ſouldier and ſeruant to the king of Spayne. The fault obſerued in the Spanyard in looſing this place, is the ſame the States committed when they loſt Breda, allowing to much tyme to fortify the quarters, and comming afterwards to late to the reliefe; whereas a ſurer courſe, if not to haue preuented the loſſe, yet to haue repared it, would haue beene to haue gon by diuerſion, and beſieged ſome other place. I cannot foretell vnto your lordſhip, what further effects may be expected of this ſommers warre; which is likely to be no other then the two armyes waiting vppon one another, to preuent each other from doing more hurt.

WEE heare of a journy of the archducheſſe, and the marquis Spinola, into Flanders; which giues occaſion of conjecture, there may be ſome things intended by way of ſurprize againſt Sluyce, it being giuen out, that certaine troopes, Neopolitan and Spanyards, (conſiſting of about 3500 foote, and two companyes of horſe, with certaine peeces of ordinance) which haue about three weekes layed intrenched at Sant-Vliet, betwixt Lillo and Bergen-opzoom; as was thought, at firſt, to haue built a fort there vppon the Skeld, though hitherto they haue done nothing, were, in the beginning of this weeke, to haue marched backe ouer the bridge by Antwerpe. But my opinion is, they rather go to Dunkerke, there to meete with the ſhips expected out of Spayne, with men, mony, and other refreſhments; for intercepting whereof, the States haue renforced their fleete in the narrow ſeas, and on the coaſts of Flaunders, conſiſting of 30 men of warre, and 10 other fregats and pinnaſſes, with all ſuch ſhips of ſeruice as were to be found here in the hauens. But it ſeemes the Dunkerke ſhipps haue taken a fright at my lord of Buckinghams fleete, and are either returned into Biſcay (whence they came) with the alarm, or elſe haue taken their courſe by Ireland, and the north of Scotland, to fall vppon the herring fiſhers of theſe countreyes in their way homeward.

THESE men haue had great returns of late out of the Indyes, both Eaſt and Weſt, to the valew of one million of florins, taken from the Portugais in the bay of Todos los Santos, in a very bold entrepriſe of a fleete of this Weſt-Indian company, in deſpight of the cannon of the forts, which played furiouſly vppon them; which is no ſmall encouragement to that company, which by former bad ſucceſſe was brought low; and of fiue millions to the Eaſt-Indian company, in foure ſhips newly come home, very well in order, with newſe of fiue more vppon the way. The States are in hand with the ſatisfaction demanded of them by his majeſtie, for the bloody fact of Amboyna, committed by the miniſters of the latter of theſe two companyes vppon the liues of his ſubjects, of whom there are eight returned hither, and are to be judged, for their proceeding, by ſeauen ſelected judges for this purpoſe.

HERE are paſſed this way two ambaſſadors of the king of Denmarkes, to his majeſtie, to propoſe wayes of reconciliation with the French king, with whom monſ. Sobels, that kings ambaſſador in France, hath allready began the like offices; which theſe are to ſecond, by goeing thither, after they ſhall haue heard his majeſties anſwere. The States, at my firſt arriuall, made ouertures to mee of the ſame kind, and wrote letters both into England and France, with charge to their ambaſſadors to that purpoſe, propoſing withall, that the treaty might be in this place, being neutrall, where they might haue the aſſiſtance of the miniſters of other neutrall ſtates; meaning, of the Venetian ambaſſador, and the abbot di Schaglia (whom I found there at my comming) although hitherto he hath deliuered no credence, nor taken any quality of a publique perſon vppon him: but as yet they haue receaued no anſwer from either.

To Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My Lord,

ALL that I can enforme your lordſhip concerning the prince of Tranſiluania, is the preſſure of monye, and my anſwers, conteyned in the two encloſed papers. The weakenes of his agents plea being grounded upon rumor, and no open declaration of war made on the behalfe of Gabor, during the Turkiſh treaty, and the ſupplyes (if any ſuch) pretended to be ſent into Sileſia, not fullfilling the ſtipulated number, though I can eaſely putt of; yet, to the poynt of aſſurance of mony, I am forced to ſhift: and notwithſtanding the confidence of the kyng of Denmarke, and that I heare from diuers wayes, that Gabor hath licenſed ſome troopes to joyne with the old army, and that his other engagements of alliance may moue him to make ſome ſhow; yet that he will effectually proceede, and hazard his owne forces and peace without mony, I cannot firmely beleeue. My opinion is, that during the treaty neare Komoran, he will not declare, the iſſue of that being uncerteyne; and yet, in the meane tyme, that he hath ſuffered ſome regiments, under the conduct of Stephano Croato, (for ſo it is here reported) in apparance as if by him diſmiſſed, but ſecretly depending on him, to march to the ayd of the confederates, thereby to enterteyne the good opinion of the princes, untill he ſee the concluſion of the treatye, and a ſettled courſe and order for his mony. Some hope ther is, that the emperor wilbe diſdeyned at his double dealing, and breake with him: but this is far off.

CONCERNING the iſſue of the treatye betweene the emperor and this ſtate, the laſt aduice was; That the commiſſioners being mett, the Imperialls inſiſted upon high tearmes, demanding a ratification of the old peace of Zituar, now expired, without addition or diminution, and by uertue therof reſtitution of Vatz, ſtolen during that tyme, declaring, that they had no authoritye to proceed to any new

1627. negotiation. To which the Turkes replyed, That ſo much ceremony needed not, to appoint a ſolemne conuention to confirme that which two letters only from their princes might haue done. That that truce being runne out, was no longer in vigor, nor in being: if they would treate a peace, that they were ready; but to expect any reſtitution, or reuiuing of the old, it was in uayne, and their meeting fruictleſs. The Germans as ſtiffly preſſing their owne propoſitions, the conference for a while was interrupted, and great hope that it would haue beene diſolued. But Morteza baſſa, diſcouering by diſcourſe, that the Imperialls ſtood upon ſo peremptory poynts, as ſuppoſing that all the forces of Greece were drawne into Aſya, and that the grand ſignor could not ſhow an army on that ſyde, ſuddenly gaue order to all his troopes, that were in readines at Buda, to paſs ouer to Peſt, and to ſhow themſelues in the field. Wherupon the Germans began to ſoften, and were content to renew the treatye. And this is as much as yet is aduiſed to this ſtate, dayly expecting the concluſion, of which I can giue no judgement, ſince I haue beene aduertiſed, that *Morteza baſſa* hath taſted the emperors bounty, and receiued 6000 dollers, with promiſe of a greater reward; and that he hath undertaken, both to diſcouer the deſignes of Gabor, and to croſs him in this court, which I will endeauor, by telling the firſt tale, to preuent. The baſſa might haue taken his tyme to breake the treaty, if his old affections had gouerned him.

The baſſa of Boſna aduiſed from France. *Vide* Duch ambaſſadors letter Aug. 1627. error.

I HAUE written earneſtly into England, that they would not beleeue in exhortations, nor poynts of honor: if they thincke Gabor worth the price contracted, they muſt pay it. This is one of the caſes wherin too much thrift and caution is loſs, *ubi pernicioſius eſt nummos tenere, quam perdere*; becauſe the dependance of the aduenture is infinitely greater, then if ſuch a ſumme were caſt into the ſea. My engagement was to keepe him from a deſperate leape, and though I did only *verba dare*, yet I did not purpoſe to deceiue, becauſe I expected before Auguſt, that which was ordeyned in June; but I hope my remoue ſhall eaſe me of thoſe intricacyes, and your lordſhip of the trouble of my contemplations.

FROM Aſya wee heare that the grand vezier haſtened, and was gone as high as Diarbeker, much decayed in health; and doubting the too great burthen of his age and labor, had named a ſucceſſor, one Muſtaffa baſſa, unknowne to us, and reccommended him to the grand ſignor. The Perſian hath forteſyed and victualled Babilon, and the undertaking wilbe difficult. Wiſhing your lordſhip and your lady all happines, I moſt willingly ſubſcribe

Conſtantinople, 25. Aug.
old ſtile, 1627.

Your Lordſhips humble and deuoted ſeruant.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE: *With his Propoſal to the Senate of* Venice, *and their Anſwer.*

My Lord,

VPPON the 7th of Auguſt, *ſtilo novo*, I did write unto your lordſhip at large; and a duplicate of that letter I ſent you vppon the 21ſt of Auguſt, *ſtilo novo*. All your letters, papers and memorialls, are ſafely arriued; and your laſt, which do beare date the $\frac{12}{24}$. of July, do goe away at this inſtant to the queen of Bohemia, my lord Conway, now viſcount Killultagh, and Mr. de Queſtor. It is a uery buſy time with mee, and therfore I ſhall craue leaue to be ſhort.

THE letter of the Tranſiluanian agent to your lordſhip and the Dutch ambaſſador, I do holde as neceſſary to be publiſhed in theſe parts, as he did thinck it fit that it ſhould be concealed there; for if he do not ſerue us really, yet will wee ſerue our ſelfes of that appearance of his, to incorage our frends, who haue neede of comfort. If he be falſe, let us haue our reuenge uppon him in publiſhing his obliquity; and if he be true, before the publication of this newes can do him harme, he muſt appeare *opere & non verbo*: for all is at the ſtake. From Prague and Vienna I haue newes; that doth not onely perfectly confront with what your lordſhip hath ſent mee, but hath further this addition, that he and the Turkes do make incurſions in Hungary, which haue produced this effect, that Maradas doth reſt with an army uppon that confine, and that Valleſtein is to be recalled. I am perſwaded, that the adminiſtrator of Magdeburg will finde him in the feilde, and that your lordſhip will receaue immortall honor for hauing managed that buiſineſſe with ſuch admirable

zeale, wiſdome and dexterity. He could not haue ſerued our turne well, if he 1627.
had not firſt terrifyed the Turkes with his fained peace; and now that he hath ſtimulated them a newe, and drawen ſo noble a declaration from the publique Diuano, he cannot retire.

OUT of England wee haue no letters this weeke, whereof I am ſorry for your lordſhips ſake. The prince of Orenge hath taken Groll, which was rendered unto him uppon the 20th of Auguſt. The king of Sweden is maſter of Danzwick, yeelded unto him uppon treatye. Of our miſunderſtandings with France I will write nothing, becauſe I ſuppoſe your lordſhip will take as little pleaſure in reading my lines, as I in writing in that ſubject: yet to open my breſt to ſo noble and faithfull a frend, I will communicate unto your lordſhip the abſtract of a propoſition I lately made in college in that argument, as likewiſe of the anſwer I receaued this weeke. I will trouble your lordſhip no further at this preſent; but euer reſt

Venice, 3. September,
1627. ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips faithfull frend and ſeruant to command,

I. WAKE.

The Abſtract of my Propoſition made in the College.

MY theme being to exaggerate the indirect and perfideous proceedings of the miniſters in France, I did amplify and illuſtrate it by theſe inſueing particularities.

1. FIRST, How they had betrayed our cauſe three yeares ſince, when count Mansfelt ſhould haue paſſed with an army through France into Alſatia; which army of ours M^r. de Shonberg did ſell vnto the States of the Vnited Prouinces for 40000 crownes, to our infinite damage and prejudice, in regard that by their refuſing vs the paſſage through France, which they had ſolemnly promiſed, wee were not onely defrauded of the contribution of the ſtate of Venice, which was to beginne when Mansfelt ſhould arriue in Alſatia; but by keeping our men ſo long on ſhipbord, and ſending them in an vnſeaſonable tyme into Holland, the whole army was in a manner quite loſt.

2. SECONDLY, How they had abuſed the loue of his maieſtie in the matter of the ſhippes lent by his maieſtie for the vſe of the league, which inſteede of beeing employed in the aſſiſtance of his aſſociates, as was intended, were ſent againſt Rochell; from whence they could not be retyred, vntill all was loſt there in Italy: and that wee were inforced to threaten them with another fleete.

3. THIRDLY, That whereas at their inſtance and intreaty, his maieſtie ſent ambaſſadors to Paris, to mediate a peace with thoſe of the religion, vppon promiſe that when the French king ſhould bee quiet at home, he would really and vigorouſly continue and purſue the diuerſion in Italy, inſteed of maintayning this promiſe, they did, at the ſame inſtant, while his maieſties ambaſſadors were yet there, conclude and ratify the peace with Spayne, abuſing therein the Venetians and the duke of Sauoye, ſelling the poore Griſons, and quite abandoning and betraying the common cauſe.

4. FOURTHLY, That notwithſtanding M^r. de Baſſompierre, in the buſineſſe concerning the queens ſeruants, had receaued more ſatiſfaction from his maieſtie, then he had order from his maſter to deſyre; yet at his returne to Paris, all his negotiation was diſauowed by the cardinall de Richelieu; ſo that, inſteed of procuring for our nation the main leuee, which had beene promiſed, all our fleete within the riuer of Bordeaux was arreſted; whereby it doth appeare, that the more his maieſtie doth ſeeke to oblige the French king, the more do his miniſters abuſe the loue and goodneſſe of his maieſtie.

5. THAT concerning Spaniſh goods taken in French ſhipps, wee proceeded no otherwiſe with them then with all other nations beſides, who had warning two monthes aforehand by a publique proclamation; and whatſoeuer was found to belong to any friend or neutrall, was reſtored; but the French betraying their guiltineſſe by throwing away their bills of lading, were juſtly condemned in the court of ammiralty. This was the firſt *lapis ſcandali*, and the beginning of their picking of quarrels with vs; for, contrary vnto the artikles of commerce betwixt the two nations, they did, vppon a falſe pre-ſuppoſition of wrong, *de facto*, ſeaze

1627. vppon the perſons and goods of all of our nation in France: which inderect and vnjuſtifiable proceeding did inforce his maieſtie to giue his ſubiects leaue to right themſelfes by way of repriſall; holding himſelfe bound in conſcience to protect them from foreine violence.

6. SIXTLY, That when the Spanyards did the laſt yeare threaten an inuaſion vppon England or Ireland, the French miniſters were ſo farre from oppoſing that deſigne, as that they did contribut therevnto as much as poſſibly they could; giuing them harbor in their ports, and furniſhing them with victualls, ammunition, and all things neceſſary.

7. SEUENTHLY and laſtly, That his majeſtie was well informed, that the cardinall de Richelieu had paſſed his word vnto the cardinall Spada, not only to extirpate the proteſtants in France, but to procure the French king to joyne with the pope, the emperor, and the king of Spayne, in doing the like to all the proteſtants in Europ; and that, for the effecting therof, he had taken to himſelfe the gouernment of all the maritime townes in France, and made prouiſion of ſhipping in Holland; and that he was vppon the point of attempting the vſurpation of our juriſdiction in that ocean, if the wiſdome and courage of my lord duke of Buckingham had not preuented his malice.

ALL theſe points I did amplify with ſuch circumſtances as did beſt ſute with euery one of them, deſyring theſe ſigniori to judge ingenuoſly, whither his majeſtie had not reaſon to ſecure himſelfe and his friends from ſuch malicious practices; adding withall, That his majeſtie did require but two things to ſecure himſelfe of the amity of the French king; the one, that he would ſubſcribe vnto the league of the Haghe, defenſiue and offenſiue, as he had often promiſed to do; and ſo cooperate jointly with his majeſtie and his friends, towards the vindicating of the common liberty; the other, that he obſerue punctually the peace accorded vnto thoſe of the religion in France, procured at his inſtance by the mediation of his majeſtie, for which he is caution: concluding, that if the French wauer in any of theſe two points, it will turne vs better to account to haue them for open enemyes, then falſe friends.

Riſpoſta del SENATO, *data alli* 30. Agoſto, *all' Eſpoſitione fatta, ſulli* 23. *detto, per le coſe di* Francia.

CARISSIMA e ſtata la communicatione & la confidenza dell vltimo officio, alla particolare ſtima affettione et oſſeruanza che portiamo a S. M. & le ne rendemo molte grazie: nel negotio aſſai rieſce caro ſcuoprir il re non hauer minore mira a conſeguir la gloria & l'augmento del ſuo nome, & il bene dell gli affari ſuoi con le armi che con la pace con Francia: noi ch' il medeſſimo conoſcimento, & deſiderio renemo della publica quiete volontieri concurremo con gli animi, con l'euitamento & con la confidenza, habbia S. M. amollite le occaſioni dello ſdegno, nelle conſiderationi & refleſſi decenti alla ſua maggior grandezza & ſeruitio, & con le parti della ſua prouidenza, virtu, & zelo al ben commune, a temperare gli affetti & le diſcordie, & conſolare i ſuoi regni & amici con attioni di pace & di reciproca vtilita: coſi a conſolatione & vnione di due ſi gran re, ſi contribuerorno da noi tutti gli officij & rimoſtranze che ſi giudicheronno 'opportune con reale & ſinceriſſimo oggetto di particolarmente piegarli per il ſeruitio & ſodisfattione di S. M.

To my Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

TO continew my obſeruance to your lordſhip, without matter, I trouble you with theſe lines. From Hungarye there is no newes; the commiſſioners there mett treate *alla longa*, and the iſſue is vncerteyne; but that commonly they which parlee, eaſelye agree. In fiue moneths I haue not ſeene one letter, nor heard of England; and now wee expect that our joyes may be as full as our thoughts haue beene. The next poſt I looke for another complaynt from the grand ſignor to his majeſtie; for I haue beene ſharply called to account for the pretended actions of our nation in the Perſian gulphe; and this ſtate is ſome tyme ſlower of lament then reuenge. But this buſines more nearely concerning the Leuant and the Eaſt Indya companies, (whoſe emulations in trades, if they be not well tempered and gouerned, will turne them both to repentance) I haue at lardge enformed them; who, I doubt not, will, for their owne intereſts, flye to your lordſhips help and fauour; that ſome courſe may be taken for the preuention of great miſcheeſe, which will fall upon this trade for the errors of others. I will ſay no more in yt, but this: the grand ſignor will not beare the ſpoyle of his ſubiects in thoſe parts, nor the enterrupting of his trades; and though the preſent condition of theſe tymes temper the naturall furye of theſe miniſters; yet they may change in a day, and the whole ſtate is diſcontent. I refer the conſideration to your lordſhips wiſdome; and, humbly deuouted, preſume to continew to my ſelfe the honor and title of

Conſtantinople, $\frac{8}{18}$.
Sept. 1627.

Your Lordſhips true ſeruant.

To Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My Lord,

THE corruption accuſed upon Morteſa baſſa, is turned truly upon the baſſa of Boſna; who is diſcharged of his place, and the new admoniſhed by his example. This makes me hope better of the treatye, though from Hungary ther is no newes; and therfore I can ſend your lordſhip nothing, but my obſeruance. Our ſhip, that was here freighting for Venice by publicque conſent, not a third laden, is proteſted by two hulkes with great bellyes, and no hands to defend them, newly here arriued: a ſtrange ſubiection! that after contract, the lawes of Venice ſhould reach to our ſhipping, and to the goods of thoſe that are not their ſubiects. What will become of the diſpute, I know not; but relye on the bailos wiſdome and juſtice. If they hinder us, I will pay our ſelues the freight, and let them once goe ſue in England; that they may know the diſaduantage of fauourable lawes, or rather ſnares, to catch ſtrangers.

WE heare that the Perſian, to diuert the great vezier, is marched toward Ahiska, neare Arzerum, which doth neceſſarily enforce the Turkes to turne that way; ſo that much, but facing one another, is not expected this ſummer. In fiue moneths I haue not yet ſeene one line, nor ſcarce heard of England: our patience is almoſt runne out, and my prayer now is, that that which ſtayes ſo long, may be like the beſt fruicts, late ripe, and ſound. We heare rumors, which, becauſe they are beyond the ſearch and reach of my brayne, I rather admire then beleeue: but want of new matter ſhall not make me comment; and therfore I will haſten to that wherin I take pleaſure and honor, to uow my ſelfe

Conſtantinople, $\frac{8}{18}$.
Sept. 1627.

Your Lordſhips.

From the Lord CONWAY.

Right Honorable,

I HAUE not lately written vnto yow, and it is ſoe long ſince, that by yours I vnderſtand my laſt hath beene received. The reaſons of this ſlackenes are: firſt, The hazard of the conveyances, whereof I haue had proofe by the loſſe of ſome of mine, and divers from Sir Iſaac Wake, and ſome from your ſelfe; whereof I haue receiued the duplicats, but never ſaw the originalls. Secondly, The vncertainety of the maine buſines yow haue ſoe long negotiated; concerning which, for a long time, I haue received nothing but doubts of Gabors conſtancie: touching which the advertiſements that came from Germany gaue ſoe little hope, as wee long ſince held him to be abſolutely fallen awaie; and your laſt letters ſeeme now to cleare it totally. For the number of your letters received, yow ſhall receiue the account in the end of his; and for the ſubſtance, his majeſtie is ſoe well ſatisfied with your relations, and the arguments yow giue, as he approoues all what yow haue done; but eſteemes it too late to thinke of the ſending of money to be depoſited there: ſince, vpon the iudgement long ſince made of Gabors proceedings, it was reſolved for certaine, that he would not proceed roundly. And the occaſions here for money were ſuch, as it was not thought fitt to take from them ſo much vpon a buſines, whereof there was noe hope; and your wiſdome was confidently relied on, that

1627. if there were hopes there, or aſſurances more then did appeare here, yow would not ſuffer them to be loſt, whereof yow haue in the laſt occaſion given ſufficient proofe. And yow may reſt aſſured, that his majeſtie doth not onely vouchſafe your proceedings, and your cautious warines; but if the action ſhould haue ſucceeded, and yow thereupon fallen vpon any engagement, he would haue taken order for your full ſatisfaction. Thoſe letters of yours, which I received for his majeſtie, I preſented vnto him; and thoſe to my lord duke, I haue ſent vnto him: concerning whoſe proceedings in the iſle of Rhé yow will haue heard (I aſſure my ſelfe) from many hands, ſoe as I will forbeare repetitions; and will onely informe yow, that there is moſt apparant probabillity, that the fort, which is held ſtraightly beſeeged both by land and ſea, wilbe forced to yeeld in a ſhort time. The reaſons of this his majeſties vndertaking, I preſume, yow will ſufficiently collect out of former letters, the principall ſcope being by this action to aſſure the ſafetie of the proteſtants, eſpecially Rochell, according to the edicts of pacification; for the maintenance of the laſt of which, his majeſties word and honour were ingaged, with the knowledge of the French king, vpon the making of the peace; which was done att his majeſties mediation, vpon the requeſt of that king. And vpon the aſſurance they had of his majeſtie, the Rochellers accepted of harder conditions, then otherwiſe they would haue done; and yett even of this treatie there was noe obſervacion, but many complaints of infractions, and his majeſtie long ſollicited, and noe hope of preuayling by mediacion, before his majeſtie entered vpon this publicke vndertaking: and nothing but neceſſitie of ſtopping the violent courſes held towards them, and his majeſties owne ſubiects, could haue mooved him thereunto. For aydes and ſeconds to my lord duke, two thouſand Iriſh are divers weekes ſince gone towards him; 2000 Engliſh are to be att Plimmouth the 10. of the preſent, where all things wilbe in readines for their tranſportation; and the earle of Morton is alſo rayſing 2000 Scots for the ſame ſervice. There is nothing more of moment. Your ſucceſſor pretends to haue all this ſummer ſtayed for ſhipping, but will this moneth ſett forward. I will forbeare ceremony towards yow, becauſe really I am

St. Martins-Lane, 8.
September, 1627.

Your Lordſhipps aſſured friend to ſerue yow,

CONWEY.

PARDON mee, I pray yow, that I haue not lately named to yow Camerarius, certaine of whoſe letters being intercepted, addreſſed to the king and chancellor of Sweden, ſome paſſages in them haue given his majeſtie iuſt cauſe of offence againſt, and to complaine to that king of him. Soe that the condition of his reſpect with his majeſtie being altered, yow may be pleaſed to forbeare correſpondence with him.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My Lord,

BY your lordſhips laſt of the 26. of July, I underſtand that you had receaued no letters from mee by three ordinaryes, ſauing one written in fauor of Mr. Hide. Your lordſhip may reſt aſſured, that I haue not omitted any opportunity; and at the ſame time when I made bold to recommend Mr. Hide unto your protection, I did likewiſe write concerning the publique, and conſigne my pacquet unto Mr. Symmes. Your letters to the queen of Bohemia, my lord Conway, now viſcount Killultagh, and Mr. Queſtor, were ſent away yeſterday; and here incloſed, you ſhall find one from my lord Carleton, accompanyed with an abſtract of his letter to me; and ſundry other papers. My laſt, of the 3. of September, as you will ſee by the incloſed duplicate, did cary an abſtract of an office paſſed by mee in college, in the juſtification of my maſters proceedings with France; a ſecond copye whereof I do forbeare to ſend you, in hope that the firſt will arriue ſafely. I do not quite deſpayre of Gabor, although his often winding doth make him ſuſpitious: ſure I am, that he would not haue taken a worſe pretext of breaking with the emperor, then the inuaſion of the marquiſate of Brandebourg; for that elector hath wholy giuen himſelfe unto the emperor, and did call the Imperiall forces into this ſtate. I could wiſh you had the monny, to put him to tryall; for I am perſwaded, that ſuch a cordiall would reuiue him. If he do chance to ſend unto mee, as I ſuppoſe he will do ſhortly, I will hold the ſame language with him, which you haue donne there; 1627. and make him beleeue, that the bill of exchange did arriue here, but was ſent back againe uppon the newes of his apoſtacye, and the ſight of the articles agreed uppon betwixt the emperor and him; and ſo returne him back to your lordſhip, with aſſurance that you will pay him that ſumme, when you ſhall finde that he hath ſerued a month in the feilde. Out of England wee haue had no letters theſe three weekes togither, which is a ſigne that our ports are ſhut againe; but I hope, that ſhortly I ſhall receaue ſomething from my lord viſcount Killultagh for your lordſhip: ſo, with harty thancks unto your lordſhip, for your readines to fauor Mr. Hide for my ſake, I take leaue, and reſt

Venice, 18. September,
1627, ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips faithfull frend and ſeruant,

I. WAKE.

From the ADMINISTRATOR *of* Magdeburgh.

CHRISTIANUS GUILHELMUS, *Dei Gratia, Poſtulatus Adminiſtrator* Magdeburgenſis *et* Halberſtadienſis, *Marchio* Brandenburgenſis, Boruſſiæ *Dux*, &c.

Illuſtris ac generoſe, nobis benevole,

NULLUM omnino nobis eſt dubium, quin dominationi veſtræ ſatis ſuperque intimatum ſit, qua de cauſſa potiſſimum in haſce regiones longo, difficili, ac periculoſo itinere appulerimus, nimirum ut exercitui ſereniſſimi Daniæ regis in Sileſia exiſtenti tanquam capitaneus generalis præeſſemus, nulli omninò labori ac moleſtiæ ſuperſedentes, ut præfato ſereniſſimi regis deſiderio quantocyus (quantum quidem ob itineris longinquitatem, et adverſam valetudinem fieri potuit) ſatisfacere, ac rei communi pro viribus inſervire valeremus. Celare tamen eam non poſſumus, nos ſtatim ſub ipſum adventus noſtri momentum à ſereniſſimo Tranſylvaniæ principe magno cum animi noſtri dolore intellexiſſe, exercitum illum, ſive ob ducis defectum, ſive ob inteſtinas officialium inter ſeſe diſſenſiones, ſive quod de pactis ſuppetijs dubitarent, (Sapienti ſatis) penitus diſſipatum eſſe, et equitatum quidem ad regiam majeſtatem, peditatum autem ob pulveris tormentarij inopiam magna ex parte in hoſtium poteſtatem veniſſe. Etſi autem de conſtantiâ ſereniſſimi Tranſylvaniæ principis nihil omnino ambigebamus, ſpe firmâ freti, eum in initâ cum ſereniſſimis regibus confœderatione conſtanter perſeveraturum, ac cauſſam communem pro conſueto hactenus vigore et generoſitate fortiter propugnaturum fore; attamen non ſine ſumma animi perturbatione intelleximus, eum præter ſpem atque opinionem ſereniſſimorum regum, ac reliquorum confœderatorum, pacem cum imperatore perpetuam ſanciviſſe. Cauſſas ejus rei adducit quamplurimas, inter alias quoque denegatam ab eâ ſtipendij Conſtantinopoli depoſiti perſolutionem, de quarum tamen pondere ac ſoliditate hic diſquirere parum attinet, cum quod factum eſt infectum fieri nequeat, judicium ac cenſuram ſuper ijs ſereniſſimis regibus, ac quorum intereſt, confœderatis merito relinquentes. Ac licet idem ſereniſſimus princeps præclaram adhuc de ſe ſpem faciat, ac de non unitato erga cauſſam communem priſtino affectu multa (pace illa non obſtante) nobis cotidie polliceatur; attamen quid in tam ſubitâ et inexpectatâ voluntatis ſuæ converſione ulterius ab eo ſperare aut polliceri nobis debeamus, vix liquet. Vnde dominatio veſtra pro ſolita ſua prudentia conjicere facile poteſt, quantum hæc inſperata pax rebus ac conſilijs ſereniſſimorum regum obſtaculum et remoram injectura ſit, quantiſque in malis, et quaſi inter ſacrum et ſaxum nos conſtituti ſimus, utpote qui non tantum longiſſimo ac difficillimo itinere cum ſummo perſonæ noſtræ periculo, et valetudinis jactura, huc contenderimus, ſed et per idem re infecta reverti, hoſtium ac fortunæ telis nos denuo exponere, et ad ſereniſſimum Daniæ regem, tanquam ad unicum poſt Deum aſylum noſtrum, recta pergere cogamur. Utut ſit, nos tamen, uti pro religione ac libertate hactenus omnia noſtra, quæ quidem in mundo habuimus, bona, provincias ac ditiones noſtras, conjugem, ac filiam dilectiſſimas reliquimus, ita et ea, quæ reſidua ſunt, vitam, honorem, ac ſanguinem pro bono publico inſumere ac profundere minime dubitamus. Interea vero eam benigne hortamur, et peramanter requirimus, ut una cum illuſtriſſimorum Belgij ordinum oratore pacem inter duos imperatores concluſam, ſed nondum confirmatam, quantum quidem in ipſis eſt, impedire, et ne de duabus litigioſis conditionibus,

1627. bus, nimirum reſtitutione Warij, et de pagis dedititijs invicem conveniant, utque copiæ Turcicæ à finibus Cæſarianis non plane removeantur, mature providere ſatagant. Id enim ſi non fieret, facile pro innatâ ſagacitate intelligat dominatio veſtra etiam tertium imperatoris exercitum ſub Don-Balthaſaris et Schlichij ductu cum duobus reliquis conjunctum, ac totam bellj molem ſereniſſimi Daniæ regis humeris injectam iri. Quod ut ne fiat, remis equiſque præpediendum eſt. Præterea, ſi quæ ſpes induciarum inter Turcas et Perſas ineundarum vobis affulget, eas modis omnibus promovere non intermittetis, ut eo facilius auxilium quoddam à Porta Ottomanica impetrare poſſimus. Quo fine, ut nimirum pacem priorem impediat, poſteriorem autem promoveat, ſereniſſimus Tranſylvaniæ princeps ſupremum ſuum cubicularium, generoſum dominum Micoferenz, ad Portam Ottomanicam (uti nobis adfirmat) legatum hoc ipſo mittit; de cujus expeditionibus quid expectandum ſit, tempus aperiet, et vobis quamprimum innoteſcet. Nos apud ſereniſſimum Daniæ regem nihil, quod quidem ad promovenda ea omnia proficuum et neceſſarium erit, intermittemus; cumque, ut in heroico ſuo in defendenda Germaniæ libertate propoſito animoſe pergat, ac exorſam belli telam invicto animi ſui impetu maſcule, cum bono publico, pertexat, peramice atque officioſe exorabimus. De cætero dominationem veſtram peramanter rogamus, ut nos apud ſereniſſimum Magnæ Britanniæ regem omni meliori modo commodare velit, quo ea ſubſidia pecuniaria, quæ antehac illuſtriſſimo domino marchioni Durlacenti (quandoquidem is apud regiam Daniæ majeſtatem ſtipendia jam meret) benevole deſtinaverat, nobis ad novam diverſionem erga inſtans vernum tempus inſtituendam benigne perſolvere ac impertiri, necnon eam pecuniam, quæ Conſtantinopoli à ſereniſſimis regibus depoſita eſt, nobis pro parte ſua ſubſidio dare clementer dignetur. Conſtabunt in eam viciſſim omnia humanitatis ac benevolentiæ noſtræ ſtudia quocunque loco ac tempore paratiſſima. Plura ad hunc ſcopum pertinentia per eccellentiſſimum dominum Wake Venetijs ei perſcribenda curabimus, dominationi veſtræ omnimodam incolumitatem, ac proſperos rerum ſuarum ſucceſſus ex animo comprecantes, ac quid ſpei iſthinc nobis reliquum ſit, ex literis ejus intellecturi. Dabantur Albæ Juliæ, xviii. Septemb. Anno 1627.

Dilectionis veſtræ benevolus amicus,
CHRISTIANUS GUILHELMUS, M.P.

Superſcribed,

Illuſtriſſimo, ac generoſo, nobis benevolo, Domino Thomæ Roe,
ſereniſſimi Magnæ Britanniæ, Regis apud Portam Ottomannicam Oratori,
Conſtantinopoli.

To the Lord CONWAY: *With Relations.*

My Lord,

IT is confidently affirmed by the emperors agent, that the peace or truce betweene his maſter and the grand ſignor is concluded for 25 yeares; and that an internuntio, on their part, is on the way with the articles. He ſhowes letters to this effect, to the French ambaſſador, who hath done his beſt to promoue yt, though eyther way his creditt is of little weight; and to the vizier, written to him from the Imperiall commiſſioners. But the like aduice being not ſent from Morteſa baſſa, we ſuſpend too eager beliefe, ſupoſing that all matters are not fully perfected. Howſoeuer, in my opinion, I eſteeme it done; obſeruing the affections of much joy in all the miniſters of this ſtate at the report, and the concurrence of ſo ill ſucceſs in Aſya, the relation wherof I ſend your lordſhip encloſed; that I doubt not, if already abſolute commiſſion were not giuen, that they haue now diſpatched freſh orders to ſecure that frontire from inuaſion upon any conditions. From Gabor I heare nothing, nor doe I know what to beleeue; I hope, he doth giue account of himſelfe. It is ſixe moneths, ſince I receiued any mention of England; and therfore hauing only leyſure to pray for his majeſtie, and nothing more, wherewith to trouble your lordſhip, I committ yow to the bleſſed keeping of our moſt gracious God, reſting, &c.

Conſtantinople, 22. Sept.
old ſtile, 1627.

RELATION of the Proceeding of the Army in Aſya.

HALILL baſſa, great vizier, being arriued at Diarbeker, reſolued to enter Perſia, and gaue order to certeyne beghler beghs to make another inuaſion by Van; and did endeauor to draw Abaſa baſſa with his forces, joyned with the Georgians, to doe the like on his frontyre, who gaue good wordes, and hopes of due obedience. While theſe deſſignes were in preparation, the Perſian, by his generall, beſeeged Achiska, a cytty of great importance, neare Arzerum; wherupon Hallil ſent Diſlenck baſſa of Natolia, with ſixe other baſſas, to Abaſa, to perſwade him preſently to performe his word, and to riſe and unite his ſtrength with them. With theſe he ſent 3000 Janitzaries under 12 capteynes, with his owne letters; who being arriued neare the cytty, he ordered them to encamp; and ſent them prouiſion for a day or two, untill he could putt his affayres, for his departure, in order. Theſe reſting ſecure, in the night he ſett upon them, and cutt them in peices, ſome few eſcaping hither. Diſlenk, and another Muchemett baſſa, were ſlayne: the capteynes that he tooke aliue, or came to him to treate, he ſent to the Perſian; wherby Ahiſcka, being in great diſſtreſs and unſuccored, is, as is reported, ſurrendered to the enemy. This newes arriued to the great vizier, the next morning he roſe with his whole army, laying aſyde all deſſigne againſt Perſia, and marched right to Arzerum, uowing to puniſh this rebell, or there to end his life. Abaſa is ſtrong, and confident of ſuccors; and though I beleeue not in prophecies, there are ſome ill foretellings of the end of this enterpriſe.

From BETHLEM GABOR.

GABRIEL, *Dei Gratia, Sacri* Romani *Imperij et* Tranſilvaniæ *Princeps, Partium Regni* Hungariæ *Dominus,* Siculorum *Comes, ac* Oppoliæ, Ratiboriæque *Dux,*&c.

Illuſtris et magnifice, nobis benevole,

LITERAS ejus Conſtantinopoli, die 29. Junij, ſtylo nouo, ad nos ſcriptas accepimus, eáque omnia, quæ cum oratore noſtro ibidem reſidente pluribus egit, ex reſponſo ejus, in ſcriptis exhibito, abunde intelleximus. Et quoniam illa majoris conſiderationis momentique nobis viſa ſunt, facere non potuimus, quin hiſce ad ea pluribus reſponderemus, voluntatiſque noſtræ et æquitatis (cui ſemper omnes actiones innixas habuimus) inſtitutum palam redderemus.

FATERI equidem neceſſario cogimur, lectis literis ejus, et præſertim ſcripto oratori noſtro exhibito, primùm nos admiratione, deinde rei etiam indignitate non parùm commotos fuiſſe. Illâ, cum perſonam noſtram, quæ hactenus omnium, etiam infenſiſſimorum hoſtium judicio, ſecundâ ſatis famâ floruit, adeo atroci judicio ejus perſtringi videremur; hac, quod indigniſſimis etiam modis tractari ab eo, à quo et perſonæ noſtræ ratione, quam voluntas divina liberi, nulliuſque arbitrio ſubjecti principis jure decoravit, et cauſæ æquitate, minimè decebat, cernebamus. Cùm autem ab initio illud ſapientiſſimi omnes excelſique judicij principes in primis obſervârint, ut rerum earum, quæ variantis fortunæ caſibus obnoxiæ ſunt, jacturam minimi, famæ autem et exiſtimationis maximi ſemper ducerent, ad ea præcipuè capita reſpondebimus, quæ nominis noſtri decus ſatis præcipiti ejus judicio, neque matura conſideratione perſtringere viſa fuere.

TRIA igitur ante omnia nobis objici ex ejus ſcripto agnoſcimus: Primum, Nos a pactis et confœderatione eâ, quæ nobis cum ſereniſſimis regibus, principibus, et ſtatibus interceſſit, nullâ evidenti ratione motos receſſiſſe, pacemque cum Cæſareâ majeſtate, inſcijs ijs, concluſiſſe. Alterum, Non jure, neque ex debito pecuniam eam, de qua mentionem per oratorem internuntiumque noſtrum extraordinarium feceramus, repetere. Tertium, Nos et lege confœderationis, et voluntate decretoque aulæ Ottomanicæ eo, ut bellum continuaremus, de facto teneri. Quod autem ad primum; Omnibus ſani judicij conſiderandum relinquimus, ab initio motus hujus, qui univerſum pene orbem Chriſtianum, cum atroci miſerabilis populi clade, horrendâque regnorum et prouinciarum vaſtitate pervaſit, quid nos in communi cauſſa præſtiterimus? quas vires hoſtium aut averterimus, aut detinuerimus? quos exercitus magnique nominis duces eorum fuderimus deleverimuſque? Denique, quo

1627. animo, quâve voluntate deſerti ab omnibus ſola virium noſtrarum ſumptuſque immenſi jacturâ bellum graviſſimum ſuſtinuerimus? Adeo ut ponderata ea, quæ a nobis præſtita ſunt, ſi æquâ iudicij lance cum aliorum factis conferentur, rerum a nobis geſtarum magnitudo longe illa ſuperatura erit; ubi præcipue tot ſumptus expenſæque incredibiles fruſtra per alios factæ, inſtructiſſimi exercitus cum apparatu bellico munitionibuſque incomparabilis precij funeſtis cladibus perditi, maximorum belli ducum exitus calamitoſi conſiderabuntur. Quæ res manifeſtius jam declaravere, quid inde damni partibus, vel quæ emolumenta acceſſere, cum ad hoc etiam tempus nullum malorum funeſtique belli finem in imperio Romano cernamus, quæ forſan aliâ longe ratione præcaveri potuiſſent, ſi in tempore rebus noſtris ab ijs, quibus incumbebat, proviſum ſuccurſumque fuiſſet; cum illud liquido conſtet, nos ſolâ inſtituti noſtri conſtantiâ, abſque evidenti aliquâ copiarum noſtrarum clade, omnem belli molem ſuſtinuiſſe, neque quiſquam conqueri poſſit, a nobis ſumptus, ab aliis ſuppeditatos, fruſtra conſumptos, exercituſque amiſſos fuiſſe; cum nullis alijs, præterquam ſolis ipſis et ſumptus belli maximi, et pericula rerum, ſolerti conſilio averſa conſtiterint. Quæ omnia, cùm nullo reſpectu alio, quàm ſolâ confœderatorum principum cauſſâ egerimus, apertè ea euentus rerum veriſſima demonſtrauit. Sollicitati enim (ut alia omittamus) promiſſiſque ingentibus inducti, cùm bellum apertum communi hoſti indixiſſemus, copiaſque in Moraviam uſque, obſeſſo ad Gedingum pluribus diebus hoſtili exercitu, promouiſſemus, tantum abfuit, ut aliqua ſumptus, aut vero militum auxilia acciperemus, ut ne rumore etiam ullo alicujus auxiliaris exercitus famam audiremus, ſolum bonæ recordationis principem Halberſtatenſem, amiſſo exercitu, fuſum fugatumque victoriam hoſti reliquiſſe acciperemus. Quâ de cauſſâ, protracto in longum tractatu, cùm nihil planè ſpei in ijs, qui ſe præſto futuros nobis polliciti fuerant, cerneremus, pacem cum hoſte, maximâ cum rerum noſtrarum jacturâ, facere coacti ſumus. Quæ autem medio hoc tempore acta ſunt, cùm illa pluribus hic referre neceſſarium non arbitremur, ſolâ ejus conſcientia contenti, liberè ad eam negocium omne rejicimus, dummodo rerum earum, quo pacto inter ſereniſſimos reges ſtatuſque, et nos ipſos actæ eæ ſunt, omnem progreſſum uberius intelligat, cùm eidem nequaquam eo modo, uti penitus res ipſæ agitatæ ſunt, eas conſtare ex ſenſu diſcurſus ejus agnoſcamus; præcipue autem quid, quove modo de ſumptibus expenſiſque belli nobiſcum conventum? quid de exercitu repræſentando promiſſum ſit? Cùm autem ſumptus nequaquam præſtiti toto hoc ultimo bello ſint, noſque omnes eos ſuſtinere debuerimus, qualis quantuſque exercitus ille nobiſcum conjunctus fuerit, facile omnes, qui oculis videre, judicabunt. Cùm enim vix dimidia promiſſi ejus pars ad nos adducta ſit, eáque fame et incommodis enecta debilitataque nulli plane uſui eſſe potuerit, pravâque ducum etiam diſſenſione, à nobis ſæpius ij ſolicitati, in tempore occaſioni defuerint, graviſſimumque bellum et omnis prope hoſtilis exercitus moles in nos incubuerit; quid aliud facere, quàm neceſſarijs, quæ nos urgebant, de cauſis inducias cum hoſte paciſci, debebamus? Expectato interim legato noſtro Groſſo Matthia Quado, quem ad ſereniſſimos reges et ſtatus principio veris anni 1626. proficiſci volueramus, cùm is etiam importuniſſimâ ratione, damnoſóque conſilio diutius fruſtra detentus, ſupervacaneam moram pati coactus fuiſſet, neque ullum plane rumorem de ejus reditu actiſque, novem menſium integrorum ſpacio, accepiſſemus, ita ut tredecim menſes à diſceſſu ejus uſque ad reditum interceſſerint; et ex aliâ parte inanes expenſas, periculaque urgentia, neque præſtita ea, quæ promiſſa erant, auxilia cerneremus; illaque quæ in promptu erant, omnibus ſumptuum aliarumque rerum difficultatibus afflicta, exitiabili ducum inter ſe odio, denique unius diſceſſu, alteriuſque importunâ morte ſubſequente conſternata, à nobis diſceſſerint; crebrius etiam ab aulâ Turcicâ eâ de re ſolicitati, pacem facere debuimus, cum et rerum noſtrarum ſtatus, voluntaſque aulæ Ottomanicæ, et eæ quæ in promptu erant rationes, illud maxime à nobis requirerent.

QUO pacto igitur nos à fœdere receſſiſſe argui ab aliquibus poſſumus, cùm ipſi jure merito æquiſſimas, quæ jam enumeratæ ſunt, conquerendi rationes, ab omnibus palam viſas, in promptu habeamus, deſtitutique promiſſis auxilijs et ſumptibus, atque hoſti ſoli objecti importunâ eorum cunctatione, à quibus legatus noſter tot menſium ſpacio fruſtra detentus fuerat, aliqua eo tempore, cùm paci conſentire cogeremur, pacta adhuc ex parte noſtra inita fuiſſe ignoraremus? An verò ij magis in culpâ eſſe cenſendi ſunt, qui à longè tantùm ocioſi rerum ſpectatores, neque maturo conſilio, neque generoſo aliquo auſu, in tempore neceſſitati ſubvenerunt, cùm eum imperitum planè rerum noſtrarum eſſe neceſſe ſit, qui locorum intervalla, occaſioneſque temporum judicio metiri nequeat? Eò magis ergo indigniſſimum nobis videtur, adeo contemptim et acerbe exiſtimationem noſtram ab eâ perſtringi lædique, et ita nos tractari, quòd neutiquam principes ab ullo prudentis judicij homine pati deberent; videlicet nos bonam cauſam et honorem proprium læſiſſe et ſauciâſſe dicendo, ſæpiuſque alibi perſonæ noſtræ exiſtimationem indigniſſimè traducendo; quæ cùm nobis objici à privato grave ſit, neque ab ineunte ætate quicquam magis, quàm famæ honoriſque exiſtimationem ſpectaverimus, illud in poſterum etiam acturi erimus, ut vitâ quoque ipſâ famæ jacturam ſemper chariorem habuiſſe palam demonſtremus.

ÆQUUM igitur eſt, tanti regis oratorem parciùs prudentiúſque nobiſcum agere, neque præcipiti aliquo conſilio affectuque nimis præproperò inniti; cùm præſertim illud conſiderabit, eos minimam laudem mereri, qui maledicendi ſtudio acti principibus materiam odij, alienæque alicujus inter eos voluntatis præbere intendunt.

QUANTUM vero ad ſecundum: Cùm jam ſatis ſuperque per oratorem noſtrum de eo actum ſit, noſque hoc pacto tractatum omnem pacis Turcicæ cum Cæſare, à quâ noſtra etiam tota dependet, ad hoc tempus direxerimus, ut in ſuſpenſo adhuc omnia exiſtant, neque, quis ejus exitus futurus ſit, à quoquam intelligatur; etſi jure merito pecuniam eam repeteremus, quam cauſâ confœderatorum principum in ſumptus militis a nobis conſcripti, et belli geſti expenſam ſciebamus; tamen illud nobis ſummè æquum videbatur, ut, cùm promptiſſimum voluntatis noſtræ inſtitutum hoc etiam tempore illud fuerit, ut pro viribus cauſa communis promoveretur, promiſſi quoque ſumptus ad hoc quàm primùm ſuppeditarentur, quibus idoneæ præparationes inſtitui, mileſque in tempore conſcribi poſſet. Quam rem eas per ſe etiam promoturas putabamus, in eâ importunas dilationes in medium allatas eſſe, ſaluberrimumque totius negocij conſilium interverſum cùm cernamus, ſatis mirari merito cogimur, omniumque arbitrio relinquimus, an nos à pactis receſſerimus, vel verò ij, per quos conatus noſtri deſtituti ſunt? Communi rei damnum ingens, exercituſque in Sileſiâ conſtituti et exiſtenti funeſtam cladem accerſiverint; cùm præcipuè ſumptus noſtros jam antea ſæpiùs fruſtra factos, pericula et labores cum ingenti curâ exantlatos, copias principis Vinarienſis et Mansfeldij noviſſimo bello, in ultimâ earum neceſſitate per nos ſuſtentatas, ij conſiderabunt. Quæ verò cauſſa eas ad hoc impulerit, ut adeò proficuum totius negotij ſtatum deſtituerint, cùm illud nobis nullâ ex parte conſtet, ipſiſmet rerum earum rationes cum tempore ijs, quibus id incumbit, reddere neceſſe eſt.

QUOD autem tertium negocij punctum concernit: Cum allegatæ de eo ab ijs rationes nobis ab hoc ſtatu planè aliena videantur, exactiùs ponderatis rerum cauſis, nimis ambiguum locumtenentis vezirij de pace cum majeſtate Cæſareâ concludendâ, reſponſum fuiſſe arbitramur. Cùm enim is pluribus ad nos ſcriptis literis, ut omni ſtudio pacem quantocyus procurandam vellemus, exhortatus fuerit, et hoc tempore exhortetur; oratori autem noſtro, præſentibus ijs, nolle imperatorem Ottomanicum pacem, excluſis principibus confœderatis, cum Cæſare concludere, diſertis verbis retulerit; neque tamen quicquam de eo ad nos, neque ad Budenſem vezirium in eam ſententiam perſcripſerit; ex eo ubi voluntas ejus et conſilia verſentur, cùm aulæ illius mores eidem ſatis conſtent, facile judicabit, omnemque hujus rei invidiam à nobis (uti æquum eſt) removebit. Quod ut certiùs agnoſcat, literas Budenſis vezirij de hac re ad nos perſcriptas, ejuſdemque vezirij locumtenentis in manus oratoris noſtri tranſmittimus: ex quibus certiùs clariúſque ea omnia intellectura erit, adeo ut pluribus de ijs perſcribere neceſſarium eſſe haud putemus.

QUOD igitur reliquum eſt, nos, ſicuti ab initio conſtanti voluntate indefeſſoque ſtudio communem cauſſam promovendam ſuſcepimus; ita in poſterum quoque dabimus operam, ut quavis occaſione, non aliud quàm ſynceri affectus noſtri argumenta ſereniſſimis regibus, principibus, et ſtatibus demonſtremus, dummodo reciproco voluntatis affectu tractari, dignitatique noſtræ conſuli ab ijs nos quoque cernamus. Eandem etiam hæc æqui bonique conſulturam non dubitamus, cum prudenti judicio neceſſitatem cauſæ, perſonæque et dignitatis noſtræ rationem a vobis habitam eſſe conſiderabit. Reliqua à præſentium exhibitore magnifico Franciſco Miko de Hiduege conſiliario et ſupremo cubiculario, et capitaneo ſedium Siculicalium, Czyk, Gyrgio et Kaſzon, atque hoc tempore ad aulam Ottomanicam ſummo legato noſtro fideli, nobis ſyncerè dilecto, eadem uberius intelliget; cujus verbis, ut quicquid nomine noſtro retulerit, indubiam fidem adhibendam velit, eandem benigne requirimus; et de

cætero

1627. cætero eidem omnem incolumitatem et felices rerum ſucceſſus comprecamur. Datum in civitate noſtra Alba Julia, die 25. Septembris, 1627.

Dominationis veſtræ, illuſtris et magnifice, benevolus,

GABRIEL.

Superſcribed,

Illuſtri et magnifico THOMÆ ROE, *Equiti aurato, ac ſereniſſimi* Magnæ Britanniæ *Regis in Aulâ* Ottomanicâ *Oratori continuo,* &c. *Amico noſtro benevolo.*

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My Lord,

TO ſatisfye your lordſhip concerning my opinion of the prince of Tranſiluania, I will here repeate ſome things which I haue formerly written to your lordſhip more then once. Although you know well, that our maſter did promiſe him 10000 *l.* ſterling, payable in the month of June laſt paſt; yet conſidering that you haue not receaued any bills of exchange to that purpoſe, and that he had formerly concluded a peace with the emperor, contrary to his promiſe, your lordſhip hath donne uery well to pay him with his owne coyne, which is faire words, that he may know wee are not ſo dull, but that wee can ſee and obſerue the obliquity of his proceedings. As for the *depoſito*, which he doth require to be made in the hands of the bailo, it doth ſute more with the ſuſpitiouſnes of his falſe hart, then with the greatnes and ſincerity of our maſter: and therfore you haue donne nobly to reject that ouuerture with ſcorne; and you cannot ſufficiently exaggerate the baſenes of ſuch a merchant-like proceeding. If he will haue monny depoſitated for his uſe, let him depoſitate likewiſe ſomething equiualent, which may aſſure us of his ſincerity; but neither he, nor all his tribe, is able to do ſo; and if he could find ſo much credit among Turkes, Jewes, or Tartares, yet would it not ſtand with the honor and greatnes of our maſter to goe uppon ſuch euen tearmes with ten times a better perſon then he.

BY his ſtimulating the gran ſignor to breake with the emperor, it may be thought that he doth repent him of what he hath donne: and in caſe your lordſhip do underſtand that he doth really goe into the feilde, I ſuppoſe you will make no difficulty to ſend him his majeſties quota, *pro menſibus quibus militavit*; for if he do actually appeare in the cauſe, under whatſoeuer pretext, your diſcretion cannot be queſtioned for diſburſing that monny; but your zeale to his majeſties ſeruice will deſerue commendation, and you cannot doubt of reimburſement, becauſe you know it was promiſed vppon the condition of his taking armes. I feare he will not putt you to that triall; for the laſt paper which his extraordinary brought unto you, conſiſting partly of *auuiſi*, and partly of a proteſt, hath not one true word in it. There is no ſuch thing as a ſonne of the king of Denmarke in thoſe parts with 15000 men: it is a pure inuention of his owne forging, to what end I know not. That army which was in Sileſia, is really diſſolued; of which ſome haue taken quarter with the emperor, ſome are retired by Gubelunga into Hungary; and colonel Baudis, with ſome horſe, hath forced his paſſage through Polonia, and is arriued with the king of Denmarke; ſo that this is a meere impoſture. As for the elector of Brandebourg, whoſe quarell he doth pretend to eſpouſe, your lordſhip may take notice, that it is he who did induce the elector to accommodate with the emperor; and that the Imperiall forces were by the elector admitted and called into the marquiſate, after that Gabor had firſt made his peace.

IF the adminiſtrator of Magdebourg do arriue in a time when Gabor may yet be doubtfull what to do, I am perſwaded he will do his beſt to make him *franchir le ſault*; and untill I do heare from that prince, I will retayne a little hope in the midſt of much diſpayre. The ſooner that wee can fadome the bottom of that *pozzo di St. Patricio*, it will be the better; for when it ſhall *conſtare*, that he hath betrayed our cauſe, wee may haue our reuenge by reuealing his ſecreats to the vizir, and by excluding him whenſoeuer wee make a peace; which it is thought may be concluded ſhortly at Milhuzen.

HERE incloſed, your lordſhip ſhall receaue a pacquet out of England, which did 1627. come the laſt weeke. This ordinary hath brought nothing from thence. My ſeruice remembred to your ſelfe and your noble lady, I will euer reſt

Venice, 1. October, 1627, ſtilo nouo. *Your Lordſhips moſt faithfull and humble frend and ſeruant,*

I. WAKE.

From the Same.

My Lord,

MY laſt to your lordſhip were of the 18th of September, *ſtilo novo*, as you may ſee by the incloſed duplicate, which will likewiſe tell you, that I did giue preſent *ricapito* unto ſuch pacquets of yours as came under my couer, at that time, addreſſed ſome to the Haghe, to the queen of Bohemia; and other to England, to my lord viſcount Killultagh, and Mr. Queſtor.

I HAUE this day receaued one from your lordſhip, dated $\frac{11}{21}$. of Auguſt, with an incloſed directed to Mr. Queſtor, which ſhall be ſent away, God willing, carefully, by the firſt opportunity. It will be hard for mee to ſatisfye your lordſhip in that particular which you deſire to know, concerning your pacquets ſent from hence into England, which of them haue miſcaryed; but for any thing I know to the contrary, you may comfort your ſelfe with a hope, that they are all ſafely arriued: for Mr. Queſtor hath lately, in one letter, accuſed the receipt of ſeuen of mine, which did come to his hands all at one time: and therfore, ſeeing mine did find the way, (although late enough) I ſee no reaſon why any of your lordſhips going under my couer ſhould be ſuppoſed to haue miſcaryed.

THE acceptance which your lordſhip is pleaſed to expreſſe of my conforming my ſelfe unto ſuch inſtructions as I receaued from you, touching the diſputes betwixt our nation and the Venetians, ſhall incorage mee hereafter not onely to ſecond any other act of yours, but to ſerue you faithfully in whatſoeuer you ſhall command, either for the publique, or your owne priuate ſeruice; and I will beſeech you to beleeue without ceremony, that though I haue not the honor to be knowen unto you, yet you haue no frend in the world, that doth more truly honor your wel knowen uirtues and merit. I pray God that you finde, at your returne, ſuch a reward as your care, paynes, and diligence, hath deſerued: whereunto if I could contribute any thing but my good wiſhes, you ſhould as ſoone ſee the effects, as heare of the offer. I am at this preſent imbroyled here with diſputes of the ſame kind, and haue preſented to this prince memorialls of greauances, for which I do require ſatisfaction in the name of his majeſtie. If they do not do us right, wee ſhall be inforced to right ourſelfes; for in truth the tiranye of their miniſters is inſupportable, and although wee haue ſo many irons in the fire at this time, that it may ſeeme wiſdom to temporiſe a while, yet will not onely keepe them from preſcribing any thing which our conniuence may ſeeme to grant, but ſtartle them likewiſe with formall proteſts, and not leaue any of their chaces unmarked. They are uery aduantagious people, and do craftily ſeeke to drawe all the water to their owne mill; wherein they haue hitherto proſpered, in regard that marchants and maſters of ſhips, corrupted with their owne priuate intereſts, haue yeelded and donne many things which haue prejudiced our nation in generall, and no ambaſſador would hitherto intermeddle with any thing which did concerne trade or marchants. But now that I haue expreſſe order from his majeſtie to aſſiſt and protect our marchants, I will faithfully execute the commandement of my maſter, and take uppon mee to be their ouerſeer here; neither ſhall the Venetians get any more ground uppon us as long as I am in this place. Three of our ſhips departed from hence yeſterday to goe for Allexandria, captain Bredcake, Browne, and Treuiſe. Before their departure, I called for the charter partyes, to ſee whither the Venetians who haue fraighted them, had not cautelouſly inſerted ſome article prejudiciall to our nation; and finding nothing but what might well paſſe, I did diſmiſſe them, with expreſſe charge not to beare any colours but St. George, nor to acknowledge any conſul but the Engliſh, if they ſhould come into any place where there was an Engliſh conſull.

I HAUE for many yeares of late ſeriouſly applyed my thoughts and ſtudy towards the driuing of a trade at Villa Franca and Nizza; the former being a good port, and

1627. the other a citty thereunto adjoyning, both belonging to the duke of Sauoye. Many croſſe incounters, eſpecially of warres, haue hitherto diuerted and interrupted the execution of that deſigne: but hauing, at my laſt being at Turin, ſtipulated with the duke of Sauoye all that I could conceaue to be neceſſary, both for the *franchigia* of the port, and the facilitating of the trade, and ſo cleared all doubts, I haue propounded it to all of our nation in thoſe parts, who haue willingly entertained the motion; and uppon my perſwaſion, moſt of our marchants, which were at Marſeilles, haue tranſported themſelfes to Nizza, where they do now beginne to ſet up their howſes. Here incloſed your lordſhip ſhall receaue a copye of the duke of Sauoyes declaration, and of all ſuch acts as do concerne this buiſines: and if after the peruſall of them you ſhall approue thereof, your approbation will be a greate incoragement to mee to proceede. My purpoſe is to breake the ſcale of Ligorne as farre as poſſibly I may, conceauing that it will turne us better to account (*cæteris paribus*) to benefit the duke of Sauoye, who doth concurre with his majeſtie, then to fauor the duke of Florence, who doth aſſiſt the emperor. If this deſigne do proue as ſucceſful as it is hopefull, it will giue a greate check unto the Venetians, and weaken this piazza exceedingly, as your lordſhip out of your wiſdom can better conceaue, then I am able to expreſſe. And if I do not receaue good ſatisfaction for the releife of our marchants in their greauances, I am reſolued to moue his majeſtie for the prohibiting the importation of currents of Zante or Ceſalonia; which may ſafely be donne without prejudice to our country, or without diminiſhing that part of his majeſties reuenue, which the impoſt doth bring in.

I HAUE troubled your lordſhip to long with a tedious diſcourſe of things, which being not of my element, I may well miſtake; and therfore I ſhall deſire to be illuminated and directed by your lordſhip, whoſe inſtructions I will not fayle punctually to follow, when I ſhall haue the honor to receaue them. Of the publique I will write nothing in this paper; but if I meete with any thing worthy your knowledge before the departure of the fregate, I will make bolde to trouble you with a word or two. So, wiſhing you and your noble lady all happines, I kiſſe both your hands, and reſt euer

Venice, 1. October,
ſtilo nouo, 1627.

Your Lordſhips faithfull frend and ſeruant,

I. WAKE.

To Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My Lord,

AFTER 46 dayes *contumacia* ſome where, I receiued togither your lordſhips two letters of the 7. and 21. Auguſt, glad that all myne to the 30. June are ſafely arriued, and ſent on their way; for which trouble I haue no other excuſe but your owne command, and the returne of my humble thancks.

WITH all obſeruance I acknowledge your lordſhips freedome with me, in judging the proceedings of Gabor, and uouchſafing me your counſell, which I had much rather obey then controuerte. But fynding your lordſhip hath miſtaken me, ſuppoſing I haue the power and commiſſion to disburſe the monye, which perhaps you collect out of my anſwers to his miniſters; wherin I only ſett on the beſt face to braue them, and to keepe our owne creditt entyre: but in my letters to your lordſhip I did write playnly, that ſince the firſt aduice from my lord Killultagh, now almoſt a yeare ſince, that his majeſtie had contracted to pay 10000 pound in June here in this cytty, I neuer heard more of yt, nor of his lordſhip, untill Gabor, ſending the articles, demanded the payment, though I continually, and without intermiſſion of one poſt, haue ſollicited ſome order; intimating an offer of my owne creditt, and all other becomming and modeſt prouocations. What the cauſe is, will hurt me to ſearch into yt. It may be, writing the truth of his defection, and the degrees of yt, as I diſcouered yt, (which fayth and duty exacted) that might hinder the care; but could not meritt no anſwere, when I deſired but directions and creditt, promiſing to pay nothing but upon ſure grounds, at my owne perill; and therfore I refuged to your lordſhips enformation and counſell, whither you know any thing of the change of purpoſes, of the monye, of bills, or how I might uenture to disburſe my owne, to uphold the cauſe and our ſtipulation, if I ſaw all did depend *ſuper hunc cardinem.*

cardinem. Now I thincke your lordſhip would not wiſh me, but rather is glad for me, that I haue done no more then outface them; and Gabor will better cheape unmaske himſelfe to us, then by my loſs and undoing: for ſo I muſt feare it would haue beene, if I had payd it. It were too much to looſe to proue a man falſe, when truth is ſcarce ſo well rewarded. I muſt boaſt, that I may be as ſoone undone, and with as little grudging for my countrye, as any man: but when my zeale may be called folly, my portion may be ſcorne inſteede of pittye. And if for my feruencye it be lawfull to judge my ſelfe with the buſines neglected, (which now makes me more warye, though not leſs affectionat) this troubles me, that the Duch ambaſſador, who neuer had creditt but under me, nor would neuer engage his creditt for any thing that was not *in eſſe*, hath this weeke receiued bills of exchange for 15000 dollers, without aduice; but expecting more, and directions to pay it to Gabor. This he ſmiles at, and makes aduantage of to the miniſters of that prince, who will no longer looke upon me. If this mony be my maſters, I was worthy at leaſt to be joyned: if the kyng of Denmarkes, his majeſties ambaſſador is nearer a kynne to his ſeruice then the Duch: and their mony it is not; for their miniſter doth profeſs that they can pay none. But now I wander *in umbraculo.* I haue done my endeauor by all wayes to keepe that prince ſteddy, and haue uſed that laſt remedye of brauing councelled by your lordſhip, as by ſome paſſages in the letters ſent you, you may collect. But to ſpeake truth, I haue had no fayth in him theſe 8 moneths, though I was afrayd and unwilling to judge and diſcreditt him, moſt willing to err in better hopes. Your lordſhips cenſure is right, that the propoſitions of the laſt ambaſſador was to ſound the forde; but I thincke their deſire was to fynd no mony, but an eſcape; and were ſorry to haue found me ſo honeſt and reſolute: for they durſt not accept of my offer to depoſite the mony, upon condition, on their part, to declare that their maſter would breake with the emperor, and to bynd themſelues for him, to reſume armes before the end of July.

THE Turkiſh intelligence had too much truth in yt; and by your lordſhips fauour, Gabor firſt forſooke actually Morteſa baſſa, and was tempering of a peace before euer this ſtate declined, who till February referred all to him: and at laſt, by their owne affayres of Aſya, and his example, awakened, were moſt glad to make peace. Notwithſtanding I knew all this, yet he did ſo mudd the waters with new propoſitions, and proteſtations, and negotiations, that I did ſtill hope out of no other reaſon, but becauſe it was Gabor. What now to ſay of him I know not, nor what the Duch will doe with his monye. I will only relate to your lordſhip *res geſtas.* Abſolutly the peace is concluded with the aſſiſtance of his ambaſſadors for 25 yeares. The emperors internuntio, with the articles, is on this ſyde Buda with preſents, euery where receiued with joy, and expected to enter in ten dayes with 50 in his trayne. An extraordinary of Gabor hath out-gone him, and wilbe here before him, with new practices, I doubt not, his pocketts ſtuffed with commiſſions like Gundomar, equall in falſhood, in witt to uſe it only differing. And I ſhall now only act a paſſiue part, heare all, and anſwere nothing; for without mony I ſhall bluſh to promiſe it, or to beleeue them, or to truſt them, if I had it. In concluſion of this poynt, without order I dare doe nothing, but pray for the proſperity of Jeruſalem.

THE treaty your lordſhip doth mention at Milhuſen, makes me hope for a peace, and to neede none of theſe broken reedes. Of all help or countenance from this part I deſpayre. Your lordſhip ſhall haue done me a fauour, if in that you haue ſince enlarged, which you did but only touch; and I am utterly ignorant of all the actions of Chriſtendome, but that they baptize and burye; for of the intimation I will make uſe to this ſtate, that it is alſo in our power to make peace, and that our princes reſolue to doe yt, taught by their falſhood to prouide for themſelues; and then the emperor being armed, it may be likely he will uſe the aduantage upon them, when he hath no more oppoſition; it being only our armes that haue giuen them this truce, which I hope may be alſo in our power to take from them.

THE capten baſſa is returned from the Black-ſea, where, inſteede of ſhutting up the Caſſakes, (which he durſt not attempt; but, to ſeeme to doe ſomewhat, hath built an uſeleſs fort neare Oſu) he hath made a peace with them, and renewed it with the Poles, in which both ſydes ſeeme confident and ſatisfyed. This alſo may turne to the diſpleaſure of our friends.

1627. SINCE the open defection of Abaſa baſſa, (ſent your lordſhip in my laſt) the inuaſion of Perſia is diuerted, and the great vizier and the army gone directly to beſeege Arzerum: but the baſſa is ſtrong, fortefyed, uictualled, prouided and reſolute, the approaching winter in his fauour; and ſhall not want the recompence of his ſeruice to the Perſian by their ſuccours, for hauing eaſed them of the war drawne upon himſelfe, and therby giuen them oportunity to take Achiska (a frontyre of great importance) and Moſull, as is freſhly reported. The feare hath extended to Trabiſond, which is now in contemplation, and garriſons haſtening thither to preuent the danger. The Tartars are in *contumacia*, if not enemies. Cantemir emirze, a diſcontent prince of that bloud, is priuatly come hither, offering to diſplace the chan Muchemett Geray, and his brother Shachin, if he may obteyne ſome countenance and leaue. Many dayly conſultations, but what they reſolue is yet unknowne, danger appearing both wayes.

THE reuolt of Maan Ogli, emir of Sydon, is murmured and feared. All things upon the precipice of ruyne. The remaynes of hope reſt upon the braue old man Halill baſſa, who will fight, and bring the deciſion to the ſword: but he cannot long laſt, that at ſeauenty doth act the part of a young man both in dangers and trauells.

THIS is the epitome of our affayres. To my lord Kilulltagh I write not much, only the aſſurance of the peace with the emperor. All that I can write were better unknowne. The pleaſure of my diligence is ouerpaſt, nor will I trouble your lordſhip any further, but with a ſuite to preſent my wiues ſeruice to your honorable ladye, whoſe hands I kyſs, and faythfully reſt, &c.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{5}{15}$.
Octob. 1627.

From my Lord GRANDESON.

My verie good Lord,

THE confidence I had of your ſpeedie returne hether, ioyned with my deſire to ſee yow, hath made mee the more remiſſe in writing vnto yow. The ſhipps that were prepared by the Turkey merchants, (wherein Sir Peeter Wiche ſhould haue gone) were once ſtayed, then releaſed againe, which made mee more hopefull: and now it is determined that Sir Peeter Wiche ſhall goe on with the ſhipps, and your ſtay prolonged for a tyme by a commiſſion to bee an extraordinarie ambaſſador for the finiſhing of the great affaire yow haue in hand. And thus much concerning your imployment.

FOR the reſt, I can aſſure yow, yow ſtand highly in his majeſties good opinion, and of the lords, and your ſeruices well valued by them; and I doubt not but yow will finde a readie diſpoſition in them for your aduancement att your returne, if the way happilie bee traced out; concerning which, though it bee among my chiefe deſires, yet I can write nothing to yow thereof, by reaſon of the abſence of my lord duke, vpon whom all theſe thinges depend.

THAT great lord lyes ſtill before the fort att Rais, and wee expect dailie to heare from him, that he hath tooke it, notwithſtanding his majeſtie is now ſending great ſupplies vnto him, which onely tarrie for the winde. In the meane tyme wee proſper att ſea, taking euerie day ſomething, and looſing nothing: inſomuch as, this very day, captain Penington brought in aboue 40 ſayle of French ſhipps, as they came laden from the banke fiſhing: and the laſt weeke, Sir Sackuille Treauor brought away, from out the Texell, a great ſhipp of 700 tunns, built for the king of France, with 42 great ordinance, beſides other ordinance in the holde, and armes for att leaſt 2000 land ſoldiers. And ſoe for this tyme I committ yow to God, and remayne

11 Octob. 1627.
Batterſey.

Your affectionate kinſman to ſerue yow,

GRANDISONE.

Superſcribed,

To the Right Honorable my verie loueing Nephew Sir THOMAS ROE,
Knight, his Majeſties Ambaſſador att
Conſtantinople.

To BETHLEM GABOR.

Sereniſſime Princeps,

CUM tamdiu a ſerenitate veſtra non audiui, neque belli vel pacis inſtitutum veſtrum intelligere non ſum capax; quid ſcribere et quomodo ſilere valdè ſolicitor. Poſt promiſſum in nomine magni imperatoris Turcici a chimachamo mihi datum, et celſitudinis veſtræ cum regibus ſtipulationem et fidem pactam, a partibus earum maieſtatum nihil defuit; ut toto mundo manifeſtare res erit facillima. Si ab alijs qualibuſcunque cauſa bona inimicis publicis venditur, pretium deſtitutionis ſolum Deus præuidit et prouidebit. Certè et nos pacem inire poſſumus, et inde rerum ſtatum, et ſedem belli mutare; ita vt qui nunc loricam ſegniter exuunt, reſumere ſerâ cum penitentiâ cogi poſſint. Maturè cogitet ſerenitas veſtra eſſe priuatis molitionibus progreſſum et regreſſum, et, prout velint, plus minuſve ſumi ex fortunâ; imperium cogitantibus, nihil medium inter ſumma et præcipitia. Vim armorum tuorum cum ignominiâ et metu ſæpe experti ſunt Auſtriaci; nec vnquam ſatis fida potentia, vbi nimia habetur. Denique potentiorum eſt regula, occaſione invitati eos vltum ineunt, qui per occaſionem temporum ipſis nocuerunt. Amplius ſcribendi materia non præbetur, cum his generoſus prudens certe, et negotiorum et mundi gnarus in omnibus eſt inſtructiſſimus. Serenitatem veſtram Deo propitio ſummo animi affectu commendo; et, vt in eius gloriam feliciter viuat, precor.

Conſtantinopoli, $\frac{12}{22}$.
Octob. 1627.

Celſitudinis veſtræ ſervus paratiſſimus,

T. R.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE: *With a Copy of the King's Letter to the* United Provinces, *and Lord* CARLETON's *Propoſal to the States.*

My uery good Lord,

YOUR lordſhips laſt of the 25th of Auguſt, *ſtilo vet.* arriued here ſo opportunely, that I had the happines to ſerue your lordſhip the ſame day, in ſending your pacquet to Mr. Queſtor, and the copyes of your letter written to mee, and other papers incloſed therein for mee, unto my lord Carleton, whom I haue deſired to communicate all unto their majeſties of Bohemia. My laſt unto you were dated the 1. of October, *ſtilo novo*; and the duplicates of them you ſhall receaue here incloſed.

MY lord Carleton hath ſent mee ſome papers, which he doth command mee to ſend to your lordſhip. I haue already ſent you ſome others to the ſame purpoſe; but becauſe I will not be wanting to obey the commandements of his lordſhip, I will incloſe his herein againe. Out of England I haue likewiſe receaued a pacquet for your lordſhip, which I ſend here incloſed. I hope you will not make a winter uoyage by ſea; and therfore I will promiſe my ſelfe the comfort of hearing from your lordſhip often before your departure, or ſeeing you here quickly.

THE prince of Tranſiluania hath ſent hither a groome of his chamber, who doth ſaye, That there is a more qualifyed perſon directed from him unto mee. If any ſuch do come, I ſhall perhaps receaue ſo much light as may inable mee to gueſſe at his proceedings, which I do much ſuſpect are not ſincere: for this groome (whoſe commiſſion I haue ſeen) hath order to tranſport into Tranſiluania, phyſitians, apothecaryes, maſters of muſique, fidlers, plaſterers, makers of cabinets, and to buy many curioſityes and toyes; which do argue that he hath rather ſet up his reſt uppon the giuing himſelfe *buon tempo* with his young lady, then retayned any thought of going into the feilde. I haue ſeen likewiſe by a letter written to a confident of his in this towne, that he hath nominated an ambaſſador to goe to the Haghe, not to treate, but to expoſtulate, and to bring away a nephew of his from Leyden, which I do take for an euident argument of deſertion; yet will I not paſſe my prejudicate ſentence, untill I heare or ſee more. My wife and I do preſent our beſt ſeruices and reſpects to your lordſhip and your lady; and I will euer reſt

Venice, 16 Octob.
1627. ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt faithfull frend and ſeruant,

I. WAKE.

1627.

A Copy of the KING'*s* *Letter to the* STATES *of the* Vnited Prouinces.

Hauts & Puiſſants Seigneurs, nos bons Amis & Alliéz,

NOUS auons receu uos lettres des mains de uoſtre ambaſſadeur, ſecondées de motifs pleins de jugement & dexterité, dont il a accouſtumé ſe ſeruir pour rendre uos requeſtes enuers nous dautant plus agreables, leſquelles nous auons tousjours reciies comme uenentes de nos bien aimez alliéz. Et pour reſponce à ycelles nous comencerons par vous dire, que ſil uous plaiſt de vous repreſenter nos actions par le paſſé, vous pouuéz par lá juger, que l'affection & deſir que nous auons eu d'arreſter le courſe des uictoires du roy d'Eſpagne en Alemagne, a tousjours uiſé au reſtabliſſement d'une bonne paix, & pour la ſeureté de toute la Chreſtienté. Et vous (ayants un ambaſſadeur en France, & qui jettéz l'œil, & arreſtez le jugement ſur les actions des princes chreſtiens) ne pouuéz que n'ayéz eſté informéz, & que n'ayéz remarqué, que nous auons eſté conſtraint, & forcé à une rupture auec la France, choſe bien contraire à nos bons deſirs & ſouhaits. Et nous vous prions de conſiderer combien ce nous ſeroit choſe prejudiciable, ſi nous admettions les deſſeings qu' auoit projettéz noſtre frere le roy treſcheſtien de ſe preualoir des nauires, & preparations de mer, pour s'en rendre maiſtre à noſtre prejudice, ſupprimer ſes bons & fidels ſubjets de la religion reformée, pour la defenſe deſquels nous ſommes appellé, & meſme obligé par noſtre dit frere. Or eſt il que l'inobſeruation des premeſſes, tant à nous quà eux, & le ſouddain traitté qu'il a faict ſous main auec l'Eſpagnol, auec quelques articles ſecrets, eſt digne de uoſtre conſideration, pour vous faire juger ſi une guerre tentante à une reformation, & diuerſion des ſiennes intentions, n'eſt pas plus aduantageuſe pour la cauſe commune, que d'endurer qu'il faict reuſſir ſes deſſeings, conduicts, & dirigéz par un conſeil tel que vous ſcauéz, par le quel il s'eſt laiſſe gouuerner.

TOUCHANTS les priſes, & arreſts de nauires appertenantes aux ſubjets de noſtre dit frere; il eſt aſſéz manifeſte, que nous y auons eſté pouſſé & incité par le ſubjet qu'il nous a donné, ſur l'arreſt qu'il a faict des noſtres, contraire à la liberté du commerce, à la foy publique, & aux traittéz ſolenement faicts entre ces courronnes, confirméz par ſon pere, & ſi fraiſchement par noſtre dit frere, que meſme pendant que les actes ſe fayſoyent, & apres y auons conſenty, & conclu de part & d'autre, l'on fit des ruptures & actes d'hoſtilité ſans aucun ſubjet, & hors de toute raiſon.

QUE ſi (ſur ce que nous auons eſté conſtraints pour maintenir noſtre reputation, & pour proteger nos ſubjets, de prendre, & nous ſaiſir par uoye des repriſailles des nauires & biens des Francois) il s'eſt trouue quelques biens des uos ſubjets meſléz parmy ceux des Francois, ou que uos biens ayent eſté pris dans des nauires Francois, & qu'en ſuitte d'une deüe examination ilz ayent eſté adjugez ſelon le droit: Nous vous prions de ne point interpreter ceſte procedure pour un traittement d'ennemy, puiſque vous ne pouuéz ignorer, que par raiſon d'eſtat, & noſtre mutuelle conſeruation, & plus eſtroittement par la ligue offenſiue & defenſiue, qui eſt entres nous, nous demeurons juſtifiez & affranchis de la jalouſie, que vous auéz conceüe ſur ce point. Car bien que vous uueilléz comparer les interruptions, & moindres prejudice auec les pires effects de le guerre; ſi eſt ce que vous vous pouuéz reſiouuenir d'en auoir ſuby des plus grands par la guerre, & que vous en pouuez preuoir des plus grands & de pires, ſil vous la faut ſouſtenir. Mais ne uoulants pas ballancer d'auantage cet affaire, nous nous arreſterons ſeulement à vous aſſeurer, que nous ne penſons à rien moins qu' à porter le moyndre prejudice à uoſtre eſtat, ni à nuire, ou à aggrauer uos ſubjets, ni permettre qu'il leur en ſoit faict; ains taſcherons par tous moyens de l'euiter, & en cas qu'il aduiene quelque diſordre par nos ſubjets, de le redreſſer, auec la ſeuerité & juſtice requiſe.

QUANT à ce qu'il vous a pleu nous propoſer, que vous trouuez bon qu'il fuſt un accommodement des differents, qu'il y a entre nous & noſtre frere le roy treſchreſtien, & que pour le mieux effectuer, il vous plaiſt de nous faire offre de uoſtre entremiſe; nous vous prions de uouloir au premier lieu conſiderer tout ce qui pourra eſtre plus aduantageuſe pour le bien de uoſtre eſtat, & pour la cauſe commune. Mais d'autant que nous fuſmes le premier offencéz, nous ne ſcaurons auec honneur faire aucune propoſition, ni receuoir ouuerture ou acheminement par des propoſitions procedantes de uous, qui nous eſtéz ſi eſtroittement alliéz. Mais ſi noſtre dit frere nous

faict

1627.

faict uoir ſon intention d'accomodement par vous, ou quelque autre, auec temps & lieu, nous ſerons touſjours preſts d'entendre les raiſons, & de teſmoigner combien nous ſommes portéz à faire tout ce que pourra eſtre aduantagenſe pour le bien publique, & pour la ſeureté d'Alemagne, & en ſuitte vous rendre des preuues de l'eſtime que nous faiſons de uoſtre mediation, & combien elle a eu de pouuoir de preualoir aupres de nous. Sur ce nous demeurons, &c.

Dome Palais de Woodſtocke, ce
5me d'Aouſt, 1627.

Propoſ. *du Baron* CARLETON D'IMBERCOURT, *Ambaſſadeur extraordinaire de ſa Majeſté de la* Grande Brettagne *à Meſſieurs les* Eſtats Generaux, *faicte en leur Aſſemblée, le* 15me *de* Septembre, 1627. *ſtilo novo.*

Meſſieurs,

BIENTOST apres mon arriueé icy, il vous a pleu de me teſmoigner par uos deputez la triſteſſe que vous auez eüe de l' interruption de la bonne correſpondence entre le roy mon maiſtre & le roy treſchreſtien, tant au regard du commun intereſt, comme du uoſtre en particuleur, vous preſentants comme mediateurs pour reſtablir la bonne concorde, amitié, & correſpondence entre les deux roys; & à cet effect auez eſcrit une lettre à ſa majeſté ſoubs le date de 1me. de Juillett, laquelle j'ay faict tenir fidellement à uoſtre ambaſſadeur monſieur Joachimi, pour eſtre preſentée à ſa majeſté, l'accompagnant des raiſons & arguments qui ont paſſez en diſcours entre voz deputez & moy, tendants au meſme fin. A cauſe de l'eſloignement de ſa majeſté de Londres durant ſon progrez, (qui a faict que uoſtre ambaſſadeur n'a point ſceu auoir audience ſi toſt) & le defaut d'un meſſager, (qui a failly au dernier retour de uoſtre nauire commandé du capitaine Emmekens) la reſponce eſt tarde. Mais, finalement, je l'ay icy pour vous la preſenter, à laquelle quand vous aurez donné lecture, j'adjouſteray ce que j'ay de ſurplus en charge.

LA lettre eſtant leüe, l'ambaſſadeur a pourſuiuy de dire, Meſſieurs, vous auez entendu par la lettre du roy mon maiſtre, comme ſa majeſté a eue pour agreable l'office que vous auez faict tant par uos lettres, comme par ce que uoſtre ambaſſadeur, ſelon ſa prudence, & dexterité accouſtumeé, y a adjoinct; comme apres auoir allegué les raiſons des preſents differents, ſa majeſté vous aſſeure de ſon ſoing d'empeſcher qu'ilz ne tourneront de ſon coſté au prejudice de uoſtre eſtat; & que, ſi quelque mal arriue par defaute de ſes gens, le remede y ſera promptement appliqué. Finalement, comme ſa majeſté, eſtant toute porteé à faire tout ce qui pourra eſtre aduantageux au bien publique, & en ſuitte de uous rendre des eſpreuues de l'eſtime qu'elle faict de uoſtre mediation, ne ſcait pas (l'honneur ſauué) faire aucune propoſition ny en ſon propre nom, ni par vous, ſeignieurs, qui lui ſont ſi eſtroictement alliéz, eſtant le premier offencé: mais de l'autre coſté, ſi le roy treſchreſtien lui fera uoir ſon intention d'accomodement par uous, ou quelque autre, en temps & lieu, qu'il ſera touſjours preſt d' y entendre.

VOICY donques l'eſtat de l'affaire: le roy mon maiſtre, eſtant le premier offencé, ne peut pas parler le premier; de l'autre coſté, il paſſé en prouerbe Italien, *Chi offende, non pardona:* quiconque donne l'offence, eſt touſjours le plus eſloigné de l'accomodement, de ſorte qu'il faut prendre les affaires en l'eſtat qu'ilz ſont, non comme on les ſouhaitte, ſans s'amuſer touſjours ſur les cauſes & raiſons des maux, juſques à ce que l'effects nous accablent en une totale ruine.

TOUTTESFOIS, ſi nous uoulons recherchir les uraies cauſes qui portent les deux courronnes à ceſte extremité, nous uerrons au clair, que, du coſté de la France, toutte eſt allé par deſſeing pourpenſé; d'Angleterre, par accident, ſelon qu'elle a eſté porteé par neceſſité. Le deſſeing de la France ayant eſté, (ſelon qu'elle a eſté tranſportée par conſeilz appaſſionnez) tantoſt par force, tantoſt par artefice, d'extirper totalement la religion reformeé; & à ceſte fin ayant donné une playe bien ſanglante à icelle par les nauires d'Angleterre, & de ces Prouinces Conjoincts, apres la reuocation de nos nauires, elle s'a cherche à pourſuiure ſon point par d'autres uoyes, ſe ſaiſſiſants d'une flotte entiere de plus de 100 uoiles Angloiſes, dans la riuiere de Bourdeaux, & faiſant dans uos ports des equippages par mer, pour acheuer la beſongne deſja commencée, & ſi auant aduancée, par les nauires des nos 2 nations; adjouſtant à ceſte heure, de ſurplus une aide qu'elle recherche des Eſpagnols, auec leſquels elle traitte.

1627. CECY eſtant le preſent eſtat de l'affaire, j'ay commandement du roy mon maiſtre de uous ramenteuoir trois points.

LA premier eſt, Que ſa majeſté eſtant informeé qu'un traiƌté ſe maine entre la France & ces Prouinces Unies, ſus le pied du dernier de Compeigne, qui eſt de tout expiré, ſcachant que le deſſeing du dit traitté de la part des Francois n'eſt autre que d'auoir laide des uos nauires d'un coſté pour ſe fortifier contre ſa majeſté, & de l'autre pour ſeconder le ſiege qui ſe faiƌt maintenant à la Rochelle, uous prie de peſer la difference entre un prince qui eſt desja declaré uoſtre confœderé tant en uoſtre guerre offenſiue que defenſiue, & un autre, qui ne cherche uotre amitié, que pour luy faire du mal, & pareillement de n'oublier pas comme uos derniers nauires, obtenus premierement de cet eſtat, pour faire la guerre contre les ennemis de l'eſtat, ont eſté employé contre monſ. de Soubize comme deſobeiſſant à la France, & finalement contre ceux de la religion ſoubs le tiltre des rebelles. Or d'immaginer de pouuoir pour uſnir ſemblable engagement par cautions & conditions d'un traitté, eſt une tromperie uolontaire; & celuy qui faiƌt deux fois naufrage ſur le meſme eſcueil, *fruſtra Neptunum accuſat*.

2. LE 2^{me}. Que ſa majeſté prennant notice d'un armement qui ſe faiƌt icy en ces Prouinces par mer aux d'eſpens du roy treſchreſtien, par la fabrique d'aucuns nauires auec un grand preparatif d'artillerie de bronze, & la chapt & loüage d'autres, & ſcachant que tout cet æquippage ſe faiƌt contre ſa majeſté & la ville de la Rochelle, uous prie de bien penſer & conſiderer, que c'eſt un treſinique recompenſe de faire ſeruir ces Prouinces comme d'un arſenal des nauires & d'artillerie, pour faire la guerre contre ſa majeſté, tandis que l'Angleterre embarquée a toute outrance, en une cauſe uous fournir des touttes choſes neceſſaires que ce pais la produit, & particulierement d'une continuelle prouiſion d'artillierie de fer pour uoſtre ſeruice: & quant à la Rochelle, cette uille lá ayant eſté du tout temps une nourrice de la religion reformée, en ce pais icy merite mieux que d'auoir cet eſtat pour maraſtre.

3. LE 3^{me}. Que ſa majeſté eſtant treſaſſeurée (comme uous ne pouuez pas ignorer) que la France inuite maintenant la Spagne à une aſſociation, par laquelle cherche d'introduire par la benefice des ports du royaume de France des flottes Eſpagnolles auec ſeurté en nos mers; ſa majeſté uous ſomme en uertu de la confœderation entre elle & vous, ſeignieurs, de tenir uos nauires pour conjoindre auec ſiens, à fin d' obuier au malheur qui menace eſgalement ſes royaumes & uos prouinces.

VOICY (meſſieurs) en bref ce que j'ay en charge: ſur quoy je ne me ueus poinƌt eſlarger en arguments & perſuaſions pour vous induire à prendre à cœur ce que ſa majeſté uous raccomandée: uous remetant à l'expoſition que je uous fis dernierement icy en uoſtre aſſemblée ſur le meſme ſubjet, & me confiant en uoſtre affeƌtion & prudence.

Exhibée par eſcrit
l'16^{me}. & ſignée.

D. CARLETON.

To the Duke of BUCKINGHAM.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

MY laſt letters were dated the 19. of May: wherin I encloſed the forme of ſome peices of marble drawne in paper: and if that be arriued to your grace, you will haue found the firſt fruiƌts of my ſeruants employment into Greece, who is not yet returned, but I haue often heard from him. Foure ſtatues he hath ſent from Corynth: what they will proue, I dare not ſpoyle by prayſes and expeƌtations; but I am enformed, that they are ſuch (though defaced) as in Rome (where images are gods) would be highly eſteemed. He is ſome monethes paſt gone to Achaya, Argos, Lacedemon, and Napoli di Romania, and ſo to the iſlands Cyclades: and I do expeƌt him ſhortly, after hauing uiſited all the places likely to yeild your graces contentment. Many other peices he hath gotten, of which, when he ſhall returne, I will ſend your grace a catalogue, as a modell of the ſucceſs of my zealous endeauours to doe you humble ſeruice.

Pruſa AT *Burſia* I loſt my labour and expence, not hauing found one head nor foote. And from Sinope and Amaſia, ther is nothing come but aduice of a tombe, which, if it could be gotten, is too heauy for any engine to carry to the ſea. What I cannot performe in my owne tyme, (which now with much wearines I ſpinne out) I will ſett in ſuch order, that whatſoeuer is found (and our ſearch hath begotten a diligence and care in all the inhabitants of the Arches and Morea) ſhalbe preſerued

for your grace; who I know doth eſteeme it as much greatnes to accept of ſmall ſeruices of poore men, as to command the mighty; and therfore I will take that comfort in your graces noblenes, that I cannot fynd in my owne meritt.

THE double proceedings of theſe parts I haue continued to write to my lord Killultagh, to whom, by the laſt and this poſt, I haue ſent the concluſion of our treatyes ended in a falſe peace: and while your grace was abroad in action, (from whence I hope this will congratulate your ſafe and honorable returne) though I did not preſume to enterrupt you, yet I now cannot neglect my ſelfe to implore your gratious patronage; and that you will ſo ſeaſon my ſeruices to his majeſtie, that they may be accepted, as they were in the roote, in me; and not ſubiect (as all humane actions and purpoſes are) to externall changes and miſcarriage. In this fayth and joy I expect my ſucceſſor, in all things to exceede me, but in feruent deuotion to be approued

Conſtantinople, $\frac{18}{28}$.
Octob. 1627.

Your Graces moſt humble ſeruant.

To Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My Lord,

THER is come another ordinarye from Venice, which hath not brought one letter for the Engliſh, all other nations being full: and with the reports of enemies, or worſe friends, we and our cauſe are ſo decryed, that if ſtomach kept me not in countenance, I ſhould be deiected. I am perſwaded, no publicque miniſter here is more diligent then I; but fynding, by Æſops fable, that ſome may be too ſedulous, I haue not written this poſt to the ſtate, only ſent duplicates of my laſt. Our expectation is now drawne out, upon the arriuall of the emperors and Gabors ambaſſadors, this laſt being ſayd to be neare; from whoſe reſident here I haue receiued a letter, playnly now confeſſing the peace made betweene theſe empires, and the feaſting of the adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh in Alba Julia; but of our buſines nothing, but that I ſhall haue ample anſwers from the prince, by the extraordinarye now on the way. They tell us, the kyng of Denmarke is retyred, upon the defenſiue, into his owne teretoryes, that all Germany is brought under the Auſtrian yoke, that the troopes in Sileſia are broken or diſſolued; and they may ſay what els they will of France and Spayne, and I can but hope they lye. All I haue now to doe is to exclayme; and when this German nuntio ſhall arriue with the articles, to chalenge the promiſe of the grand ſignor and all his miniſters, that they ſhall not be ratefyed without the conſent or comprehenſion of the friends of the port. With this I may make ſome noyſe; but I judge, without effect: it wilbe as much as I can hope for, if I can exclude the Spaniards, who doubtleſs will ſeeke to haue an enterance to their peace at this doore.

THE encloſed letter to Gabor I wrote by the occaſion of a Tranſyluanian gentlemans departure, who would not goe without a few lines from me. I know not what to write, nor to what end, or to which purpoſe to bend my intention; and therfore tooke your lordſhips laſt counſell to threaten him, and to intimate, that he might be leſs ſecure in his peace with falſe friends, then in warr with true. The emperor will euer eſteeme him a rebell. Diſuſe hath diſabled me from a facilitye in Latin: therin your lordſhip will pardon me; for when I ſend you my coppies, I know before whom I ſtand, *Rhetor ducturus ad aram.* If you thincke any part of theſe cogitations fitt to ſend to my lord Kyllultagh, that he may know yet how I ſtruggle, your lordſhip may uſe the authoritye you haue ouer me.

FROM this ſtate I can write you nothing, but a confirmation, that the great vizier is gone upon Arzerum; and that in the laſt mentioned ouerthrow, though it were concealed, that ther fell 18000. What ſince is done wee know nothing. There are ill rumors ſpread, which I beleue not. God Almightye giue us the fruicts of a juſt warr; and ſo I leaue your lordſhip to quieter thoughts then myne, and reſt

Conſtantinople, $\frac{20}{30}$.
Octob. 1627.

Your, &c.

1627. I HAUE found, that the Tranſyluanian agent hath opened all my letters formerly; whither by order from the prince, or els to ſend and condemne what pleaſed or diſpleaſed him, I cannot tell; but feare the latter: and therfore I haue aduiſed his maſter, and ſent him a catalogue. This is the 3d in my tyme of 3 ſeueral religions, a Papiſt, a Caluiniſt, and an Arian, all three knaues.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My Lord,

I HAUE underſtood this morning, that my greate pacquet, which I conſigned unto the Bolla uppon the 16th of this month, *ſtilo novo,* is not yet departed, in regard that the ill weather hindered the fregate from putting to ſea. Whereuppon I haue thought fit to ſuccenturiate unto what I had formerly written, a copye of a diſpatch that I am to ſend away this night into England; by which your lordſhip will underſtand the arriuall of Cornitz here from Tranſiluania, and what hath paſſed betwixt mee and him. The uſe of this I do leaue unto the wiſdome of your lordſhip; for my purpoſe was to make good what you had ſayde, and not to intrude uppon your dioces. If I be not deceaued, *deſeruit cauſam:* yet will I expect to heare from the adminiſtrator of Magdebourg, before I paſſe my prejudicate ſentence. Your lordſhips letters and inſtructions ſhall be my *tramontara,* by which I will ſayle that waye; and you may beleeue, that I will obſerue punctually whatſoeuer you ſhall preſcribe. If in England, and at the Haghe, they do not ſpeake in our language, wee may both of us paſſe for *cingani:* our comfort muſt bee, that wee meane well; and if wee do ill, it is becauſe wee know not what they would haue donne, whom it doth concerne to command. So in haſt, I reſt

Venice, 22. October,
ſtilo nouo, 1627.

Your Lordſhips faithfull frend and ſeruant,

I. WAKE.

YOUR lordſhips cifer will ſerue to open what is in my letter to my lord Conway.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE, *to my Lord* CONWAY.

My very good Lord,

SINCE my laſt vnto your lordſhip of the $\frac{5}{15}$. of October, here is arriued ſignior Cornitz, a captaine of a company of horſe ſent from $\overset{g}{20}.\overset{a}{5}.\overset{b}{7}.\overset{o}{40}.\overset{r}{45}.\overset{o}{70}.\overset{o}{64}$, with a conuoy or carauana of oxen, kine, horſes, and other beaſts, of which ſome are to be preſented here to Daniel Nys, and the reſt to be ſold, and the monny to be employed in the paying for ſuch commodityes, and the tranſportation of ſuch perſons, as the groome, of whom I writ to your lordſhip the laſt weeke, hath order and commiſſion to buy and conduct thither. Cornitz hath complyed with mee very ceremoniouſly in the name of his maſter; and he doth affirme, that he had receaued a letter from his maſter to mee, and that it was taken from him againe the day before his departure, vppon occaſion of newſe brought to the court of the approach of the adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh, (who was to arriue the day following) with whom that prince did deſyre to ſpeake and conferre, before he did write vnto mee. When I was ſure, that he had no letter for mee, nor order to treate any thing with mee, I tolde him, that I could not chuſe but wonder to ſee that his maſter did ſo much neglect both the publique cauſe, and his owne priuate intereſt, conſidering that for the ſpace of diuers months, 40000 crownes had beene remitted hither for his vſe, by [a] 51.a. and hitherto no man had appeared to aſke it, nor brought any aſſurance of his conſtancy, which might haue confuted thoſe rumors that haue runne a long tyme, of his diſertion, and of his hauing conclud $\overset{o}{65}.\overset{o}{84}.\overset{p}{41}.\overset{e}{12}.\overset{a}{1}.\overset{c}{8}.\overset{e}{15}.\overset{o}{70}$ with [b] 91.a. that he could not be ignorant thereof, in regard that Sir Thomas Roe had long ſince ſignifyed ſo much to his [c] 54.e. when they did require that [d] 81.c. of him; and that now I did not know what to do, but onely to ſend the [e] 81.c. back againe into

[a] His majeſtie. [b] The emperor. [c] Ambaſſadors. [d] Monye. [e] Monye.

[f] 60.a. Cornitz was very much ſtartled, when he heard of this [g] 81.c. and ſayd that his maſter had beene abuſed by his [h] 54.c. who had concealed the truth from him; and he did then beginne to proteſt and ſweare, nothing was concluded with [i] 91.a. and that his maſter was reſolued to ſerue [k] 51.a. vnto whom he was now ſending [l] 53.c. deſyring mee not to ſend backe the [m] 81.c. becauſe it would be as ſure in my hands as in his maſters; and that ſhortly I ſhould be ſure to heare from him to my contentment. When I did fynd, that he did byte ſo eagerly at the bayte of [n] 81.c. I thought it good to keepe him betwixt hope and doubt, without deſpayre; and told him, that I would keepe it in my hands as long as I could, and vntill I ſhould receaue order to diſpoſe otherwiſe thereof, which I might expect to haue ſhortly, in regard that the long delayes of his maſter, accompanied with his indirect proceedings, and clandeſtine treatyes, had giuen juſt cauſe to [o] 51.a. to ſuſpect his ſincerity, and to giue ouer the thought of him; and that he muſt not expect to receaue any thing, vntill he had waſhed away thoſe ſpots, and donne ſomething which might deſerue it. Vppon thoſe tearmes wee parted yeſterday: and if any [p] 53.c. do come from him into [q] 60.a. I ſhall humbly deſyre, that what I haue ſayd here may be juſtifyed, in regard that what I haue donne was intended onely to juſtify Sir Thomas Roe, who had formerly very dexterouſly qualifyed the heate and importunity of his [r] 54.c. there, by referring them for further elucidation vnto mee. If it doth appeare, that he doth really and ſincerely eſpouſe our cauſe, *dignus erit operarius mercede ſua*, and Sir Thomas Roe will make good what hath beene promiſed; but if he do juggle, wee ſhall haue tyme to diſcouer his obliquity, and he ſhall haue no juſt cauſe to complayne of vs.

BY the copye of Mr. Mountagus letter, it will appeare what he hath required of mee; and if your lordſhip will be pleaſed to peruſe my anſwer, and a copye of a letter of my ſeruant reſiding in Heluetia, you will ſee, that I haue already donne by way of anticipation, as much as Mr. Mountagu doth deſyre. His letter was accompanyed with French inſtructions drawen by himſelfe, and other papers and letters written in French, which I do forbeare to ſend, becauſe in his French inſtructions he doth ſay, that he will ſend them to his majeſtie by Mr. Wood. If Mr. Mountagu ſhall haue written concerning the mouing of the proteſtant cantons for a ſecourſe either of men or monny, I ſhall deſyre your lordſhip, as you do tender the honor of his majeſtie, not to ingage him therein, becauſe I am ſure the buſineſſe is vnfaiſable, and I would be loth his majeſtie ſhould receaue a denyall. Dr. Mayerne baron d'Aubone can informe his majeſtie and your lordſhip of the diſpoſition of thoſe people better then any man in England; and as I would be glad, that he were conſulted withall uppon that point, ſo I ſhall humbly deſyre, that my not following therein the fancyes of Mr. Mountagus correſpondent in Geneua, may not be imputed to faintnes in his majeſties ſeruice.

To Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My Lord,

I COULD neuer fynd where your lordſhips letters reſted on the way, hauing no cauſe to miſtruſt the baylo, whoſe friendſhip is my only comfort here; and I thinke Venice hath not many *ſuos pares*. I acknowledge your lordſhips abundant fauour, receiuing now togither a whole ſumme, 4 of your letters, the 3d and 18. September, and two of the 1. October; the former, as I ſuppoſe, hauing ſlept at Catara, from whence I expect redreſs. For all the encloſed papers, my debt and my thankefullnes are both encreaſed. Of the finall ſucceſs of our army on Saint Martyns, and of the kyng of Denmarke, the principall obiects of my thoughts, the reports are uarious; but hearing nothing from your authoritye, I know not what to beleeue or anſwere.

IN our affayres here, I can ſend you no amendment, neyther can any thing be publiſhed ſufficient to the ſhame of Gabor. When I looke backe, and view all his negotiations, offers, engagements, and changes at one proſpect, (the parts wherof eaſely ſlip out of memorye, being moſt intent upon the preſent, and

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[f] England. [g] Mony. [h] Ambaſſadors. [i] The emperor. [k] His majeſtie. [l] An ambaſſador. [m] Mony. [n] Mony. [o] His majeſtie. [p] Ambaſſador. [q] England. [r] Ambaſſadors.

1627. captiuated with zeale to our owne deſires) I wonder at my ſelfe, that I could haue any fayth in ſuch Protean varietyes; which perhaps in tyme may make a good fable, and a good morall to the world, to take heede of thoſe that haue built their owne greatnes upon wicked and falſe foundations: *Nemo unquam imperium flagitio quæſitum bonis artibus exercuit.* His ambaſſador extraordinarye is arriued, and ſixe dayes after the internuntio of the emperor, with his branch of oliues. The firſt I ſent to ſalute and congratulate, who returned me the like office; wherin I obſerued the preface of his meſſengers formall oration: That the prince hauing lately entered into league with his majeſtie, and many mutuall relations of frendſhip paſt betweene them, the ambaſſador had order, after his audience, to come and uiſitt mee, and to communicate the requiſite affayres. Letter he mentioned none, nor euer ſince haue I heard from him, yet expect dayly; becauſe the hope of the kyng of Denmarkes mony, come to the Duch ambaſſador, 27000 dollers, will draw him out of his grauetye, in cunning to fingar any part of yt; and to the Duch, to my ſcorne and ſhame, is all the court made: *corvus ad cadaver.* With the laſt bills, the laſt poſt, came a letter from that kyng to Gabor, which is ſent away; but ſince, I heare the payment is ſuſpended untill new order; yet we thinke good, while anſwere from Tranſiluania is expected, which doubtleſs will bring acquittance and warrant to receiue yt, to diſcouer nothing, and to entertayne their hope, to draw them to conference and opennes with that golden bayte. Ther is a German gentleman in the ambaſſadors trayne, who hath diuers letters for me; but will not, or dares not, deliuer them till the publicque day. All I can learne is, that the adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh is returned to Venice fruictleſs, whoſe arriuall will cleare all doubts, if ther be yet any, that the other may be honeſt; for I haue diſcouered, that the reſident, when he made his former demand of the mony, with a kynd of proteſt for not payment, had a larger commiſſion to proceede to cleare tearmes, and to declare the reaſons of his maſters retrayct and change; imputing the cauſe in harſh wordes to the French ambaſſador, and mannerly to the fayling of promiſes on our parts. But this old foxe, finding in my confidence an expectation of bills, and order to pay him, did forbeare to publiſh the cloſe of his inſtructions, hoping to lay hold on ſomewhat, and ſo not to be falſe too good cheape. The coppy I am promiſed, and will ſend it your lordſhip.

THE gentleman by whom I addreſſed my laſt letter to that prince, (as I thought, departed) the coppy whereof I ſent you, and this agent hath taken another, when he opened yt, ſtaying for his expedition, was on Sunday laſt murthered in his lodging, his goods rifled, and his body carried away, and found in a uoyd place by the cytty walls. From whence this blow came, I will not yet coniecture; but I know he was hated of the reſident, as one that had made too good obſeruation of the falſityes of his proceedings. They would now caſt the iniquitye upon the vizier, as if this man had beene a ſpye for the Perſian; from whoſe campe and court he lately came, and had trauelled 8 yeares thorough all Aſya; a perſon of great valew and underſtanding, ſuch as would haue beene a wonder in Hungarye, unfortunately returned to be by a miſerable deſteny here betrayed; of whom I will write you more, when I haue ſearched the ſincke of this villanye. From hence I hope to imprime a foule chace; and what they are, in this glaſs, your lordſhip may ſee them.

It is diſcouered, that this gentleman was putt to death by the vizier at the falſe inſtigation of the agent, as a Perſian ſpye.

THE plague hath beene furious in the veziers houſe, out of which aboue 80 are lately dead, moſt of his neareſt ſeruants; and many, eſcaped, walke with their ſoares, and auoyd none for good manners. This hath made me forbeare to take fruictleſs harme; but now it is no tyme to be longer wary, when publicque buſines calls me. On Munday I purpoſe to declare and proteſt againſt this peace, to appeale all the great miniſters, and to uſe my beſt force to interrupt or delay; at leaſt to preuent the beginning of a treatye for Spayne; for which I am enformed a ledger at Raguſa is ſtollen in, under this Imperiall trayne. Perhaps before the departure of this poſt (now deferred) I ſhall giue you ſome account of what I can hope, or whither I haue any part in that character, *ferendæ in alios invidiæ artifex.*

THE protection undertaken by your lordſhip of merchants, (a care, I confeſs, alway below the ſublime ſpeculation of ambaſſadors, though not many things more neceſſarye to the ſtate, then their mayntenance, who are the liuer in the bodye, that maynteyne the blood) I haue publiſhed often in London; and as theſe companies ſhall firſt taſt the effects of our fauour, ſo I hope they will not prooue themſelues unworthy by ingratitude. It is a great comfort to them only to be taken into his majeſties conſideration, and you will find much good matter wherin to excerciſe your authoritye, wiſedome and virtue. That ſtate which eates us out in trade inſencibly, dryes up *humidum radicale*, and begetts a conſumption. And I am glad to fynd your lordſhip ſo antiently engaged in your contemplations, to ſearch out new wayes of ſafety and vent, the life of all commerce. The deſſigne you haue pleaſed to communicate with me, I doe heartely and joyfully approue, as grounded upon two excellent foundations, to ſeeke the inward benefitt of our owne ſtate, and to confer the outward benefitt upon our friends. Venice hath practiſed to force us; which way is unnaturall. Merchandice fynds his owne channell thorough vallyes and wyndings, as the riuer doth the ſea. Ligorne wee ſeeke for neceſſitye, and feede our enemy; for I know, moſt of the great quantety of lead ſhipped out of England the laſt yeare, was landed there, and tranſported to Spayne. Merchants will ſeeke their owne gayne; and therefore, as they ought to be countenanced, ſo they muſt be gouerned. I doe eſteeme it a moſt meritorious worke, to leade them into profitable publicque wayes; and I know no prince in Chriſtendome ſo worthy of our correſpondence as the duke of Sauoy. If then the effects may anſwere the deſſigne, as for many induſtryes and counſells you are, ſo for none you ſhalbe more glorious. And ſeeing your lordſhip hath impoſed upon me the preſumption, I will take the fault to deliuer ſome of my meditations and opinion. I haue read the whole curſorilye, and doe fully ualew it. Some particulars of no great moment I haue noted, which, upon ſecond and riper cogitation, I will preſent you in my next, that may ſomwhat enlighten and encourage ſtrangers. Now I will only propound conſiderations generall, to be all well aſſured, before merchants wilbe engaged. In trades, nothing is more eſſentiall then the vent; and euery diuerſion of an antient courſe is dangerous. *Optime rebus mortalium conſuluit natura, quæ ſua ora fluminibus, ſuos curſus, atque originem, ita fines dedit.* Merchants, like carriers, are hardly drawen out of beaten pathes. I confeſs this is a lazye error; but we haue ſeene great loſſes ariſe out of excellent proiects: as that of Sir William Cockaine ouerthrew the white cloth, and forced the Duch to the manifacture; which wound is not yet heald. The ſhifting of the reſidence from Middle-burgh to Delfe, and formerly from Hamburgh to Stoad, haue proued full of detriment. When ſuch a remoue is neceſſary, as well the comoditye, and affections of the buyers, the ſecuritye of wayes without, the oportunitye of diſperſing to populated countries, the riches of the ſtate of the firſt import, the poſſibilitye of exchanges, and the counter practices of other princes, as well as the priuiledges granted, ought with great inſpection to be well weighted. In this laſt, much more cannot be offered, and the fayth of that prince is a great encouragement; and I doubt not, the ſcale for ſhipping wilbe commodious, if the vent may maynteyne it. You muſt expect the enuye of Marſeilles, Venice, Florence, and Geneua, and what they can doe to croſs yt. If the trade be ſhut up within the limitts of Sauoy and Piemont, it will not anſwere the aduenture: therfore the paſſage into other ſtates muſt be accomodated and opened, leaſt the great cuſtomes, at the entrance of their dominions, purpoſely impoſed to oppoſe this, doe quarre up the current of commerce. Another feare will ariſe from the little reputation of merchandiſe among the ſubiects of Sauoy, and the want of able men for great exchanges or engroſments; which in ſome part is ſupplyed by the bancke of the prince, which is the only life of the buſines; and if it be ſincerely gouerned, and franckly uſed at the firſt, it will draw the courſe like a leuell, and giue great reputation; which once begunn, wilbe as difficult to returne, and alter. Therfore the prince muſt expect to beare ſome burthen, and to worke his owne deſignes with tyme and patience: of which uertue the merchant is not capeable; for now the trade driues them, and few are able to attend a long markett. I propoſe theſe, not as obiections, but with an earneſt affection to promoue the worke, and to ſeale the creditt of this profeſſion. If I may heare from your lordſhip, that I may fynd any ſafe paſſage by land, I will endeauour with my friends, if poſſible, to bring a ſhip laden to the port, to giue an example, and to lead the way, at my owne perill, which, I doubt not, will affect many with hopes of ſecrett gayne. Thus you haue forced me to ſhow my impotence, and I will

1627. conclude, that in euery thing which doth contribute to your honor, I doe paſſionatly and effectually partake.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{3}{13}$.
9ber, 1627.

Your Lordſhips deuoted, faythfull, and humble ſeruant,
TR.

ARZERUM is beſeeged, the vizier ſharply receiued; they hope to take it by corruption of the followers of Abaſa, who doe begin to ſhake. My wife commends her ſeruice to your lordſhip and my ladye, whoſe hands I kyſs.

To the ADMINISTRATOR *of* Magdebourgh, *Marquis of* Brandeburgh, *Duke of* Pruſſia, *&c.*

Celſiſſime et Excellentiſſime Princeps,

DIE decimo quarto poſt aduentum legati ſereniſſimi Tranſiluaniæ principis, (a quo præter primum congratulationis officium nihil audiui) cum generoſum quendum Germanum ex ejus comitatu literas aliquas ad me ſpectantes habuiſſe intellexerim, eas accipere ſum conatus. Sed inveni eum vel prohibitione, vel metu impeditum, ita ut ſui juris non erat, ad ædes meas ſe transferre. Qua de cauſâ priuatis recuperandi eas modis uti reſolutus, miſi ad eum, admonens litererarum tranſportationem eſſe fiduciam ſub cuſtodiâ fidei publicæ, atque illas detinere injuria eſſet non mihi ſolum, ſed etiam illi qui eas concrederat; et ſi prohiberetur, rogaui, ut mihi veritatem diceret, vt majori authoritate illas recuperarem. Generoſus vir dolens quidem, quod tam diu retentæ fuerant, nolens autem aliquem alium accuſare, literas celſitudinis veſtræ mihi ſecretò * miſit. Ex quibus collegi fuiſſe alias propter oratorem Belgicum, quas eodem modo etiam obtinui; aliter, credo, uſque ad hunc diem eas non habuiſſet. Hoc frontiſpicio poſſit ea conjecturam facere, qualem correſpondentiam ab his miniſtris expectare poſſumus, qui dum nobis colloquium habere promiſerunt, innectunt moras et cunctantur, donec (vti dubitamus) inter hunc ſtatum, et nuncium Cæſareum, (qui huc ante paucos dies cum articulis pacis appulit) et ipſos, omnia clandeſtinò concludantur. Jam diu intellexi celſitudinis veſtræ periculoſiſſimum iter, necnon proſpexi ſine fructu ſperato futurum eſſe; vt qui bene noui, quod princeps Tranſiluaniæ jam decem elapſis menſibus pro parte ſuâ pacem concluſiſſet, contra confæderationem, et fidem pactam; quæ quidem præcipitatio inductio ſola erat Turcis inducias faciendi ſuo exemplo. Cujus rei veritatem liberè ſignificaui ſacræ majeſtati regis mei, (uti fas erat) et omnibus ejus miniſtris publicis, quorum intererat cognitio ejus. Præcipuè quod excercitus in *Sileſia* per defectionem principis ad extremam neceſſitatem et deſperationem redactus foret: quod ad detrimentum publicum, et noſtrum ingentem dolorem iam ſucceſſit. De importuna voluntatis ejus mutatione, optime dixit excellentia veſtra, Quod factum eſt, infectum fieri nequit: ſed qui propriam leuitatem excuſare in me conatur, (juſtæ defenſionis neceſſitatem clementer ea ignoſcat) quod ſtipendium promiſſum, et in hâc ciuitate depoſitum, ei denegatum a me fuit, nunquam probabit aſſertionem ſuam. Bene notum eſt omnibus miniſtris amicis publicis in hac Porta, cum miſit ad petendum, nondum meritum ſubſidium, poſt pacem ab eo factam; et cum defectionem ſuam præuideremus, me nihilominus agenti ſuo obtuliſſe primariam penſionem deponere, et me ipſum obligare pro ſolutione totius ſtipendij pro ſingulis menſibus quibus militauit, ſecundum tenorem et expreſſa verba articulorum; et omnia alia, quæcunque ex parte majeſtatis ſacræ ſtipulata exactè, et ſine morâ perſoluere; quod quidem illi nimium orat, et ſuperflua mea curatio, qui tam ſuſpectos habuit reges, qui fidem ſuam nunquam fefellerunt, et quorum confœderatione honorem obtinuit, et ſecuritatem. Sed cauillam illo tempore, non pecuniam quæſiuit, aut pecuniam ex priſtinis prætextis, quam fæderis vigore non meruerat. De quibus omnibus ſacræ majeſtati domini mei dudum rationem reddidi, et excellentiſſimo domino Iſaco Wake, quibus mea integritas probè innoteſcit. Et reſponſio mea data ſuo oratori extraordinario Sigiſmundo Miches in ſcriptis decimo die Junij, et literæ meæ ad ipſum principem, et capitaneum Mattheum Quadtum, 19. die ejuſdem menſis præſentis anni, quibus omnia prædicta pollicitus ſum, abunde teſtificantur, ita vt hæc inſipida accuſatio coram prudentibus euaneſcat. Fugio recriminationem propter reuerentiam nominis principis; ſed copioſe ad dominum Wake de tota ſerie et progreſſu hujus negotij ſcripſi, ex quo recipiet (uti ſpero) celſitudo veſtra rectam et plenam ſatisfactionem.

* Die 3°. Nou.

OCCASIONEM, quam meminit ea, ex duobus articulis indeciſis (licet parua ſpe) arripiam, 1627. proteſtandi contra hanc falſam pacem, et omnem mouebo lapidem uſque ad periculum furoris Turcici. Adhuc vero hic ſtatus fide publicâ mihi adſtrictus eſt, me inconſulto non habere ratam hanc tractationem. Sed fides eſt Punica, cui tuto credere vix poſſum : quamvis materia mihi ſuppetit (ſi modo publicæ rei ſuæ, vel honori conſulere volunt) differendi ſaltem, ſi non deturbandi conſummationem ejus. Nuncius Cæſareus adhuc non fuit admiſſus : et hoc die vnà cum oratore Belgico omnia obſtacula et impedimenta, quæ poſſumus ei objicere, incipiam. Ante expeditionem hujus tabellarij, non permittit tempus rationem excellentiæ veſtræ ſucceſſus aut ſpei noſtræ reddere : ſed mittam poſtea ad dominum Wake plenam relationem, et tandem judicium faciam, et ita fortaſſis euademus ex iſta tenebrarum et falſitatis nebula. Juſte poſſit ea ſuſpicari iſtum legatum nullum mandatum habere, quale præ ſe fertur : talia nobis obtrudere ordinarium eſt, et non amplius valent. Si autem ejuſmodi inſtructionem habeat, dubium eſt, ne colorem præteritis actionibus injiciat, ut ſpes noſtras prolonget, et interea pecuniæ partem captet. Ille enim bene nouit, jam tarde eſſe, cum in ſuâ poteſtate erat conventionem loco ipſo diſſoluere, (ſicut probare poſſum) ſi talem ſincerum animum, et affectionem habuit. Præterea, ſi ita fuit, mirum, ſaltem inſuetum eſt, miniſtros ſuos tam diu deferre conſultationem noſtram. Mentio etiam jnduciarum cum Perſis fucus eſt, et inanis vmbra, nulla exiſtente opportunitate nec anſa ejus rei aperturam faciendi in ardore belli. Ex his celſitudo veſtra judicium ſuum formare poſſit. Sed præjudicando non faciam deteriorem cauſam ejus, cum ipſe princeps bonis verbis eam tractet. Videam tamen, et potius probabo, an hi miniſtri nobis in hoc munere ſeſe conjungent. Nec quiduis aliud omittam, quo poſſim officium et debitum meum præſtare ſuæ majeſtati, ſeruitium ſereniſſimo Daniæ regi, et excellentiæ veſtræ, et fidelem erga bonam cauſam publicam animi affectum.

MANDATUM veſtrum promouendi majeſtati ſuæ domino meo tranſmutationem iſtarum contributionum, perficiam libenter, et quantum decebit humili meæ conditioni. Concluſionem totius negotij, et ex hoc labyrintho eruptionem, ſpero me miſſurum per proximam literarum expeditionem ; cum qua rogabo illuſtriſſimum dominum Wake exemplum ejus ad ſereniſſimum Daniæ regem, et ad eam mittere, cui plenam fidem adhibere dignabitur. Pro fælicitate celſitudinis veſtræ, et ſummo honoris incremento, ſecundum heroicum animum, et immenſa merita ſua, omnipotentem Deum precabor.

Conſtantinoploi, $\frac{4}{14}$.
Nou. 1627.

Celſiſſimæ Excellentiæ veſtræ humillimus ſervus.

To Sir ISAAC WAKE : *With Negotiations.*

My Lord,

UPON the cloſing of my former letter, I receiued the encloſed from the adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh, and borowed a day of the baylo to doe ſomewhat to afford me matter to anſwer it. I had but one to negotiate and to write ; therfore your lordſhip will excuſe me, if I put you to collect out of ſeuerall papers what I ſhould ſend you entirely. You will finde how the prince of Tranſyluania hath caſt his owne defection upon me ; but there is nothing ſo bold and braue as inocency. I haue juſtefied my ſelfe, not as I could, but as I thought ſufficient, with ciuilitye, in reſpect of the name of a prince, and allied to the marqueſs. If I haue beene too ſharpe, or too playne, it wilbe ſome defence to me, that I was accuſed ; and nothing is ſo tender as honor, or an aſpertion of diſloyaltye. What I haue done ſince, and what is my opinion, though I deſire not it ſhould bind, I haue declared ; and this day the enterteynment of the emperors meſſenger, in all reſpects, like a great ambaſſador, doth confirme me ; and the delay of Gabors extraordinarye, till theſe ceremonies were paſſed, as a pledge and engagement of the future conſummation of the peace, makes me conclude, that they are not ſincere : and though the vizier haue juſtified his negotiations to concurr with myne, yet, being made apart, I conceiue that they are but formall, and to continue the ſame language heretofore uſed ; which was to diſwade the peace, leaſt any change ſhould diſcouer his double diſſimulation : not that I beleeue Gabor doth truſt in the emperor ; but rather, that he doth diſtruſt others, and feare his proſperitye. To him I ſhall write

1627. freely, and put him in remembrance, that he hath aymed wyde, and needed any colour when he ſhott at me. Yet I will heare his miniſters patiently; and if from Samaria any good may be hoped, I will embrace and concurre with it, and draw medicyne out of poyſon.

THE encloſed coppy of my laſt office was principally made for the adminiſtrator; but had no tyme to turne it into Latine, which to me is a hard taske; and I thinke, it falls out better to ſend it to your lordſhip, becauſe you will beſt judge how far and what is fit to be communicated, leaſt I ſmother all hopes in that prince. You may pleaſe then to expunge what you finde inconuenient, and giue him as much or as little as is requiſite; and if you find it fitt to ſend a coppy to the kyng of Denmarke, (for ſo much he required in the Dutch ambaſſadors letter, being only a reference to me) your lordſhip hath full diſpoſition of all. I haue not beene uſed to correſpond with perſons of that qualitye, and ſo may erre in my titles, eſpecially to an eccleſiaſtique; but I had rather erre in abundance, then defect. Therin your lordſhip ſhall doe me a fauour to inſtruct me, and to protect me, from your knowledge of my proceedings, from euery ſlander: in confidence wherof I will euer reſt.

I WOULD not anſwere the adminiſtrator, That I had no mony depoſited; but ouer paſſed that accuſation in a generall replye, willing rather, that the fault ſhould be ſuppoſed in me, as it ſeemes he doth, then impoſed upon the fayling from England, in which poynt your lordſhip may make bold with me.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{6}{16}$.
Nouemb. 1626.

A BRIEFE *of my Negotiation with the Vizier,* 5. *of* Nou. 1627. *at the Requiſition of the Adminiſtrator of* Magdeburgh.

I HAUE this day, accompanied with the Duch ambaſſador, done the office with the vizier, and preſſed the grand ſignors promiſe giuen me, not to conclude peace with the emperor without the comprehenſion of the kyngs and princes friends of the port, and the liberty of Germany, with as much feruor and proteſtation, as the cauſe doth require.

TO which he anſwered, That ther was a clauſe in the treatye, including in generall tearmes *amicos omnes*, and that therin we were as much reſpected as the prince of Tranſiluania, whoſe name in particular was not inſerted.

WE replyed, That was an artifice of the Imperialls, and to no effect; for thoſe generall wordes did not bynd in the ſtile of treatyes in Chriſtendome, but were by them admitted *pro formâ*, without rigor; wherin the deceit and æquivocation of the Cæſarians was manifeſt, to be free to be reuenged by implicite excluſion of that prince, when their affayres were fitt for yt.

I DEMANDED the ſight of the articles, that I might diſcouer to him the frauds and diſaduantages; and ſhowed him the diſhonor of the grand ſignior, if (as it was reported) that the laſt* treaty of Zitwar were renewed, eſpetially couenanting reſtitution of places ſurpriſed, and conſequently of Vatz; and in the 4. article, by the incluſion of the kyng of Spayne, who might make war vpon this ſtate without breach of the Imperiall peace; but the grand ſignor could not doe ſo vpon him, being particularly and expreſſly cautioned.

* Made 1606. for 20 years.

HE anſwered, That as yet they had only ſeene the articles in their owne ſenſe, brought by the muſty of Buda, and other their commiſſioners, but had not read thoſe ſent by the emperor: That the next day the nuncio was to haue audience, and to deliuer his letters and capitulations, which ſhould after be diſcuſſed; and that then I ſhould ſee them, and aduiſe with him vpon them: That the treatye of Zitwar, and all branches thereof, were utterly aboliſhed and annihilated, and a new peace formed *ex re integrâ*; wherin ther was not, nor ſhould be, any mention of the kyng of Spayne. And concerning Vatz, ther was no difficultye, that poynt being remitted to be determined here, and to be procured from the grace of the grand ſignor; which, if it could not be obteyned, ſhould, notwithſtanding, be no impediment to that which was concluded, nor to the peace; but that it ſhould reſt vndecided as formerly.

I SHOWED him, That herein they were abuſed, and inſteed of a ſecure peace had left the emperor a back-dore open to begin the war at his pleaſure; and that it was neceſſarye to determine the difference, and cleare all ſuſpition. But to thoſe who haue no ſenſe, or that little they haue captiuated with feare of their Aſyan affayres, all arguments and reaſons are rather faſtidious troubles, then wholeſom admonitions.

SPES protracta ægrum efficit animum. In concluſion, we were deferred vntill a fitter tyme, and anſwered with generalityes, from which (notwithſtanding they ſeeme to promiſe ſome care) I can conclude nothing; for the caſes of both empires are ſo alike, that neceſſitye driueth them to gett tyme one vpon the other, though neyther doth beleeue or truſt in the feyned frindſhip of a reconciled enemye. Yet my opinion is, that nothing can hinder the conſummation of that, which both, with a like feruency, for diuers ends, deſire.

I WILL not omitt to appeale all the great miniſters of this empire, and to enforce all wayes, referring the ſucceſs to the diuine diſpoſer of all humane counſells; preſuming, if I can only interpoſe any difficultye or doubt, that may require an explanation and anſwere from Vienna, I haue done much, and more then I doe expect; for if ther were not a reſolution to accept of any conditions, and howeuer, to ſhutt vp all, this meſſenger, a bare meſſenger, contrarye to the ſtile of this court, ſhould not be receiued, flattered, banquetted, and admitted to the grand ſignors preſence as an ambaſſador; but neede preuayles vpon all other conſiderations of honor or ſafetye in future tymes.

AT this audience we mett with the Tranſyluanian ambaſſador, who excuſed his long delay of meeting us *ſuper ardua negotia*. To whom I replyed, If his buſines were different from ours, I did accept yt; but if, as I had intimation, his inſtructions had common ends with his maſters beſt friends, it ſeemed ſtrange, while the wolfe was at the dore, to uſe ſo much vnaccuſtomed tardines. Whervnto he anſwered, That matters were not yet ripe, nor ſo forward as I feared; that within two dayes he would come to me, and giue me ſatisfaction. He reported of a battell wonne by the kyng of Denmarke, wherin prince Walſteim was ſlayne, and auerred to receiue it by poſt from his prince; but I haue heard from Tranſyluania too many fables.

I DESIRED the vizier to deale clearely with me, what was the ſenſe of Gabor vpon this new peace, and the ſcope of his miniſters preſent negotiation. He ſware deepely, it was the ſame with mine, and that he did concurre with our motions, perſwading the grand ſignor neuer to truſt the emperor. But that they did in particular labour agaynſt the preſent concluſion, I could draw no collection. What to beleeue of this coulor, whither it will hold or vade, is aboue my judgement. The Sibilla's oracles are an eaſier taſke. By the next poſt I ſhall diſperſe all theſe miſts, thorough which I ſuppoſe I ſee, and giue a finall ſentence.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My uery good Lord,

SINCE my two laſt to your lordſhip, written the 16. and 22. of October, I haue receaued letters from the adminiſtrator of Magdebourg, written in Alba Julia, the 17. of September, *ſtilo veteri*. By him I underſtand, that it is to true, that the prince of Tranſiluania hath made his peace with the emperor, without any reſpect or regard of thoſe princes who had taken him into their protection, by including him in the league of the Haghe; and unto whom he had promiſed, and ſworne reciprocall confederation. He doth faintly and baſely excuſe himſelfe, uppon the want of monny promiſed; and he doth as falſely and craftily alleage, that his treaty with the emperor is ſo full of gaps and holes, that he can elude it when he liſts; promiſing that when he ſhall ſee the conjuncture proper, he will breake out againe, and do wonders for the common cauſe.

FURTHER, Whereas the like treaty of peace betwixt the emperor and the grand ſignor is likewiſe concluded at Buda, but not yet ratifyed at the Porta, he doth promiſe and undertake the interruption thereof; and to that purpoſe (if he may be beleeued) he hath diſpatched the firſt gentleman of his chamber, called ſignior Mico-frentz.

THOSE who will beleeue any longer in that prince, ſhall deſerue to be deceaued. I, for my part, haue now expunged him out of all the articles of my fayth; where he ſhall haue no further place hereafter, but ſuch as Pilate hath in the creede. Beſides his

1627. owne crafty and ſubtill nature, which doth incline him wholy to his owne aduantages, the French ambaſſador there hath helped towards the debauching of him at this preſent, and made him to precipitate this reſolution ; which act of that ambaſſador wee máy adde unto the liſt of many other ſuch like charityes, which the miniſters of that crowne haue afforded unto our cauſe.

THE adminiſtrator of Magdebourg, finding that all was loſt in thoſe parts before his arriuall, and that his future ſejourne there would be no uſe, hath reſolued to retire and returne back the ſame way by which he went ; hauing deſired mee to get him excuſed from making of *contumacia*, and to procure for him a gally to reconduct him from Spalato hither.

MY lord Carleton doth ſalute your lordſhip in euery letter ; and according to his deſire, I ſend you the copyes of ſuch papers, as I haue receaued from him. God hath ſent the queen of Bohemia another ſonne, which is ſome comfort in ſo much affliction. Vnto his bleſſed protection I do recommend your lordſhip, and your noble lady ; and will euer reſt

Venice, 6th Novemb.
1627. ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips faithfull frend and ſeruant to command,

I. WAKE.

YOUR lordſhips laſt, of the $\frac{8}{18}$. of September, arriued ſafely uppon the 30th of October, *ſtilo novo*, and the incloſed haue had due *ricapito*. Herewith you ſhall haue one, which came the laſt weeke out of England. This laſt ordinary hath brought nothing from thence.

PROPOSITION du Baron CARLETON D'IMBERCOURT, *Ambaſſadeur Extraordinaire de ſa Majeſté dela* Grande Bretagne, *en l'Aſſemblée des Meſſieurs les* Eſtats Generaux, *le* 6. *de* Octobre, 1627. *ſtilo novo.*

Meſſieurs,

BIEN que le terme de 4 mois, qui expire auec le ſepmaine qui court, me ſemble un peu long, ſans pouuoir, apres pluſieurs audiences, conferences et memoires, tirer un ſeul mot de reſponce, ou de reſolution à un ſeul point de mes negotiations touttesfois pour les affaires du principale importance ; je me ſuis patienté ſur ce que m'a eſté dit dernierement par le preſident de uoſtre aſſemblée. Que vous auiez appellé icy monſeigneur le prince d'Orange pour eſtre aſſiſtéz de ſon conſeil, juſques à ce que l'urgente neceſſité d'icelles, et le reiteré comandement du roy mon maiſtre, receu par courrier expres hier au ſeoir m'a preſſé de uenir encore, une fois pour touttes, en uoſtre aſſemblée ſans attendre le delay du retour de ſa excellencie.

LA charge (meſſieurs) que j'ay, c'eſt de vous ramenteuoir de 3 points que j'ay vous ay desja propoſez du roy mon maiſtre, le 15me du mois paſſé ; leſquels eſtants pour allors du grand pois et moment, ſelon que vous pouuez juger des affaires, maintenant que la certitude ne laiſſe aucun lieu de doubte de la conjunction de la France auec l'Eſpagne, ilz ne peuuent plus demeurer en incertitude.

1. PREMIEREMENT, Touchant une nouuelle alliance ſignée par uoſtre ambaſſadeur reſident en France, & quelques miniſtres de ceſte couronne lá, laquelle eſt mandée icy pour eſtre aduouée & ratifiée par vous, ſeignieurs ; quoy faiſants ſa majeſté ne l' a puit pas entendre autrement, que comme une manifeſte rupture du traitté de Southampton, d'autant que par lá en vous alliants aux Francois vos vous conjoignéz aux Eſp^{x}.

2. SECONDEMENT, En ce qui concerne les equippages du mer, qui ſe font icy en uos ports, ouuertement et declarement contre ſa majeſté, elle le prend pour une manifeſte partialité, comme ce qui concurre nullement auec la neutralité dont vous faictez profeſſion.

3. TIERCEMENT, Al'endroict du preparatifs maritimes que les Eſpagnols font maintenant tant aux ports de Flandres, comme en ceux d'Eſpagne, en ſuitte de l'alliance faicte entre la France & Eſpagne, qui rendent leurs forces & ports communs, l'Eſpagne eſtant enemy commun tant de ſa majeſté, comme de vous, ſeignieures ; ſa ligue offenſiue & defenſiue auec elles requiert une prompte & uigoreuſe conjunction des forces.

CES ſont les 3 points, (meſſieurs) aux quels j'ay charge de demander de vous, ſeignieurs, une claire & cathegorique reſponce : & bien qu'il n'y a point de beſſoing m'en exteindre en plus long diſcours ou arguments, pour mis perſuadit ce à quoy vous diues eſtre de vous meſmes diſpoſéz ; touttesfois, par uoſtre permiſſion, je vous communiqueray les conſiderations ſur chaſque d'iceux portées en la deſpeſche que je viens de receuoir, & preſentées icy ſur le champ. 1627.

LA nouuelle alliance qui vous eſt preſentée, (meſſieurs) n'eſt autre qu'une promeſſe pecuniere, dont une partie eſt fournie par uoie d'arres, comme le prix de uos affections,non plus ne moins, que c'eſt faict ordinairement en France, pour desbaucher l'affection d'un gouuerneur de quelque bonne place ; & les effects de la promeſſe d'ulterieure payement ne vous ſont plus certains que le precedants. Car coment pouuez vous demeurer plus aſſeurez de l'accompliſſement de la promeſſe faicte par les miniſtres de ſa majeſté treſchreſtién à uoſtre ambaſſadeur ordinaire, que de l'alliance traittée, conclüe, & arreſtée entre ſa majeſté meſme auec meſſieurs de un conſeil à Compeigne, & uos ambaſſadeurs extraordinaires, que je uois preſents icy en ceſte aſſemblée? Et quand le tout vous ſera punctualement fourny ſelon les conditions de ceſte nouuelle alliance, mettez en balance la priſe & dommage que ceſt eſtat receurá par l'interruption du commerce libre, (lequel par la benignité de ſa majeſté eſt franchement permis à tous uos ſubjets en France, non obſtant la preſente rupture) & vous trouuerez qu'il icy aura pas grand gain ; & à ceſt'interruption ſa majeſté ſera portée par une neceſſité ineuitable contre ſon gré, ueu que la concatenation des ces nouuelles alliances, de France & d'Eſpagne, & de ces prouinces auec la France, directement contraire à uoſtre alliance offenſiue & defenſiue auec ſa majeſté, en laquelle la foy publique eſt desja engagée comme recherchée & conclüe par uos ambaſſadeurs expreſſement employés, & ratifiée par tous les prouinces. Il eſt queſtion doncques, ueu que les deux ne peuuent ſubſiſter enſemble, ſi vous uoulez quitter le certain pour l'incertain, & ce qui vous eſt neceſſaire & utile, & desja confirmé par un contract mutuel & ſolennel, pourque ce il ne vous eſt arreſté encores, &, quand il vous ſerá arreſté, qui vous ſceut eſchapper à toutt'heure : à quoy je me rapporte à la fraiſche experience qu'en auez eüe ; l'accompliſſement de dernier traitté en Compeigne n'ayant pas eſté effectué, & le renouuellement d'iceluy refuſé juſques à une conjuncture du temps que l'acceptation vous ſera plus dommageable que le refus. J'a ou, au contraire, du coſté d'Angleterre, l'experience tant ancienne que moderne, depuis le commencement de ceſt eſtat, juſques à cet'heure que je vous parle, vous monſtre a quoy vous vous pouuez fier, ſans mutabilité quelconque, ſi ce n'eſt de degré en degré tousjours à plus haut d'amitié & confederation ; celle que vous auez maintenant auec le roy mon maiſtre eſtant plus abſolue, que (nonobſtant toutte la recherche de vos predeceſſeurs) a ſceu jammais eſtre procurée d'aucuns des deuanciers de ſa majeſté ; & vous l'auez pour beaucoup d'années à l'aduenir, meſmes à l'æternité vous vous comportants ſelon le merite d'une telle alliance ; les royaumes de ſa majeſté eſtants conjoincts à ces prouinces par un comun intereſt, qui eſt le plus fort, & le plus ſeur, pour bien qui peut eſtre entre les eſtats & ſa majeſté, cheriſſant & embraſſant uoſtre amitié de cœur & d'affection ; & juſques à ce que Dieu lui aura donné des autres heritiers, vous auez icy entre vous les plus proches à ſa couronne ; ſa treſchere ſœur auec beaucoup des enfants, & en uoyla le 5^{me}. qui eſt né icy entre vous ; de ſorte que ſi l'imbecilité des hommes, qui faict negliger ce qui eſt preſent & aſſeuré, aux prix de l'incertain & doubteux, ne vous porte point à une reſolution, ou pluſtoſt irreſolu, contraire à uoſtre bien, je ne me defie nullement de uoſtre procedure en ceſt endroit.

LES equippages qui ſe font maintenant en uos ports contre le roy mon maiſtre, manifeſtement & ouuertement (au, commencement) mais à ceſt'heure ouuertement contre la Rochelle, ne conſiſte tant ſeulement en nauires, & cannon, & de toutte ſorte de munition de guerre, & de touche, mais au contraire de ce que m'a eſté dit icy en uoſtre aſſemblée, en hommes ſubjets naturels de ce pais ; un tiers de la compagnié de chaſque nauire conſiſtant en Holandois, particulierement des officiers, comme les maiſtres, canoniers, pilotes, & autres juſques aux trombettes.

SUR ce ſubjet je contemple (meſſieurs) ; c'eſt eſtat comme le fruit d'une longue & dure guerre, dont la racine a deux branches, la religion & la liberté, (leſquelles ſont de faict le cauſes fondamentelles de la ditte guerre) ; l'une tirant ſon origine de la France, l'autre eſtant naturel & natif de ces prouinces ; l'un & l'autre perpetuel-

1627. lement cultiuée & cherie par les Anglois, & aduancée & reculée par les Francois, ſelon les paſſions & affections des principaux miniſtres de ceſte courronne lá, qui ont eu quant & quant dependance ſur les autres puiſſances. Or la benediction diuine operant, comme elle faict tousjours, par les moyens humains, ayant reduict ceſt eſtat de ſes petits & bas fondements & commencements à tel degré de richeſſe & opulence, qu'il n'eſtpas ſeulement muni de materiaux militaires pour ſa propre defence; mais auſſy de ſuperabondant pour faire ſentir les effects d'amitié ou d'inimitié aux autres, ſelon leurs obligations reſpectiues; ſi maintenant la religion, qui court riſque auec la Rochelle, qui n'eſt ſecouru d'autre que d'Angleterre, ſe trouue aſſailli par les nauires ſortants des uos ports, come d'un arſenal; ceſte ſentence tirée de l'hiſtoire eccleſiaſtique peut eſtre proprement mis en leurs banniers; *Religio peperit divitias, & filia devoravit matrem.* Mais *abſit omen!* Nous uoyons comme un roy, qui eſt ennemi juré de uoſtre religion, s'eſt porté par des inſtruments appaſſionéz dependants d'Eſpagne & de Rome, à la conjunction auec un autre, qui eſt l'oppreſſeur implacable de uoſtre liberté; & Dieu nous a auſſy faict uois la faute que nous auons faicte en donnant aſſiſtance de nauires, qui a eſté abuſée contre les Rochellois. Aniſy le roy mon maiſtre ſe mettant en debuoir (ſelon qu'il eſt obligé) de reſtituer aux Rochellois ce que tout droict leur appartient, comment pouuéz vous proceder en bonne conſcience, pour faire que uoſtre peuple peut eſtre eſmu de ſe heuter deſrechef à ceſte meſme pierre, & retomber au mal, dont la memoire eſt ſi fraiſche? De dire que cela ſe faict ſans uoſtre ordre, cela ſe pouuoit auparauant, quant à l'action qui vous eſtoit de tout incognüe; mais à ceſt'heure que le deſſeing eſt cogneu, & les preparatifs pour l'executer ſont encor en uos ports; vous qui eſtéz les conducteurs du regime de ceſt eſtat, ſeréz reſponceable à Dieu, & au monde; ſi vous permettez ces nauires, principalement eſtants conduicts par uos gens, ſortir en guerre à la preſent occaſion.

AU 3me point, Touchant le commun debuoir de nous oppoſer à l'ennemi commun, qui faict maintenant de preparatifs treſgrands par mer, tant aux ports d'Eſpagne que de Flandres, (dont je vous ay fort ſouuent admoneſſez, mais j'ay eſte tousjours rebutté par uoſtre incredulité) il ne faut que regarder les conditions de noſtre alliance pour nous faire uoir à quoy nous ſommes mutuellement obligez. Mais, ſi le traitté demeure ſerré en uos cabinetts ſans le conſiderer, & ſans entrer en conſideration, comment nous mettre à l'oppoſite de la force qui nous menace, indubitablement, nous ſerons ſurpris. Auſſy au plus forte raiſon ſommes nous obligé de le faire plus à ceſt'heure, que jammais d'autant que l'Eſpagnol ayant eu par cy deuant un grand corps comme inutile par faute de correſpondence des membres d'iceluy, maintenant que par la pacification auec la France, il gaigne la paſſage libre de la Valteline *pour* ſes trouppes, & par ceſte nouuelle conjunction la meſme liberté des ports en France pour ſes flottes. Ce nouuelle aduantage, tant par mer que par terre, lui s'eſt comme le ſang qui a la courſe libre par les ueines de ce corps, grand & puiſſant ſans obſtructions, ou retention quiconque, les rendant plus fort, & plus robuſte, que jammais. Et maintenant il ne cele pas nullement ſon deſſeing; mais ſans couuerte ou diſſimulation aucune publie ſes intentions par une propoſition imprimée à Bruxelles, ce mois de 7bre paſſé, à touttes les prouinces delá, ſubiectés à ſa domination, de ſe joindre auec les autres royaumes & prouinces pour le bien commun de ſa monarchie, & pour dompter ſes ennemis communs (qui eſt le ſtile de la ditte declaration) mettant en auant de former, à l'example des legions Romains, (ſelon la quotte de diuers royaumes & prouinces) armees diuerſes, en pluſieurs lieux, le tout montant en nombre du 140000 hommes, prencant pour argument l'union qui ſe faict en ces prouinces auec ſes confederéz. En ma derniere audience du 29me du paſſé je vous communiquois un aduis du 18me du Bruxelles, rendu pour raiſon pour quoy on ne pouuoit paſſer auant auec un pretendu traitté de pacification, ce parque la uenüe de D. Diego Mexia (ainſi dit la letere) nous a eſclaircy du concert du roy d'Eſpagne & de France pour la defence de leurs royaumes.

MAINTENANT par la ditte propoſition, en ſuitte de cet aduis, vous uoyez aſſez au clair ce qui s'entend par le tiltre, de la defence de leurs royaumes; auſſy n'eſt il point difficile à qui ilz ueulent ſoubs le nom des confederéz de ces prouinces. C'eſt, meſſieurs, le roy mon maiſtre, lequel ayant eſté rechercher de pacifier apart, & ſe tenant fort & ferme à uoſtre conſideration, (laquelle a eſté la ſeule conſideration & difficulté pour lui) ſe trouue maintenant par ceſte nouuelle mixture des

alliances en danger d'eſtre laiſſé ſeul en jeu, ſans que vous reſſouuenants de ce qu'eſt 1627.
de la foy publique, de ce qu'eſt de l'obligation ancienne & moderne, & de ce qui eſt de l'intereſt commun tant de la religion que d'eſtat. Vous ueüillez ceſſer de fauoriſer les ennemis de ſa majeſté, donnant une prompte & pleniere ſatisfaction en ces 3 points, leſquelles par ſes reiterez commandements je uous ay propoſes. Et ſur l'affaire en general, l'un des dits points ayant dependance de l'autre, ne croyez pas (meſſieurs) que ſa majeſté puiſſe prendre en payement un deſaducu comme d'un affaire faict ſans uoſtre ordre; que nos freres de la religion en France ſe contenteront des excuſes de uoſtre bourſe, ni uoſtre authorité n'y ait eſté employé, ains que tout à eſté faict au deſpens des autres, ſans que vous y auiez mis la main; ou que vos peuples demeureront ſatisfaicts, quand ilz uerront par effect, qu'au lieu d'appliquer le ſoing que conuient au bien & ſalut des amis & alliez de cet eſtat, marchands riches maiſtres de uos equippages, & uos gens le plus ſeruiceable, & experimentés en mer, de contribuer aucuns leur credit, autres leur peines & trauaille, & pluſieurs leur perſonnes, à la ruine des uns & des autres; finalement, que Dieu aura pour agreable uoſtre telle conniuence ou nonchalance, quand il s'agit de ſa cauſe.

MAIS il y a encore remede pour tout, pourueu que vous ne perdez pas le temps par deliberation, qui eſt requis à une prompte & reſolue action; laquelle je recommande à uos pietez & prudences.

MEMOIRE de l'Ambaſſadeur de ſa Majeſté de la Grande Bretagne *à Meſſieurs les* Eſtats Generaux, *le* 8me, *d'*Octobre, 1627. *ſtilo novo.*

LES ſeignieurs Randuick de Geldres, Pawe d'Holande, Vosberghend de Zelande,
les deputez des meſſieurs les Eſtats Generaux, trouuants l'ambaſſadeur de ſa
majeſté de la Grande Bretagne, l'apres diſnée de ſon audience du matin Mercredi le 6me
d'8bre, & luy faiſants ſcauoir le train, auquel meſſieurs les Eſtats auoyent mis touts
les points de ſa negotiation, requirants en fin ſon entremiſe en une affaire particuliere
pour la retaſche de trois nauires appartenants à la compagnie des Indes Orientales
de ce pais icy, arreſtéez en Angleterre par commandement de ſa majeſté; l'ambaſſadeur
leur ayant dit ce qu'il eſtimoit neceſſaire pour la finale deſpeſche de tous
les points de ſa charge, & leur monſtrant en particuliere les moyens de uenir au bout
de leur deſir, touchant la relaſche des dits nauires, lequels il remette à leur rapport,
ne peut laiſſer pour ſa deſcharge de mettre par eſcrit, & preſenter à l'aſſemblée
des meſſieurs les Eſtats, quant & quant auec ſa propoſition du matin, ſa replique
touchant les 3 points, contenus en ſa ditte propoſition. Aſcauoire, De uouloir excuſer 1.
l'acceptation de la nouuelle alliance preſentée à ceſt eſtat par la France. Par apres,
Arreſter & empeſcher le ſortie des nauires armés en ce pais icy contre le roy de la 2.
Grande Bretagne, auec inhibition de nouuelle equipage de pareille nature. Et finalement,
De conjoindre leur flotte auec celle de ſa majeſté contre tous, & quelconque 3.
nauires des Eſpagnols, queique part qui ſoyent trouuéz, en execution de l'alliance
contractée à Southampton entre ſa majeſté & ceſt eſtat. Pour reſponce aux quels
points les dits deputéz ont dit, Que meſſieurs les Eſtats attendoyent le retour de
ſa eccellencie pour eſtre aſſiſtéz de ſon conceil. L'ambaſſadeur a remis le premier de
ces 3 points pour le temps de leur diſcretion, bien que, pour le faict, il a perſiſté en ſa
declaration, (en conformité de ſa charge expreſſe, qu'il a du roy ſon maiſtre) Que
tandis que la France eſtoit en rupture auec l'Angleterre, & l'Eſpagne conjoincte
à la France, la ditte alliance ne pouuoit jammais eſtre faicte, ſans rompre la ditte
confederation offenſiue & defenſiue entre ſa majeſté & ceſt, eſtat; & quant aux
deux autres, Que l'un & l'autre ne pouuoit pas permettre aucun delay, le principal
des nauires Francois baſti à Enchuſen eſtant, par l'aide & induſtrie de ceux d'Enchuſen,
paſſé leur port, & auuancè uers le Texell; & ce nauire là, auec les autres baſtis en ces
prouinces, d'autant qu'ilz eſtoyent conduicts par leurs gens qui furent les principaux
officiers, & firent le tiers du nombre des mariniers de chaſque nauire, ne pouuoit
pas eſtre mis en mer ſans rompre la neutralité, dont ceſt eſtat ſe dit faire profeſſion.
C'eſt pourquoy l'ambaſſadeur proteſtoit contre la permiſſion de la ſortie des dits
nauires, comme action contraire, & rupture de la ditte neutralité; & finalement, ſommoit
les dits ſeignieurs Eſtats à une prompte & claire reſponce, tant au ce point lá,
comme au dernier, touchant la conjunction de leur flotte auec celle de ſa majeſté

1627. contre les Eſpagnols; d'autant que tant aux ports d'Eſpagne que de Flandres, les aduis ſont d'heure a autre confirméz de grand preparatifs de nauires Eſpagnols, qui ſe mettent maintenant en mer, (ſ'ilz n'y ſont deſja) pour endommager l'Angleterre, ceſt eſtat, & les egliſes de France, dont il faut croire qu'ilz ont conjuré l'extirpation; au quel deſſeing nulle conniuence ny aſſiſtance de ceux qui ſont profeſſion contraire ne les doibt fauoriſer.

De ces 3 points l'ambaſſadeur, bien qu'il ne ſe deſfie point du fidel rapport des meſſieurs les deputéz, n'a ſceu ommettre de ramenteuoir meſſieurs les Eſtats par eſcrit, qui ſeruira touſjours pour teſmoignage, (quoy qu'il en auienne) qu'il n'a failli à ſon debuoir, en obeiſſance du commandement expres du roy ſon maiſtre, la majeſté du quel ne ſcauroit receuoir aucune excuſe de leur part, ſy nonobſtant ces aduertences & inſtances on laiſſe armer & ſortir des nauires des ports de ceſt eſtat contre ſa majeſté, & contre les egliſes de France, puis qu'ileſt maintenant en leur pouuoir des les arreſter; & qu'il aura raiſon de croire, que c'eſt de leur conſentement & ordre, qu'ils ſe ſeront mis en mer, ſ'ils ne l'empeſchent; & que le malheur, qui en arriuerá au public, & à la religion, redonderá à leur blaſme, dont ſa majeſté demeurerá deſchargé enuers Dieu & le monde.

To the Lord CONWAY: *With Negotiations.*

My Lord,

IT is tyme for me to returne, hauing ſeene all hope of future publicque ſeruice extinguiſhed. Of our laſt ſcene, I haue ſent your lordſhip coppies; wherein you will fynd, to what paſs all our endeauours are brought: a true glaſs of the worlds falſhood!

WHEN the ambaſſador of Gabor came to uiſitt me, he deliuered me a letter from his maſter, full of brauing, and ſharp agaynſt me in particular, for preſuming to cenſure his actions, and to obiect his fayling of promiſes, in my negotiation with his miniſters: what I haue done, your lordſhip hath ſeene, and I can juſtefye. The diſcourſe is ſo long, that I cannot now ſend a coppy, being an hiſtorye of ſixe yeares paſt, and an apologye for this laſt, to my three obiections: that he had forſaken without cauſe the league, in making peace with the emperor; that he would make it no iuſt cauſe, that we did waue the payments of old debts, which of me he could not *de jure* chalenge; and that he was free, by licence from this port, to maynteyne his fayth, and to unite with the princes confœderats. I am not aſhamed of his reprehenſions, which will proue my glory; and I will anſwere him with due reſpect of his qualetye, ſo as I thincke he wilbe loth to haue the controuerſy printed: which when I haue done, I will ſend both to his majeſtie; and if I may haue farther leaue, I will proue all that I haue charged publicquelye.

CAPTEN Quadt, his ambaſſador into England, Germany and Holland, the beſt wittneſs of what he had commiſſion to doe, ſent me a priuat ſalutation and excuſe, that he durſt not anſwere my letter; wherin I urged his owne knowledge of the paſſages of the league: and ignorance of what was by him done, is now pleaded, as kept 13 moneths without reſolution. He ſhall now be no more produced: for fiue dayes after the departure of this ambaſſador ſent hither, he dyed of a malignant feuer.

THE concluſion of the peace cannot be hindered, though ſome tyme may be ſpent in rectefying the borders. This nuntio ſhall haue preſent expedition, with generall letters of acceptance; and the ſolemnitye of confirmation is deferred, to be performed by mutuall ambaſſadors in the ſpring. If good newes happen from Aſya, wee ſhall change ſydes. Vnder this ſhadow, Gabor doth now moſt prouidently ſhelter, *tanquam ſub Ajacis clypeo*; not aſhamed to profeſs a neceſſarye dependence on this empire, which he takes on, and ſhakes off, as his humors fitt, or may turne him to comoditye. God ſend his cauſe better friends.

WE are dayly tortured with newes, ſpread by the Imperialls; who ſhow letters, and boaſt, and publiſh loſſes upon loſſes, which doth much diſaduantage us; and I know not what to anſwere, but that I hope their cauſe doth neede lyes.

I BESEECH your lordſhip to ſhow his majeſtie all my papers: for now I ſhall neede defence, ſince he that did the wrong doth quarell. In his gratious benignitye I truſt, and am ſafe; and though my labours haue not ſucceeded, yet that they haue not fayled in me, I know his wiſdome will diſcouer. For whoſe felicitye I will pray, and that I may ſerue him with more profitt; and ſo I committ your lordſhip to the infinite mercies of God, reſting, &c. 1627.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{17}{27}$
Novemb. 1627.

The NEGOTIATION of Signor FRANCESCO MICOFERENZ, *Extraordinary Ambaſſador from the Prince of* Tranſyluania, 7. November, 1627.

AFTER ſome ceremony, he deliuered me the princes letter, and gaue me tyme to reade yt; which finiſhed, I began roundly to maynteyne what I had formerly written, and to returne him good coyne for his counterfait, being very ſenſible of his maſters ſharp caſtigations, wherein he enterrupted me, ſaying, The prince had not ſent that letter to moue or diſcontent me; but being, as he thought, touched in his honor, to juſtefye himſelfe in thoſe poynts, wherin he conceiued I was not well enformed. And ſo he began his negotiarion, which conſiſted vpon a larger amplification in the ſame order of the written apologye, making a long diſcourſe of his maſters paſt meritts, and of the fayling of all promiſes giuen him; of the teadious detention of his ambaſſador Quadt, by which he was ignorant of his acceptance into the league; of the implacable contention betweene the two generalls duke Weymar and count Mansfelt, and of the miſerye of their army; which, at his coſt, of 20000 dollers, he was forced to ſupply with meate; of the deſertion of the Turkes, and their preſſing him to conclude a peace, for which he brought in wittnes the viziers letters; and laſtly, his owne treaſure exhauſted. Theſe he produced, as his reaſons to haue conſtreyned him to prouide tymely for his owne ſafety: and yet notwithſtanding, when juſt occaſion ſhould be offered, he profeſſed that his prince had the ſame affections, and would continew to his power to expreſs them in their majeſties ſeruice, vpon ſuch conditions as might concurre with his owne ſecuritye.

TO all which particulers when I had replyed according to the truth, I told him, we were content to let matters paſt recouery lye aſleepe; and ſeeing he had order to excuſe, I hoped he had the like to amend errors; eſpecially, his concluſion intimating a deſire in the prince to continew in the league. To which purpoſe the adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh had written me, that his maſter had giuen him inſtructions to vnite with us in two poynts, to hinder the conſummation of this peace, and to promoue another for accommodation with Perſia. And though for this laſt ther was no preſent oportunitye, yet for the firſt I hoped he came well armed, and that he would concurre with us ſincerely; which office I had begunn with the vizier, enforced to proceed alone, becauſe of his long delay to communicate with us.

HE anſwered, That it was true, the prince did not like the concluſion, and did deſire at leaſt the deferring therof, and had in generall tearmes giuen him order to perſwade the grand ſignor not to truſt the emperor; but particularlye to negotiate agaynſt that which was reſolued, he had no commiſſion, nor knew any thing of the promiſe made to the adminiſtrator. He inſiſted vpon the improbabilitye of any good ſucceſs, and playnly told me, ther was a day præfixed for the ratification: yet knowing that ſuch an office would be acceptable to his maſter, and ſeing I had ſuch aduice, and had already entered the foord, that he would not omitt to doe as much as was fitt for him, or as his inſtructions would beare.

I THEN preſſed him to ſome particular conſultation, which way to proſecute this our generall deſire, and the common good; not that I thought it poſſible abſolutly to diſſolue the treatye, but to diſtemper yt; to attempt if we could find in the articles any ſubtilty or cunning of the Imperialls, which being diſcouered, might in this ſtate beget ſome doubt or ſuſpenſion, vntill an explanation ſhould be procured from Vienna: that euery difficultye enterpoſed would winne 2 or 3 moneths tyme, eſpecially winter ſecuring all parts from hoſtile attempts; wherby at leaſt the ſodeyne newes of the confirmation of the peace might not diſaduantage our friends, but the delay amuſe the enemye; and that in that tyme many changes, accidents, and ouuertures might happen, eyther from Perſia or Germany, and both ſydes ſhould more aduiſedly conſider of their affares, and new matter would bring forth new counſells. To this end I deſired him to communicate with me the articles, that we might ſtudy on them, and ſearch out ſome ſubiect of diſtraction.

HAUING

1627. HAUING conſulted with the old and new agent in his owne language, he replyed, That the motion was acceptable: that he had a coppy of the treaty, and would ſend it me the next day, vnder ſecuritye of good fayth, that it might be ſecrett. He confeſſed, that ther was groſe matter enough in them, to rayſe new diſputation; and that after I had read them, we ſhould meete agayne, and reſolue where and how to aduance our workes.

WHEN theſe diſcourſes were brought to a head, I asked him, If he had any commiſſion from his prince, to accuſe me in particular of deteyning the contribution depoſited, or denying the payment therof.

HE anſwered, He had no ſuch order, nor euer heard the prince take any perſonall exception; but that, in generall, he was not payd.

THEN I produced the intimation out of the adminiſtrators letter, and told him the oportunitye, place, and company required, that I ſhould therin juſtefye myſelfe; and therfore appealed the agent to declare the truth of my proceeding, which was, that I only, and no man els, offered to pay the 40000 dollers ſtipulated, if the prince did reſume armes; and to bynd myſelfe here for the monthly ſatisfaction of the whole, according to the treaty: which he averred to be true, and that he had alway ſo written, and aſſured the prince; in which poynt he neuer conceiued any imputation caſt vpon me.

EXPECTING two dayes the performance of this promiſe of the coppy of the articles, and hearing nothing, I wrote a few lines to the ambaſſador, to putt him in remembrance of the loſs of tyme, and how neceſſarye it was to preuent the earneſt proſecution of the emperors nuntio for the conſummation. To which I receiued the encloſed taſtleſs and contradictorye excuſe: as if they, who were intereſſed and preſent at the treaty, had not a tranſcript, or did borrow it of others; or that papers of that conſequence could be redeliuered in his abſence, or left with his porter. By this ſcantling, all their falſhood may be meaſured; and his future promiſed friendſhip is like that of water, which drownes a liue man, and when he is dead, teacheth and helpeth him to ſwimme.

My Negotiation with the Vizier, 10. Novemb. 1627.

FYNDING my ſelfe mocked by theſe Tranſiluanians, I went to the vizier, and had a full patient 3 houres audience,

I PRESSED him to remember his fayth giuen; at leaſt not to præcipitate a concluſion, which they might repent. I profeſſed, that I was not ſo ignorant, as to hope to change their full reſolution of peace; but as a true friend, deſired to help them, and to protect them from groſs abuſe: and therfore I perſwaded only, that they would enterteyne this meſſenger one moneth. In that tyme they were like to heare good newes from the vizier on the one ſyde, who had beſeeged Arzerum; which place if it were taken, and Abaſſa baſſa brought into ſubiection, the Perſian would be humbled: on the other, that we expected the like from Germany; being told by Gabors ambaſſador, that the kyng of Denmarke had ouerthrowne Tilly in a full battell; which if it were confirmed, the emperor would be in ſo great diſtreſs, that the grand ſignor might much aduantage his conditions: and that I had heard the nuncio had receiued a ſecrett poſt, commanding him to haſten the concluſion, which did implye ſome vrgent neceſſitye: and that therfore, if they did only inſiſt ſtiffly vpon the vndecided differences, and make ſhow of retyrednes, they ſhould worke out what end they pleaſed, being the Imperialls were ready to grant all things, only to winne tyme: that this did appeare in their eaſines to leaue in ſuſpence the reſtitution of Vatz; which was the more to be ſuſpected, it being a rule, that they who yeild too much, are moſt to be doubted of good fayth; and when the worſt ſhould happen, they had the peace, in theſe conditions, in their owne power.

THE vizier, ſomwhat affected with this diſcourſe, told me, That two dayes before, ther was held a generall conſultation, and the articles read; which were for the moſt part accepted, and a determination taken to diſpatch the nuncio: yet that ther were ſome poynts, concerning the border, vndecided, which muſt be juſted by mutuall commiſſioners; and that ther would conſequently be tyme, before all were ratifyed:
and

and therfore he deſired me to enforme him what were my doubts, and wherin I ſuſpected deceit. 1627.

I ANSWERED, Vnleſs I ſaw the articles, I could not ſo well decerne where the frauds lay hid; but by no meanes I was able to procure them; excuſing it at preſent, that they were new writing, but referred me to another tyme: ſo that I was forced to obiect generalityes. Firſt, I wiſhed him to aske the nuntio, Who it was that made this peace? If he ſayd, The emperor Ferdinand, I deſired him to aske, In what capacitye, as emperor, or kyng of Hungarye? For that I knew, as emperor, he was ſworne a perpetuall enemye to the Ottomans, and could not doe yt: if he did it as kyng of Hungarye, as I was ſure he did; then, as emperor, and kyng of Bohemia, he might make war at his pleaſure.

SECONDLY, I obſerued to him, That all this truly was made and ſigned by the name of Ferdinand; but the war was in and for Hungarye; and conſequently the peace ought to be firmed by the kyng of Hungarye: but it was notorious, that the emperor had lately called a parlament, and crowned his eldeſt ſonne kyng in Preſburgh; to whome the ſoueraigne power of peace and war was transferred legally, and he inveſted with the kyngly authoritye, and ſo accepted and acknowledged by all the nobilitye, cyttys, and people; and therfore this peace of Hungarye being not ratefyed by the kyng, he might diſavow his fathers acts, and renew the breach freely, his ſubſcription being eſſentiall to the ſecuritye of the expected peace.

THIRDLY, Admitting the ſignature of the emperor to be ſufficient, as implying his ſonne; yet it were requiſite, that it ſhould be explaned, that the articles were confirmed by Ferdinand, as emperor and kyng of Hungarye: for a king poſſeſt of diuers crownes independent, though his perſon were indeuideable, yet his acts had diuers reſpects: for his treatyes and lawes, as emperor, did not bind Bohemia, nor thoſe of Bohemia Hungarye, which kyngdomes were founded vpon their owne principles and priuiledges. That it was euident this nuncio had the qualetye only of an Hungarian, and was ſent as a member of that ſtate, and not of the empire; and therfore it was neceſſarye, that att leaſt the ſonne, that had the title of kyng, ſhould ratefye what was done by his father.

WHEREVPON the vizier called for the chancellor, and the emperors letter, and ſhowed it me: it was written in Latin, and ſubſcribed, Ferdinand. I found it to be very drye. The ſubſtance, after titles and ceremonies, was, That vrgent and weighty cauſes, eſpecially the caſe of the poore ſubiect ſpoyled and ruined by the diſorders of the frontyre, had cauſed him to conſent to the meeting of mutuall commiſſioners for the pacification therof; who had agreed vpon the old concluſions (*antiquas concluſiones*) of peace, and had ſubſcribed and confirmed them. Therfore he had ſent his internuncio (   ) to ſignifye to the grand ſignor his purpoſe and good affection; and to procure the inſtituting of deputyes, for the finall deciding of ſome differences conteyned in the 4th article; whom he deſired to heare and receiue benignly, and to diſpatch him with all expedition convenient, not giuing him any other credence to treate or negotiate. Hauing read this letter, and tranſlated it to them word by word, I tooke theſe exceptions: To omitt the coldnes of the ſtile, and ſome harſhnes in the titles, I ſhowed playnly, that the whole treaty was a bare confirmation and renewing of ſome old peace, and had no ſillable that mentioned or intimated any new conditions; which was contrarye to that, which he the vizier had proteſted 5 dayes before, contrarye to the orders of the grand ſignor, and full of fraud. Firſt, If it had reference to an old peace, it ought to be expreſſed which it was; becauſe ther haue beene many: if to that of Zitwar, it ſhould haue beene explaned to which of them; for the emperor preſented one by the baron Arbeſtein, made 1606. not accepted by the grand ſignor; and the grand ſignor returned another 1608. refuſed by the emperor; and vntill the comming of Cernin, *anno* 1615. it was vncerteyne to the wiſeſt in this empire, which was the true peace; and then the controuerſy was ſhut vp in generalityes, by reaſon of the firſt Perſian war: ſo that this 20 yeares the war was open vnder the ſhadow of a peace. If now they intended ed couertly that of the emperor, then Vatz muſt be reſtored, the Spaniards included, and many other loſſes repayred: if that of the grand ſignor, it was requiſite to be declared; for that I knew, the emperor would not accept it: and ſo this was a peace as long as the Imperialls liked it, and that it turned them to comoditye, and

6127. none when their fitter occaſions ſerued : and thus this empire ſhould remayne in the former æquiuocation and vncerteyntye.

THESE doubts, in generall, I deſired him to weigh; and to propound theſe queſtions to the nuncio, to proue how far he was able to anſwere, or giue any ſatisfaction, or to declare his owne qualetye : to all which I ſuppoſed he would be ſilent, hauing no authoritye, nor credence giuen him, but only to deliuer papers, and to demand their anſwers.

I CONCLUDED with an earneſt admonition not to proceede haſtelye, and vnſatisfyed both in honor and ſecuritye.

THE vizier to the firſt poynt confeſſed, That they were deceiued, and that the palatine of Hungary, the cheefe Imperiall commiſſioner, had written him, that they treated a new peace, all the old being cancelled; and that ſuch was the grand ſignors direction. He and the chancelor gaue me many thankes, and profeſſed, That I ſpake like a good friend, and that they would conſider of my aduiſes, and preſently putt them in practice, hauing ſent for the emperors nuncio, to diſcourſe with him vpon the differences in the 4th article mentioned; which, as he ſayd, were concerning diuers forts newly built by the Imperialls, contrarye to the laſt treatye, in the frontyres of Kaniſa and Agria, which ought to be raſed; and the ſettling of the tribute of the deditious villages, which could not be ended, but vpon the place, by commiſſioners praticque in the border.

I WAS very well heard, and accepted in the whole; and I left theſe miniſters in a little confuſion, the emperors nuntio attending without for a preſent audience: but that any wind can moue a rocke, I haue neyther fayth nor hope. I am in practice to gett the articles, which I fynd, the vizier, the Imperialls and Tranſiluanians are agreed togither, to keepe them ſecrett, vntill it be too late to trouble them; and perhaps ſome are loth, that in their examination I ſhould diſcouer the weakenes of the one, and the frauds of the other. If I preuayle, I will neuer giue ouer moleſting them, in the meane tyme I will ſpread theſe obiections among all the great miniſters of this port.

ON the 14. Novemb. 1627.

I WENT with the Duch ambaſſador to the cadde leskar of Greece, a wiſe man, and of great authoritye in this ſtate; where we performed the like office, vrging all the former obiections.

HE anſwered, That ther muſt be another conſultation before any concluſion; and that as he had alway aduiſed, he would perſwade, that the friends of the Port might not be left diſcontented.

WHEN we preſſed ſome categoricall replye, he ingenuouſly told us, That ſome delay might be rayſed from theſe queſtions; but that all men were reſolued of peace: that they knew well the diſhonor and diſaduantage of the treatye, but neceſſitye ſtopped all mouthes vntill a better oportunitye; yet that he would endeauor to avoyd too much præcipitation, and to procure us ſome ſatisfaction.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE: *With an Abſtract of his to Lord* CONWAY, *and Propoſition to the Senate.*

My very good Lord,

MY laſt to your lordſhip were dated the 6. of November, *ſtilo novo*, at which tyme I ſent you ſome papers, which my lord Carleton did deſire ſhould be communicated vnto you. I haue ſince receaued two other papers from the ſame lord my maſter, which you ſhall find here incloſed; and that you may ſee how carefull I am to imitate a good maſter, I ſend you coppyes of ſuch papers as I did preſent here in this college, vppon the 11. of November, *ſtilo novo*, which are a narration of what hath paſſed betwixt the two crownes of England and France : inſtructions which I do pretend to haue beene ſent vnto mee out of England, and my propoſition grounded vppon both thoſe papers. By the extract of my diſpatch, ſent yeſterday to my lord Conway, you will ſee how the Tranſiluanian doth proceede. I am

ſorry for your domeſtique affliction, wherin I haue much conformity with you : 1627.
God comfort vs both, and I ſhall deſyre your lordſhip to beleeue, that I am really

Venice, 20. Novemb.
ſtilo nouo, 1627.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate and faithfull ſeruant,

I. WAKE.

YOUR lordſhips laſt, of the 22. of September, arriued yeſterday ; and the incloſed pacquets were immediately ſent towards England.

An ABSTRACT *of Sir* ISAAC WAKE'*s Letter to the Lord Viſcount* CONWAY, $\frac{9}{19}$. *November*, 1627.

Right Honorable, my ſinguler good Lord,

SINCE my laſt to your lordſhip of the $\frac{2}{12}$. of 9ber, here is arriued ſignior Scultetus, the deputed commiſſary of the Sileſian army ; whom the adminiſtrator of Magdebourg hath diſpatched towards the king of Denmarke, to informe him of the diſſipation of that army, of the apoſtacye of Gabor, and of the little hope of future good from thoſe parts. Although the deſertion of that prince be in itſelfe very fowle, yet he doth not onely labour to juſtify it, but ſeeme likewiſe to deſyre very earneſtly to be continued in the good opinion of his majeſtie and other princes his confederates ; hauing to that purpoſe intruſted the adminiſtrator of Magdebourg, and this ſignior Scultetus, with newe ouuertures and propoſitions of his owne, which haue ſome appearance of feaſeablenes, and may ſeeme not altogither vnworthy to be harkened vnto ; if his often breach of faith and promiſe haue not rendered him to obnoxius vnto ſuſpition of fraud and deceite.

HIS firſt project is, to hinder the ratification of the peace, concluded betwixt the emperor and the grand ſignor, wherein he doth promiſe to trauaile ſtrongly : and queſtionleſſe, if his hart be vpright, he may therein do a good piece of ſeruice ; but I ſhall ſuſpect his ſincerity, vnleſſe Sir Thomas Roe (who is vppon the place where the intentions of that prince may beſt be diſcouered, by the actions and proceedings of his miniſters) do beget in mee newe faith.

HIS ſecond deſigne is to mediate a peace or truce betwixt the kings of Sweden and Poland, vndertaking of himſelfe to diſpoſe this later, in caſe that his majeſtie with his friends will paſſe the like offices with the former ; that ſo the king of Sweden being free from the incumbrances of that warre, may attend vnto the affaires of Germany : and Gabor doth promiſe, that when the king of Sweden ſhall arriue in Sileſia with an army, he will joyne with him, breake with the emperor, and goe into the feilde vppon his owne charge, without requiring any contribution from his majeſtie, or from any of his allyes. This propoſition is plauſable, if that prince might be truſted : but as it may juſtly be preſumed, that the emperor will get as much aduantage by the king of Poland, (who will queſtionles appeare in his fauor, when he ſhall be at liberty) as we ſhall receaue by the aſſiſtance of the king of Sweden ; ſo it way as well be doubted, that Gabor, who hath already ſolde and betrayed the king of Denmarke, may haue an intention to do as much vnto the king of Sweden : *Fides, ut anima, unde exit nunquam regreditur* ; and he that hath played one falſe bound will play two. Signior Scultetus, who receaued theſe inſtructions by word of mouth from Gabor, hath repreſented them vnto mee in this forme ; but as I do not find, that he hath any faith in that prince, ſo will not I incharge my ſelfe further, then to repreſent faithfully, (as I haue donne) what Scultetus hath expoſed vnto mee, remitting the totall propoſition vnto the conſideration of his majeſties wiſdome.

PROPOSITION in Collegio del Signore Ambaſciatore Wake, 11. *Novemb.* 1627. *ſtilo nuovo.*

Sereniſſime Principe, Illuſtriſſimi ed Eccellentiſſimi Signori,

DALLA narratione e inſtruttioni lette la ſerenitá veſtra ſara ſtato coſi pienamente informata della ſinceritá del ré mio ſignore, e della malitia delli miniſtri Franceſi, che non haura d'aſpetare da me l'amplificatione dell'una, ò l'eſſaggeratione del l'altra, perche douele fatti parlono, le parole ſono ſuperflue.

1627. HAUREBBE ben deſiderato ſua majeſtá ch'il Chriſtianiſſimo haueſſe corriſpoſto alla ſua ottima uolontá, e al deſiderio ch'ha d'intendere ben con il ſuo caro cognato; ma uedendo che quanto pui cercaua d'incontrare li guſti del Chriſtianiſſimo, tanto piu li miniſtri Franceſi allontauano quel ré dal contracambio reciproco d'affetto, e che le pratiche del cardinale di Richelieu erano uenute a tal colmo, che con l'unione di Francia con la Spagna erano per dar l'aſſalto generale alla liberta publica da per tutto, giudicaua conuenire alla ragione del buon gouerno di preuenire quelli chi cercauano la ruina ſua, e di tutti prencipi liberi inſieme. Il cardinale Richelieu ſe n'eſt ben ſeruito di quella maſſima degli conſiglieri del ré di Perſia; Non ſumus inventuri contra iſtos occaſionem ullam, niſi inveniamus de lege ipſorum; e per ció cuoprendo la ſua malitia con quella maſchera hormai fruſtra, che ſa majeſtá s'intereſſe nella protettione di quelli della'Religione; che il Chriſtianiſſimo rompi quel trattato, con uiolare la fede publica: che li Rochelleſi, e li altri, ſiano neceſſitati di ricorrere a ſua majeſtá per ſoccorſu promeſſo, acció ſia data qualche apparenza all'unione delle forze Franceſe e Spagniole, chi, ſotto preteſto della religione, ſi ne fanno un ponte di paſſare alla ruina della libertá d'Europa. Per queſta porta li Spagnioli entrorono nella Valtolina, e con gl'iſteſſi arti il cardinale Richelieu gli ha confirmato il poſſeſſo di quel poſto tanto importante. Ma queſti artificij ſono gia conoſciuti, e non ſi puo abaſtanza ammirare la ſfacciataggine del cardinale, chi cerca di dar ad intendere al mondo, che tutti i Proteſtanti ſiano uniti con ſua majeſtá contra la religione Catolica; quando gli Proteſtanti a gran pena poſſono difenderſi nelle iſole, e parti ſettentrionale, dalla uiolenza delli Auſtriaci chi, ſotto proteſto della religione gli, leuano la libertá. Caſa degna da eſſer preſa in conſideratione di tutti principi liberi, percio che l'unione di quelle 2 corone e formidabile; e concorrendo li miniſtri Franceſi apertamente alla grandezzá d'i Spagnioli con il decorſo del tempo, ualerá puoco l'eſſere Catolico a chi uoul eſſer libero, e occorrerá andare a Madrid per le indulgenze, non piu a Roma.

TUTTAUIA, in una dichiaratione, ſtampata ſotto il nome del ré Chriſtianiſſimo, trouuo una narratiua della cura che ſempre ha hauuto del ben della Chriſtianitá, *di ambaſciate mandate da per tutto, per ſopire diſcordie, e di ajuti preſtati a chi correua riſigo d'oppreſſione.* In riſpoſta diró, che piaccia a Dio che ſua majeſtá Chriſtianiſſima faccia per l'auenire quel che pretende di hauer fatto per lo paſſato; uoglio credere che il ſuo animo ſia ottimo uerſo il publico; ma non uedo che, dopo la ſua aſſumptione a quella corona, li ſuoi miniſtri habbiano operati coſa alcuna ni auantaggio della libertá publica. L'ambaſciata mandata in Allemagna, nell' anno 1620, non partorí altro effetto ſaluo che con il trattato fatto in Vlma, ſi apriua la ſtrada alla gente Allemanna ch'andauono al Bauaro; e guadagnata che fu quel punto in fauore delli Auſtriaci, e del Bauaro, la Francia non é piu comparſa ſopra quella ſcena. Queſto fu il principio della ruina d'Allemagna, e ne habbiamo l'obligo al duca d'Angoleſma. Il ſignore di Choiſi, ambaſciatore di ſua majeſtá Chriſtianiſſima in Conſtantinopoli, ſi ne uanta publicamente di eſſer ſtato l'unico autore della pace fatta adeſſo fra ſua majeſtá Chriſtianiſſima, e'l principe di Tranſiluania, e queſto da l'ultimo crollo alle ſperanze publice: ſe queſte ſiano operationi inrizzete in fauore della libertá publica dica lo chi l'intende.

QUI ui e comparſo par il marcheſe di Cœuures, per far ripatriare li Gieſuiti, perturbatori della quiete publica, e queſto fu il prologo alla tragedia ſequita poi nella Valtolina; e dopo lui uenne il ſignore di Chaſteauneuf, per far trouar buono alla republica ſereniſſima il trattato di Monzon, che zappa li fondamenti della libertá di queſta prouincia, ruina la Rhætia, e fa periclitar l'Heluetia, e queſto ſerua per epilogo di quella fauola. Quanto a ſoccorſi a principi, ouero ſtati oppreſſi, hanno ſempre operati effetti contrarij a quello che ſua majeſtá profeſſa eſſer ſtato la ſua mente. Il ſereniſſimo di Sauoia ne puo far fede troppo autentica di queſto; e gli ſignori Grigioni piangano con lagrime di ſangue la caritá peloſa delli miniſtri Franceſi.

NON è poi di marauigliarſi punto s'in quel regno le coſe uadino a rouerſcio di quella che ſua majeſtá Chriſtianiſſima dichiara eſſer la ſua mente; perche quel ré é oſſeruantiſſimo della ſua madre; la madre partialiſſima delli Auſtriaci, il cardinale Richelieu tranſportato delli ſuoi interſſi particolari, Schomberg, e il guarda-ſigillo piu Spagnioli che non é il conte d'Oliuarez, e li Gieſuiti, omnipotenti in tutti queſti, chi non penſanó ad altro che ad aggrandire quella natione della quale deriuano l'origine.

IL ré mio ſigniore opera molto differentemente, non hauendo altra mira che di giouare alla cauſa commune; e quando la peruerſitá delli miniſtri Franceſi non l'haueſſe ſturbata, in un tempo puoco opportuno, s'Allemagna haurebbe reſpirata prima ch'adeſſo. Il giuditio ſopra queſto paralello ſi rimette alla prudenza della ſerenitá veſtra, e dell' eccellentiſſimo ſenato. 1627.

ADVICES from Hamburgh. *Dated* Nov. 24. *and* Dec. 1, 1727.

HAMBURGH, 24. Novemb. ſtilo loci.

AT Milhouſen onely, electors of Mentz and Saxe were in perſon; the reſt had their ambaſſadors. There hath beene much treated, and earneſtly, for a peace, and a good armie to bee keept on foot upon all occations for the defence of the empire; and to induce the emperor to a peace, the electors doe offer, That if there bee a parliament or richſtage publiſhed within a moneth, two, or three, that then there ſhall bee ſufficient order taken for the payment of the emperors armie; and therſore the electors doe deſire to haue the armie aſſigned unto them for payment: ſoe they will by this means haue the diſpoſing and quartering of it, that the countrie ſhall not bee ſoe cruelly ſpoiled euerie where; and by a generall contribution of all the princes, and eſtats of the empire, a maſſe of moony ſhall bee gathered for the payment of the armie. This ſeems to bee a faire courſe to induce a peace; but it is not verie likly, that the emperor or jeſuiſticall counſell will approue it; but will think, that hauing ſoe great a victorie, and ſoe many ſeverall armys, they ought not to quit the opportunitie of making the empire hereditarie to the houſe of Auſtria; and next, to bring the church lands to the ſea of Romes deuotion, and conſequently a generall reformation. Yet, if this bee really intended, and propounded of the electors, and refuſed of the emperor, it may worke a rubb in his way, in chooſing his ſoone to bee king of the Romans: for Leopald and Bauaria will bee able to make a partie.

THE king of Denmarke is at a meeting with his nobilitie, in the countrie of Sealand: what they reſolue of, tyme will trye. I ſee not any good to bee doone by them or their councells alone. Now doth the marquis of Brandenburg, duks of Brunſwike and Lunenburg, Holſten and biſhop of Bremen, find the fruits of quiting that partie they had once choſen; for they are exceſſiuely exhauſted: *et ſic eveniat omnibus neutraliſtis.*

THE townes doe priuately pay: monſieur Durant commands in Lukſtat, and thoſe parts about hath good hoops, if in anie reaſonable tyme there com ſom moony. Generall Morgan is dayly in action, the enemie purſuing Stode with vehemency; and defended with like valor: if Tilly doe carry it, it will bee with the loſſe of manie braue men on both ſids. There are of Engliſh neere 3500, of Scoch 800, ſom few Duch, prouiſion ſufficient within it; but want of moony, ſhoos and ſtockings, for the ſoldiers.

NIEMBERG did, after the death of coronell Limbake, render upon good conditions. In Wolfenbutell the kings garriſons doe carry themſelfes moſt valiently, are well prouided of all neceſſaries, only want moony.

THE Imperialiſts doe propound greate conditions to the Hanz-townes, and wold gladly haue a joynt league made, which will take a tyme of deliberation.

MONDAY laſt the enemie made a furiouſe onſett upon ſom out-workes before Stode, but were repulſed; where Sir Thomas Conway, lieutenant coronell to my lord generalls owne regiment, did valiently behaue himſelfe, and was ſhot in the thigh, but will not bee much the worſe.

HAMBURGH, Decemb. 1. ſtilo loci.

STODE is blocked up, but they within are well prouided; and there are ſoe greate inundations all alongſt the Elfe, that there are manie of Tillys men drowned, that lay in the mariſh grownds about it: Stode, Lukſtat, Gremp, and Wolfenbutell, doe all hold good yet. The king of Denmark, and his nobilitie and commons, are on good termes; and I doe write this on purpoſe to ſtop the foule mouths that might abuſe your lordſhips eares, in ſaying the contrarie; and joyntly they are

1627. thinking upon ways and means to defend their owne, which with ſom foot might bee doone, eſpetially hauing greate ſtore of ſhipping, and in readineſſe.

FROM Holland there muſt com prouiſions, to maintaine thoſe places upon the riuer. The count of Thorne, going ſom 6 weekes or two months agone by ſea for Denmarke, was mett with ſuch cruell ſtormes, that after hee had beene toſſed long up and downe, by greate grace of God was put into North-Holland; and intends to venter yet for Denmark with the firſt wind. It is thought, there will bee a peace in Germanie, in regard the electors doe offer to pay the emperors armie: if it bee refuſed, which I thinke is likly, it may be geſt what he intends. They aime at the Sound and the Baltique ſea, and to goe and fall upon Holland *à toutte force*; which they thinke will be eaſie, hauing ſoe greate poſſibilitie of prouiding ſhips from thoſe parts; and certainly the ſtate of Venice will not bee forgot, for what was due about Gradiſca. Their forces doe ſpread themſelues from the confine of furtheſt Hungarie, Morauia, Bohemia, Auſtria, Sileſia, through the Marh Brandenburgh, euen to Pomerland, and to the maine ſea; ſoe that in the whole empire, not one to reſiſt them, ſaue thoſe places aboue mentioned. *Sed dabit Deus meliora.*

To BETHLEM GABOR.

Sereniſſime Princeps,

RESPONSIO mollis auertit excandeſcentiam; verbum autem moleſtum excitat iram. Propter hanc animaduerſionem, quamvis literæ celſitudinis veſtræ nimis acerbæ fuerint, et reprehenſionibus immeritò extortis plenæ; tamen nullam replicationem eam vltra commouere, ſolummodo quod expedit ad tutamentum veritatis, quæ etiam in manibus invalidis eſt validiſſima, remittam.

PRIMUM ad generale: Nequam eſt et liuidus, qui à præteritorum celſitudinis veſtræ actuum ſtrenuiſſimorum gloriâ ſcienter detraheret. Et nemo eſt, qui eos me magis ſonorè pleniuſve cantauit; cujus rei infinita manent ſcripta mea teſtes, in remotiſſimis Europæ plagis: neque opus eſſet, quam illis ipſis, alio præcone, dum eis alios accumulare placuiſſet.

NON contemptim erat de Hannibale (ſummo duce) dictum, Vincere ſciſſe, vti victoriâ omiſiſſe. Haut ego nec famam celſitudinis veſtræ traduxi, nec modeſtiæ oras libenter, vel cenſurâ vel acerbitate, tranſilui; cùm poſtulatis et objectionibus ſuorum miniſtrorum ſolùm juxta veritatem et juſtitiam reſponderim. Placeat celſitudini veſtræ præponderare, actiones eſſe offenſæ baſes, non verba: vbi illæ inveniuntur, hæc excuſantur: et non modo mihi licere, ſed debere honorem ſacræ majeſtatis regis mei promiſſorum defendere, et fœderum effectum exigere. Voluntario celſitudinem veſtram exaſperare nollem, neque obſeruantiam qualitati principum liberorum debitam tranſgredi; qualem ea ſibi vendicat, et cuncti attribuunt, quam voluntas divina liberi, nulliuſque arbitrio ſubjecti, principis jure decorauit: neque ullam diminutionem qualitatis meæ pati poſſim, dum ſacratæ majeſtatis repræſentationis honore fungar. Idcirco celſitudo veſtra non rectè accepit, quâ in capacitate miniſtris ſuis reſponſabam; non quidem vt priuatus, ſed vti perſona publica, primi regis Chriſtiani legatus: quo ornatus munere, ſine minimâ arrogantiâ, cauſam et jus domini mei, coram principibus ſummè de ſeſe exiſtimantibus, exponere licet. Et ſi priuatum me ea reputauerat; quid opus eſſet priuato juſtificationem fieri, cum quibus principes non verſantur? Sed fuſim video, vel ſtilum legati Magnæ Britanniæ ignotum, vel ex induſtria omiſſum eſſe. Verba quæ indignanter ſublimitas veſtra, et in pejorem partem intellexit, vtinam cauſa publica, et exercitus in ſupplementum ſuum expoſiti exitium, triſti exemplo, ex vna parte, et pax cum Cæſare concluſa, ex altera, non probarent. Si illa manus militum propter ſubſidij et fauoris ab ea ſperati defectum peribat, et in deſperationem redacta erat; impermiſſum eſt publicæ perſonæ, cujus intereſt, conqueri, et promiſſa exſoluta lamentari? Quippe certò, cùm confœderati illum exercitum mitterent, confiſi erant, et ab eâ dependebant, tanquam à principe abſoluto, ei ſuccurrere potente, cum eo adunare reſoluto, et inceptis heroicis conſtanti. Et quidem mihi tantum fas eſt pactæ fidei obſeruationem requirere, quantum alteri cuicunque (ſolo excepto ſereniſſimo rege meo) meam prudentiam, aut actiones publicas cenſurâ perſtringere; de quibus nemini rationem reddere teneor, niſi ſecundum regulam, Proprio domino quiſque perſtat aut cadit: cui me criminari janua eſt aperta.

1627.

Sed celſitudinem veſtram perciere fugiam, et ad tres clauſulas à me explanatas, quibus ea reſpondere dignatur, ſubmiſsè pauca dicam.

Ad primam: A pactis et confœderatione, nullâ euidente ratione, eam receſſiſſe, pacemque cum Cæſare inſcijs principibus concluſiſſe, (ſcio celſitudinem veſtram veritatis amicum et propugnatorem eſſe, et ideo ſcandalum et offenſam non accepturam) loquatur ipſum fœdus, teſtentur effecta, et ego obmuteſcam. Si fuit aliqua cauſa euidens ex parte ſuæ majeſtatis, ſicut intimatur, apertâ luce declaretur. Nam ego partem contributionis ſuam perſoluere, ſecundum verum fœderis mutuum tenorem, ſæpiſſimè obtuli: vt orator continuus legato ſuo illuſtri, alijſque præſentibus, palam confeſſus eſt. Quam rem expoſtulare cogebar, cùm admonerer aſperſione pecuniæ detentæ, et negatæ, me inquinatum fuiſſe. Si celſitudo veſtra pacta fœderis, cùm pacem iniret, ignorabat; quis culparetur? Legatus ſuus, dominus Mattheus Quadt, frequentem ſui muneris rationem reddere debuit; præſertim de ſtipulatione in Anglia menſe * Nouembris anni præteriti tranſactâ, quamvis redire impediebatur. Sed altiùs reſpiciendum eſt: ille præſens fuit Hagæ Comitis † prioris anni Decembri, cùm celſitudo veſtra per cautelam et prouiſionem corpori fœderis admiſſa eſſet, et propoſitarum conditionum ſubſtantiam iſthinc ei reportauit; ita vt ſecunda ejus delegatio, de mutuâ ſecuritate diplomata dare et habere, verſabatur. In cujus rei effectionem, cùm ea illi literas credentiales, plenamque potentiam ſuo nomine ſtipulandi jam dediſſet, in toto inſciam fuiſſe dici non poſſit, vel ſaltem non obligatam ab omnibus alijs tractationibus abſtinere, donec de effectu primæ commiſſionis certior facta fuiſſet. Et ille poſt reditum teſtatus eſt, celſitudinem veſtram pacta ex parte ſuâ accepiſſe, et rata habuiſſe. Quorum tenorem, et omnes gradus et progreſſus, optimè intelligo, vtpote qui primum ea modulatus ſim, et totam tractationem inceperim.

*30 Nou. 1626.

† 1625.

In quo ſtatu ducis Weimarienſis et comitis Mansfeltij excercitus ad celſitudinem veſtram appulit, mihi quidem ignotum eſt: ſed numerum ejus fuiſſe completum, quamvis pars media ſolùm ei adjunxerit, cùm altera vtiliſſimum diuerticulum in Sileſia egerit, primus et ſecundus fœderis articulus aſſerunt: quippe qui interpretari bonâ fide ex integro debent. Vt celſitudini veſtræ liberum erat, vel ſejunctim, vel cum confœderatorum copijs, prout commodius, et magis è re viſum fuerit, bellum proſequi, ita eâdem libertate eos frui ratio petit. In primo horum militum aduentu, arma et ordinem eorum ea ipſa collaudauit, vti ex proprijs ſcriptis intellexi. Et ille eorum glorioſus tranſitus, per totius ditionis inimicorum viſcera, in conſpectu et deſpectu plurimarum legionum, futuris temporibus laudibus ad ſydera efferetur, vtcunque jam obſcuritate et infortunio verus honor latet.

Ad ſecundam: Non jure neque ex debito pecuniam eam, de qua mentionem fecit per oratorem internunciumque, repeti; celſitudine veſtrâ rectè verba mea intelligente, cum limitatione expreſsâ et ſubſequente, nempe de jure à me alieno ſeruo expectari non potuiſſe; neque de jure juſtam rationem fœdus deſtituendi eſſe, quod ſine relatione temporibus vel actis præteritis et particularibus, pactum et ſancitum erat; ſpero aliâ replicatione non opus erit.

Ad tertiam: Celſitudinem veſtram lege confœderationis, et voluntate decretoque aulæ Ottomanicæ, eò ut bellum continuaret, de facto teneri: proteſtationes chimachami, ſæpiſſime iteratas, præteribo: ſed cùm talia ſcripſi, ſcilicet eam liberam fuiſſe, illuſtri domino Quadto probationes meas allegaui; et adjunxi, ex imperatoris hujus ad eam exaratis literis, menſe Martij anni MDCXXIIII. Auguſti MDCXXVI. et Februarij præſentis anni datis, quas in ipſis autographis vidi, alias ſumptibus noſtris acquiſitas, alias à miniſtris ſuis acceptas, et quarum exempla omnia tranſcripta, et in acta relata habeo; verba ipſa non repetam, cùm celſitudini veſtræ optimè nota ſint. Ita vt aſſertio mea veriſſima erat: et ſi iſti vizieri clandeſtinò contraria ſcripſerunt, ea eos bene nouit, et eorum vacillatio pro legitimâ excuſatione erga principes non admittetur, cum quibus fœdus iniuit nomine principis liberi, et nullius arbitrio ſubiecti. Vltra, penes eam fuit alterutram eligere, et cui libuit credere. Nam vidimus celſitudinem veſtram tali libertate frui et vti, bellum his inconſultis incipere et finire.

Has rationes, quibus, vti ſpero, celſitudini veſtræ ſatisfeci, et de juſto meo, ſaltem miniſtris veſtris reſpondendi, titulo, et de ipſius cauſæ meritis, æqui bonique conſulere non grauabitur: et me eam obſequio et debito honore aſſequi, et promptiſſimum eſſe ſeruitia mea humillima ei præſtare, exiſtimare dignabitur: cùm eam offendere, vel exiſtimationi inclytæ detrahere, ſponte nunquam molitus ſim.

In præſente pacis concluſione in hac Porta, illuſtriſſimus celſitudinis veſtræ legatus optimè eſt inſtructus; qui ſeorſum res ſuas tractauit, quas et ignorare decet: et

1627. quamvis excelſiſſimus princeps adminiſtrator Magdeburgenſis mihi ſignificauerit, celſitudinem veſtram ei promiſiſſe, illum inſtructionibus munire, nobiſcum ſeſe duobus in punctis conjungere; hanc nimirum pacem impedire, et aliam cum Perſis promouere, de quibus amplè cum illo contuli; tamen cùm ex reſponſione ejus colligerem, nullam de eâ re notitiam nec mandatum habuiſſe, ſolummodo verbis generalibus primam non approbare; neque auxilij ejus effectus ſimiles aliquos invenirem (licet ſerijs et ſolidis objectionibus hujus imperij miniſtros conturbauerim); concludere cogor, eum impoſſibilitatem, vel aliud myſticum impedimentum prævidere. Sed quod neceſſitati ex vtrâque parte accomodatur, occaſione temporis mutari erit facile. Et acute dictum erat, Eſſe dolum, quia credidit hoſtis. Certò inimici, monarchiæ impeditæ, anteactarum molitionum, inveterati odij, Hungariæ ſubactæ raptæque, et expertæ ejus potentiæ, memores erunt. Deus omen avertat: cui ex corde ſupplico, vt eandem gratiam ab eis celſitudo veſtra non attendat, quàm Vliſſi obtulit Polyphemus.

PROFESSIONEM et oblationem boni animi affectus erga principes, et communem cauſam, fideliter ſacræ ſuæ majeſtati referam, quæ (quatenus ſcio) celſitudinem ſuam bonum amicum et confœderatum reputat; et dubitare nullo modo poſſit, pro principe abſoluto eam geſſuram, et nouos titulos dudum acquiſitæ gloriæ addere curaturam fore. Cujus exaltationis, et ſummi honoris, nemo me lætior erit, qui pro feruente erga celſitudinem veſtram affectu et deuotione aliam mercedem mereri putaui, quàm ſeueras caſtigationes; quas etiam ab eâ non grauatim patior. Omnipotentem Deum celſitudini veſtræ vota, et vitam fœliciſſimam concedere humiliter et obnixè precor.

Conſtantinopoli, 30. Nou.
ſtilo vetrei, 1627.

Celſitudinis veſtræ humillimus ad ſeruiendum paratus,

R.

To Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My Lord,

THE emperors inter-nuncio hath his diſpatch, and is this day to depart, accompanied with a * mutafar-aga of the grand ſignor, in qualetye of a little ambaſſador, as theſe diſtinguiſh them: who carrieth a letter of acceptation of the treatye; but what it is, I cannot learne, their counſells being ſo priuatly managed, as if they were aſhamed of all. The articles I could neuer ſee, and this letter was, for the ſeacreſye, firmed by the chimacham, contrarye to cuſtome, and guilt in his preſence, that no officer might caſt his eye vpon the contents. And all this I take to be the counſeil of Gabors ambaſſador, ſent, as was pretended, to joyne with us: whom I haue now too fully diſcouered for a Janus, from his owne houſe; that when I ſent for the coppye of the treatye, according to his promiſe, he anſwered openly, That he muſt invent ſome fable to excuſe him. And being vrged not to deale ſo with me, he replyed, That I muſt not trouble the waters with my comment vpon them. If this vnactiuenes were all, it might pretend ſome honeſtye. But when ther was found juſt cauſe to alter ſome clauſes in the treatye, and that it was new written by the viziers, and preſented to the nuntio, the mutations being, that the grand ſignor deſired Gabor ſhould be comprehended expreſſly and by name; to which the nuncio anſwered, That if they would bynd the emperor from moleſting him vpon the breach of peace, they alſo ſhould be tyed to the ſame conditions. Which propoſition bred a ſuſpition of intelligence betweene the Imperialls and Gabor, as if they ſought for him an implicite manumiſſion. Secondly, That the difference of Vatz might be ſettled. And, laſtly, That the new forts ſhould be demoliſhed *de facto*, before the peace ſhould be in vigor. To which the nuncio replyed peremptorilye, That they muſt accept the treatye as it was written, and by him preſented, or none; that he could not alter one ſillable, and ſo much the emperors letter ſignifyed, requiring the ratification *verbum ad verbum*. This inſolence of the nuncio diſcontented all the viziers; who found that the Imperialls did ſtrayne, and ſeeke to neceſſitate them vpon aduantage: ſo that the concluſion was ſuſpended; purpoſing to write in thoſe poynts to the emperor, only accepting the generall of peace, and not to perfect any thing at this tyme; and vpon theſe tearmes, the viziers and nuncio parted, vnagreed, on Saturday at night late, the 25. Nouember. But the next day, the ambaſſador and the two agents of Gabor went to the chimacham, pretending a letter from

* Penſioners exempt attending the perſon of the emperor

their maſter, vnder the ſeale of ſeacreſye, of freſh aduice, that the kyng of Denmarke was utterly broken and fled into certayne iſlands, all his countrye and Germanye proſtrate at the mercy of the emperor (which newes the Imperialls had formerly ſpread); counſelling him to make an end, and to diſpatch and accept of any conditions, and to ſend the internuncio away with ſpeed and content; leaſt the Auſtrians, puffed vp with theſe victoryes, ſhould take the aduantage of their delay, and preſent them worſe tearmes, or refuſe the peace. Wherupon theſe miniſters reſolued and changed the firſt letter, and made this haſty concluſion. He added further, That the princes of Germanye treated a pacification, which was like alſo to take effect: and eyther way, that the emperor would be at libertye to make war vpon them. Whither he feigned the firſt part, to accelerate the ratification; or feared the later, and that his maſter ſhould therin deſeruedly be left out, I cannot judge; but he only by this office (which this ſtate did beleeue was ſincere) hath merited of the emperor the conſummation of what is done; which, when their jealouſy doth grow cold, I ſhall particularly know. In the meane tyme we may reſolue, that Gabor is as falſe as malice can make him, if it ſpake the worſt. The next day, this ambaſſador ſent to me his ſecretarye with *reguagli*, that the treaty was diſturbed, and the relation of the Imperialls falſe in reporting the utter ouerthrow of the kyng of Denmarke: only it was true, that he had fought; and not able to front the enemyes forces joyned, that he was retyred into Holſatia, and had fortefyed himſelfe on the other ſyde of the Elb: that Tilly was wounded, Walſtein ſlayne, and ſuch other inventions only to blind me, that I might noi ſuſpect him of the treaſon. Since, I haue viſited him to diſcouer his countenance, which he kept with great grauetye, feigning he had beene ſicke, and not able to goe abroad in many dayes, juſtefying the newes he had imparted to me. When I told him, in a third perſon, that ſome, by a treacherous office on the Sunday before, had deſtroyed all our labour with falſe reports, he tooke no other notice, but pleaded ignorance of all the proceedings: ſo I leaue them for mounteyneers. The anſwere I purpoſe to ſend the prince, I haue encloſed, with his letter to me; wherin I haue ſtudied truth and modeſtye. I ſhall add ſomwhat as theſe diſcoueries ſhall inſtruct me.

1627.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE: *With the* SENATE'*s Anſwer, and Abſtract of Lord* CONWAY'*s to Sir* ISAAC WAKE.

My uery good Lord,

MY two laſt unto you were dated the 6th and 20th of November, *ſtilo nouo*; and they were accompanyed with many incloſed papers, of the receipt of which I ſhall long to heare. Yeſterday I receaued your lordſhips of the $\frac{5}{15}$. of October, and did immediately ſend away your letters to the queen of Bohemia, my lord viſcount Conway, and Mr. de Queſtor, from whom I haue receaued a pacquet for your lordſhip, which doth goe here incloſed.

THE adminiſtrator of Magdebourg is arriued here out of Tranſiluania; but he doth not bring any thing mote then the confirmation of what I haue altead aduertiſed your lordſhip, namely the total diſſipation of the army in Sileſia, the finall apoſtacye of Gabor, and the little hope of future good to be expected from thoſe parts. Onely this I haue learned of the baron Zaratin, that Gabor hath been the ſole cauſe of that diſaſter: for he doth aſſure mee, that the army was able to haue ſubſiſted and maintayned itſelfe againſt Valleſtein; and that it wanted nothing but powder and ammunition of warre, which he dayly promiſed, and neuer ſent, although he tooke their monny for it. So that he did directly betray and ſel them to the emperor.

I AM glad your lordſhip is come of from him, *bagues ſauves*; for it would haue been to much to looſe our frend, and looſe our monny to. The not ſending unto you the monny promiſed him was (as it hath fallen out) ſo happy a fault, that wee may ſay of him, whoſoeuer was the cauſe of that omiſſion, *ſi non erraſſet, fecerat ille minus.* Now I do preſume, you will be troubled no more with him; for although he will endeauor to colour his defection with apparant reaſons, and perhaps promiſe to make amends for this fault; yet I ſuppoſe you will not truſt him hereafter, but *poſt factum.* Yet ſhall I be glad to be informed of the negotiation of Micoferentz, whom he hath diſpatcht to the Porta; for although he would make mee beleeue, that he hath ſent him to hinder the ratification of the peace concluded

1627. betwixt the emperor and the gran ſignior; yet I do ſuſpect, that he doth rather procure the confirmation thereof. Here incloſed your lordſhip ſhall receaue a copy of the anſwer which this ſenate returned to my laſt propoſition, as alſo a pacquet from de Queſtor, which came to my hands yeſterday. The French do publiſh, that they haue recouered the iſle of Rée, and forced my lord of Buckingham to retire with loſſe; but I do not beleeue, that the diuill is ſo black as they do paint him: my next will tell your lordſhip the certainty. In Germany all things goe *alla peggio.* The king of Denmark hath loſt almoſt all Holſatia. The emperor is uictorious euery where. Our frends fall of: neutralls incline to the uictorious party. The aſſembly of Milhuzen is diſſolued, and I heare nothing of the reſultate of their deliberations there. No accommodation will be hearkened unto, while the enemy hath ſo much aduantage. Wee haue to many irons in the fire, and yet none doth heate to any purpoſe. There is ſpeach of a parlament in England; perhaps that may produce ſome good effect. God Almighty bleſſe your lordſhip, as euer prayeth, on your behalfe,

Venice, 4. December, 1627. ſtilo nouo. *Your Lordſhips moſt faithfull frend and ſeruant to command,*

I. WAKE.

The Anſwer of the SENATE *to Sir* ISAAC WAKE*'s Propoſition.*

RIMANGONO ſempre accompagnati gli vfficij di V. S. con affetto coſi amoreuole, & da noi coſi ben conoſciuto, che percio quanto piu noi rieſcono cari, tanto piu anche godemo di ringratiarla affettuoſamente della piena eſpreſſione del ſuo buon animo & deſiderio della noſtra proſperita; con aſſicurarla inſieme, che altremente ci ſiamo conſolati per la ſua ricuperata ſanita, & che non poteſſe eſſerſi rappreſentata coſa di magior guſto che l'auuiſo dell'ottima ſalute di ſua majeſtà, della proſperita di lei, & delli affari di quel ampliſſimo regno, della reciproca amoreuole correſpondenza d'affetto con la majeſtà della regina, & del vantaggio nel quale ſi trouano le ſperanze d'vn intiero accommodamento con la majeſtà del re Chriſtianiſſimo, onde habbino a viuere quelle 2 corone in perpetua vnione fra di eſſe, con quella corriſpondenza amoreuole che ben richiede la congiontione ſtretta ch'hanno inſieme, & riguardo delli intereſſe del commune ſeruitio per il publico bene, al quale deue riuſcir di ſummo rilieuo cio in ogni tempo, al preſente piu che mai lo richiedono le congiunture & lo ſtato delle coſe correnti; onde ſi come lo deſideriamo per ogni riſpetto, con affetto molto ſincero, coſi preghiamo V. S. di rapreſentare il guſto grande che ſiamo per riceuere con officio proprio della noſtra obſeruanza, verſo la majeſtà ſereniſſima, che ſia ſempre felice.

NELLI particolari poi del negozio del Bethlem Gabor, ſi come nelli noſtri auuiſi da Coſtantinopoli, non vedemo diſcrepanza nelle coſe eſſentiali, da quello che V. S. ci ha rappreſentato, onde alli effetti ſi deue rimettere il giudicio ſicuro & de penſieri di Turchi, & di quelli dell' iſteſſo Gabor, coſi nel reſto conuenimo conſiderare ſinceramente a V. S. dello ſtato delle coſe noſtre, benche di Valle ſiano vſcite le genti, & ſcemate in qualche altra parte le noſtre militie, rimaner la republica in ogni modo notabilmente aggrauata, coſi per gli ecceſſiui diſpendij longo tempo ſoſtenuti, come per quelli che al preſente pur conuenimo ſoſtenere, ritrouarſi tuttauia la pendenza de gli affari in molta ambiguita, ſenza che ſi poſſa tenere ſicurezza della piega che ſia per prendere, onde nella profitura de noſtri ſtati, che da tutte le parte ſono circondati da confini di principi coſi grandi e potenti, come ogni vno conoſce, ben vede la prudentia di V. S. con quale riſguardo, & con quale continuatione di graui intereſſi, ſi oblighi a rimanere il giuſto termine di buon gouerno, ſi come ella mediata al pari d'ogni altri puo conſiderare che nel profluvio d'oro, & nelle ſpeſe grauiſſime per coſi lungo tempo ſoſtenute, con hauere di molto ſuperati anche noi ſteſſi, & il proprio ordinario potere, ſi ſiamo notabilmente intereſſati, eſſendo ſtato incredibile il conſumo delle rendite, dell'erario, delle munitioni d'ogni ſorte, de noſtri arſenali, & tutte le coſe onde quanto grande ſomme ſi biſognano di dinaro per preuedere alle coſe noſtre, ella medeſſima puo ben comprenderla; & ſiamo anche certi che, lo rappreſentera in buona maniera, con l'iſteſſa ſua prudentia & affetto, pari ambidue, che rendono la ſua perſona ſommamente grata.

Riſpoſta

Riſpoſta del SENATO.

NOI potemo aſſeuerantemente affirmare, non eſſer chi ci ſuperi nella diſplicenza delle turbulenze arriuati fra S. M. & il Chriſtianiſſimo, perche la ſincera oſſeruanza che loro profeſſiamo, & la cognitione in noi del molto che può ſempre al publico commodo la buono corriſpondenza loro, portano a queſto ſentimento in gran modo li noſtri animi: la parte però che ci ha dato ultimamente S. V. corriſponde non ſolo al termine di confidenza, del cui le ne rendemo molte gratie, ma a quel deſiderio che viue ardente nella republica di veder riunite le volontá, ſi come ſono tanto ſtrettamente congionti li ſangui, & gli intereſſi di due ſi grand re, conſtituiti di Dio nelle congionture correnti del Chriſtianeſimo per contrapeſare le forze altrui, non per diſſipare fra ſe ſteſſo le proprie: in cio la ſpeculatione delli huomini non puo giongere che da altro deriuino per il vero ſimili moleſti ſucceſſi ſe non dalla ſola ſciagura de tempi, mentre per il reſto ogniuno vede che non potrebbono tanto auanzarſi l'armi dell' una ſopra l'altra corona, quanto ambedue vengano alla giornata a perdere all' ingroſſo nelli ben graui intereſſi reciprochi di gia pur troppo patenti in Germania, & altroue apparendone l'eſperienza; coſi l'impiego dell'oro & dell'armate di quelle due regie potenze, rottopoſto fra ſe all'incertezza delli euenti, ſi rendono certi acquiſti di altri, coſi quelli chi attendeuano di cauare del buon concerto del patrocinio de quelle M. li accenti della maggior gloria & grandezza di eſſi ſi vede che conuengono, nel mezzo delle armi, cedere al deſtino, & coſi tutti gli altri reſtano ſpettatori doggglioſi d'una ſi gran commune calamitá: il zelo noſtro cordiale verſo il deſiato repiego di queſti diſtorbi, che ſi ha portati nella preſente riſpoſta al ſuccinto di queſti gran punti altrettanto deſideriamo che vagli a comprobatione del noſtro ottimo animo, il quale in ogni altra piu eſpreſſa maniera, quando l'apertura ſi preſentaſſe impiegareſſimo di buon cuore etiandio: deſiderando noi in tanto ſoura modo, che queſte noſtre voci fatte portare per la reunione di quelle due corone piu volte in ambe le corti, qual radice di ſinceriſſimo affetto, rapportino alcun frutto di utilitá nella buona diſpoſitione, & nella mente rettiſſima delle majeſtá loro.

Abſtract of a Letter from my Lord CONWAY *to Sir* ISAAC WAKE.

Right Honnorable,

CONCERNING Bethlem Gabor, and Mr. Montague's negotiation: for the firſt, wee haue no opinion here of any thing to bee expected from him; but do rather beleeue, that hee complies with the emperor, there hauing bin tranſmitted hither out of Germany ſome printed articles of aggreement betweene them; and aduertiſements, that there is likelyhood of a peace to bee concluded betweene the emperor and the grand ſignor. If there bee any thing moued farther from him, you may aſſure the performance on his majeſties part, whenſoeuer Gabor ſhall giue the occaſion by his undertaking according to the contract with him. Wee haue here nothing of any ambaſſadors from him hither; but you may be aſſured, that vppon the comming of ambaſſadors, and all other occaſions, Sir Thomas Roe and you ſhalbe juſtified in all that you haue done in that buſines; which hath bin juſtly commended, as hauing bin guided with great judgment, ſtrong affections, and good caution.

CONCERNING Mr. Montagu, wee conceiue the affaires hee negociates to bee at an end, and not further to be relyed uppon; and letters of reuocation are already ſent unto him; but whither vpon my lord dukes comming to court that will ſtand, or be countermanded, I know not. Your aduice concerning ſecours to bee demanded from the Proteſtants cantons, is well receiued; and doctor Mayerne beeing aduiſed with in it, is of the ſame opinion. Hee wilbe ſtill conſulted with, in whatſoeuer ſhall concerne thoſe parts; and his majeſtie wilbe wary how hee ingageth himſelfe in any ſuch demand, but vpon good grounds. The offices you haue cauſed to bee paſſed, are approoued as the worke of a uigilant and judicious miniſter.

MY laſt gaue you the ſtate of our affaires in the iſle of Rhe, as wee then underſtood them. But our ſuccours from hence meeting with ſo many and ſo long delayes, the duke was enforced, after as much as man could do for the contrary, to

1627. reſolue on a retraite. The French had landed men in the iland under the little fort de la Pre; and yet neuertheles the duke made an aſſault upon the citadel, being inuited and aduiſed thereunto by Mr. Soubize: but that aſſault failed in the ſucceſſe, and the next day after, the French, beeing 5000 foote and 500 horſe, charged our men. Our horſe, beeing fewe and weake, were forced backe; and they, in ſome diſorder in their retraite, ruſhed in amongſt our foote, and ſo made an open waie for the ennemie; which gaue beginning to a dangerous confuſion: but the noble generall haſted to that part, and by his owne preſence and ualour cauſed a ſtand, and regained his men into order, and gaue repulſe to the enemie; and 500 of the French, beeing gotten into our workes, that were made for the benefit of our mens retraite, were beaten backe againe, and ſo our men retraited in order to their ſhips. The duke ſeemed not to thinke of any danger, but was careful to put himſelfe where there was moſt neede of his preſence; and being urged to prouide for the ſafety of his perſon, hee anſwered, That thoſe men were committed to him, and that hee would either bring them off, or dye with them. In this encounter wee loſt ſome principall comanders, diuers officers, ſome coulours, one feild peice, and between 3 or 400 men. The duke is come to Plymouth, and hath brought home all the fleete ſafe. The firſt report gaue both my ſonnes ſlaine; but, I thanke God, they are both returned ſafe; and I hope the like of many others, that yet are held to bee loſt. The duke is yet at Plymouth, giuing order in all things there. Vpon his coming to court wee ſhall fall upon new reſolutions. My lord of Holland was at ſea with 2000 men, and other ſupplies; and hearing of our retraite, came backe to Plymouth; and 1500 Scottiſh ſouldiers under the comand of the earle Moreton, lying at Portſmouth waiting for a wind, were upon this accident landed and billited in the iſle of Wight. The duke ſtaid 10 daies before the iland after his men were ſhipped, and endured there the extremitie of foule weather, but without loſſe. His grace could not ſay to his marriners, as Cæſar did to his in a ſtorme, That they had Cæſar and his fortunes: for it might haue bin anſwered, That the duke had with him Soubize and his miſfortunes. His grace put 800 men into Rochell, and deputies are come with him from thence, to treate and conclude upon conditions here.

THE Venetian ambaſſador hath bin ſtill making motions of a peace; but hee euer denied to mee, that hee had any commiſſion. Now I heare hee profeſſeth the hauing a comiſſion; and I do not find but this late accident hath made the king more auerſe from it then before.

THE abbot de la Schaglio continueth his ſollicitations, and preſſeth them the more openly, out of a jealouſy that a peace is making with him; and therefore hee urgeth, that nothing be done, but that his majeſtie may bee included, and his mediation uſed.

YOUR lordſhip will herewith receiue a letter from his majeſtie to your ſelf, and one to that duke, and a copie of it, together with ſeuerall peices containing complaints and greeuances of our marchants, for wrongs and hard uſage from that ſtate; the redreſſe whereof is recommended to your carefull ſollicitation: but where his majeſtie giues the direction immediately from his owne royall hand, there is no neede of adding any thing to moue your care. I will pray, &c.

Whitehall, 17. Nouemb.
1627.

Your Lordſhips, &c.

E. C.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE: *With the Copy of Sir* ROBERT ANSTRUTHER'*s of* November 3. *to him, and an Abſtract of his to Lord* CONWAY.

My uery good Lord,

THIS day ſeuenight I did write unto your lordſhip, and ſend you an abſtract of that weekes diſpatch to my lord Conway, and a pacquet receaued for you out of England. Ill weather hath happily ſtayed the fregate untill now, ſo that I haue the opportunity by the ſame poſt to aduertiſe your lordſhip of the receipt of your laſt, dated the $\frac{20}{30}$. of October, which came to my hands two dayes ſince, and uery opportunely for the ſending away of your letter to the queen of Bohemia, and of your pacquet to Mr. Queſtor, vnto both which I did giue *ricapito* yeſterday. I am ſorry to heare, that my letters to your lordſhip do linger ſo long uppon the way; but I hope, that in the end they will arriue as ſafely as they do goe ſlowly. Your lordſhip may be pleaſed to beleeue, that I haue not omitted the writing unto you by euery opportunity; and of late I haue ſent you many papers of my lord Carleton, and of my owne, which I ſhould be ſorry ſhould miſcary; and therfore ſhall long to heare, that they are arriued *a buon porto*. Here incloſed I ſend your lordſhip an abſtract of my yeſterdayes diſpatch to my lord Conway, and the copye of a letter from Sir Robert Amſtruther; by which you will ſee the ſtate of the affayres of Germany. I ſhall long to heare of the arriual of the Tranſiluanian, againſt whoſe charmes your lordſhip is well prepared. Your lordſhips letter to the prince of Tranſiluania doth neede no apologye, neither for the ſtile nor matter. Diſuſe cannot weaken a habit once contracted; and your lordſhip hath in that peice, as in all things elſe that paſſe your pen, approued your ſelfe a perfect maſter of our art. I haue ſent both that copye, and yout letter written unto mee, to my lord Conway; who, I am ſure, will thanck mee for the conueighance, and applaude your dexterity.

THE French do make us beleeue, that wee haue loſt our footing in the iſle of Ree; but I do not beleeue halfe of what they do publiſh; for my letters from Paris of the 14th of Nouember, do ſpeake an other language, as your lordſhip may ſee by the incloſed copye.

SO, with my beſt wiſhes to your lordſhip, wherein I deſire that your noble lady may know ſhee hath hir part; and that my wife and I do jointly kiſſe both your hands, I take leaue, and reſt

Venice, 11 December,
1627. ſtilo loci.

Your Lordſhips faithfull and deuoted frend and ſeruant,

I. WAKE.

FROM my lord Carleton I haue not heard this month. His laſt were dated 25th October, *ſtilo novo*: either he is ſick, or letters do miſcary. When I do heare from him, your lordſhip ſhall haue part of whatſoeuer he doth ſend mee.

The Copy of Sir ROBERT ANSTRUTHER'*s Letter to Sir* ISAAC WAKE.

THE Imperialiſts are victoriouſe, and commaund through out all Holſten an Jutland; and hauing left their garriſons euerie where, the duke of Walleſtein paſſed by this laſt week; and after conference with generall Tyllie, who is in Lowenbourgh, is now gon directly to Frankfort *ſuper Oderam*, and is to ſtay ſom few days there, and giue order for the winter quarter to his officers in all theſe confines; and ſoe hee is for his owne countrie and principalitie in Bohemia: withall hee doth carrie three regiments of horſe with him; and it is thought hee doth verie aduiſedly in it, not knowing what may bee layd to his charge; for the emperor is indebted much unto him, and it will bee hard to content him. The electors doe mightilie ſtorme at him: for that commaund and titles of honour which hee hath, as they ſay, doth properlie belong to one of the electors.

FOR certaine, the catholique nobilitie of Bohemia haue made humble ſuite to the emperor, not to prejudice them that neuer did offend, and are readie to giue their voyces in electing his ſoone king of Bohemia, but not to make it hereditarie. What the duke of Walleſteins part will bee in this perticular, tyme will try; and the eſtats of the kingdom haue ſent unto him to mediate with the emperor for their auncient libertie, that allthough ſom haue offended, and haue ſuffered for their offence, yet they neuer offended. The king of Denmarke is ſtill in Fionia, an iſland adjacent to Jutland, but the ſea betwixt them. There hee hath one thouſand Engliſh, one thouſand Scots, the two regiments of the Ringraue, and baron of Slauata of horſe, the marquis of Baden and his ſoone, duke Barnardo of Weimar; and now the count of Thorne is gon by ſea thither. In Stoad, generall Morgan hath 25 hundred Engliſh, and one thouſand Scotts. In Luſtat, monſieur Durant hath a thouſand Scots, 7 hundred French, 4 hundred Duch, and of the countrie companie four hundred men. In Welfenbutel 600 horſe, 2000 foot. The gouernor of Nienbourg, that famuſe coronell Limback, is dead; and the garriſon of that towne is treating for a ſafe paſſage and good conditions to quitt the place: if thoſe men doe come ſafe

1627. off, they will make twelue hundred men. The king hath neere in the biſhoprike of Bremen, and neere to Stoda, 3000 horſe yet; and ſhortly it will appeare, whether they ſhall enjoy the winter quarter peaceablie or not; for if their aduerſaries bee once ſetled in their winter quarters, they will not eaſilie remooue again before the ſpring.

THERE hath aduertiſment beene ſent from hence to the Eſtats and the prince of Orange, in what eſtate all matters are heere; and there is one ſent expreſly from thence hither, who is to take an exact information of all that is requiſite; and for certaine, there are prouiſions to com from thence for ſupplying of all neceſſaries for thoſe places ſituated upon the Elſe: *interea temporis*, either there will bee a peace treated, or ſom braue reſolution taken for a warr. As yet the Engliſh and Daniſh ambaſſadors cannot obtaine a ſafe conduct to goe for Milhouſen; yet they haue ſought it of the elector and of the generalls, but ſtill remitted to the emperor. For a ſafe conduct, I doe not thinke his Imperiall majeſtie will graunt it; for it is moſt certaine, it doth not pleaſe the emperor, that the electors doe meete at Milhouſen; and it is thought, the electors will haue the conſtitutions and preueledges of the empire confirmed, before they will harken to chuſe a king of the Romans; and if the emperor doe miſlike of the propoſitions for that particular, as allſoe for a generall peace, which they ſoe much deſire, there is a Leopald, or a Bauarian, of whom they will make uſe for the king of the Romans. There is noe greate liklihood of peace yet betwixt Poland and Swedland; yet the Polian nobilitie doe not greatly accept of the Auſtrian helpe, fearing the conſequence. The emperors ambaſſador, the count of Swartzburg, is in Lubeck, and is to treate with the Hanze townes. What the iſſue will bee, tyme will trye.

Ex loco ſolito, 3. Nouembris,
ſtilo veteri, 1627.

The Copie of Sir ISAAC WAKE *his Letter to the Lord* CONWAY.

Right Honorable, my ſingular good Lord,

I SHOLD not haue troubled your lordſhip at this preſent, were it not that Sir Thomas Roe hath written unto mee in ſuch a faſhion, as doth oblige mee to ſend unto your lordſhip the copies of ſuch letters as I haue receiued this weeke from him. His letter to the prince of Tranſyluania is in as good forme as can bee dictated, *habita ratione temporis*; but it is loſt labour to expect any good from that prince, who hath ſoe ſhamfully betrayed our cauſe. *Proprium eſt odiſſe quem læſeris.* Hee muſt hate us, becauſe hee hath wronged us; and his owne conſcience will neuer permitt him to truſt thoſe whom hee hath ſoe farr offended, that hee cannot but know, that they can neuer truſt him heereafter. Perhaps wee may haue our reuenge, and the ſooner wee doe thinke upon it, it will bee the better. If it may bee left free to Sir Thomas Roe and to mee, to proceed with him as wee doe know hee hath deſerued, wee will ſoe unmaske him by diſcouering to the emperor, and the Turke, his clandeſtine ouuertures and propoſitions ſett on foot ſince the peace concluded at Vienna, that wee will undoe him, and reape the benefitt of reuenge at leaſt, if nothing elſe. It is hee who did diſpoſe the marquis of Brandebourg to fall off from the king of Denmarke, and to adheare to the emperor; and through his hands the moony did paſſe, which the emperor ſent to corrupt the count of Swarsbourg, who was then the fauourite of the elector of Brandebourg. Hee not ſparing to attempt the corrupting of the adminiſtrator of Magdebourge, unto whom hee did offer indifferent conditions from the emperor; but finding that hee was not malliable, hee did chaung diſcourſe, and promiſe to do miracles heereafter for our cauſe, in caſe the king of Sweden might bee diſpoſed to com with an army towards Sileſia. But this is *une fineſſe conſüe de fil blanc*; and it is apparent, his intentions are to oblige the emperor more unto him by betraying the king of Sweden, as hee hath allready doon the king of Denmarke.

Venice, 10. December,
ſtilo nouo, 1627.

To the QUEEN *of* BOHEMIA.

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

THE ſhame of other mens proceedings hath made me retyre from your Majeſties preſence by my letters, not doubting but my lord Carleton hath acquaynted yow with the laſt ſceane of our play, which hath ended all in falſhood. I haue deſired Sir Iſake Wake to ſend the coppies of diuers papers of 3 poſts, for your Majeſties ſeruice: in which, then he, no man is more zealous. We haue conſonantly done all in our power to keepe vp a prince that renounceth himſelfe; and I ſhall not neede farther to deſcribe him. The adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh, I ſuppoſe, wilbe a concluding wittnes, with whom he hath practiced his beloued art, as well as with meaner men. I heare he purpoſeth, or hath ſent an ambaſſador into Holland; who, if he come to expoſtulate, may be ſilenced by my relations: if to complayne, I haue anſwered him already: if to excuſe, he muſt firſt proue good fayth and ſinceritye: if to pretend new ouuertures, all he is worth is not ſufficient to make amends for his paſt deſertions. He hath quarreled with me firſt, which is a cunning to aſſume integritye; but a playne glaſs of his owne making I haue returned, wherin to veiw himſelfe; modeſty and the reſpect of his qualetye reſtreyning me from other replye, then juſtification of truth, in which poore men are equally intereſſed. I leaue him, and the cenſure of his actions, to your Majeſties, agaynſt whom on earth he hath ſinned; and am extreamely ſorry to haue beene mingled with his affayres: for I conclude, no foreſeene fayling on our parts, nor neceſſitye from hence, forced him to that, which he can neuer deny was by him tranſacted with the emperor, before he had patience to trye eyther.

I EXPECT dayly my ſucceſſor to returne to giue his majeſtie an account of ſixe yeares to me loſt; and I cannot ſatisfye my ſelfe, vntill I ſhall haue the honor to ſee your Majeſtie, that I may ſpeake many things impoſſible to cleare, and vnfitt to truſt thorough the caſualtye of enemyes. A fauour done in ſeaſon is like the morning dewe vpon the withered hearbes: therfore I will preſume to remember your Majeſtie, that a mention of me in your letters to my maſter, agaynſt that tyme, will grace me, and enable me to doe yow better ſeruice. Wherin, though the preſent haruaſt hath beene blaſted, the ſeede is incorruptible in my heart, and may liue to ſhow the fruicts of the humble vowes of

Conſtantinople, $\frac{17}{27}$.
Dec. 1627.

Your Majeſties.

To Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My Lord,

I HAUE receiued two letters from your lordſhip togither, of the 16. and 22. October, with diuers encloſed papers, at the juſt end of two monethes; and for my owne ſake I may be glad, ſeeing the falſhood of Gabor, that yow haue had ſome tryall of the impudence of his groomes and capteynes of cowes, that vpon the name of mony, made no ſcruple to ſweare, that their maſter had tranſacted nothing with the emperor, when the articles are publiſhed, and in the preface mention of Michael Toldolagy, aſſiſtant for that prince at the concluſion: all which, notwithſtanding the ſeacreſye here, we haue receiued from Vienna; and though the coppy be ſuch as the Imperialls giue out, and that the conditions are moſt baſe for this empire, and no mention in them of any friend in the world, as if only theſe were glad to ſaue themſelues; yet I ſuppoſe in the ſubſtance they are true, becauſe the nuncio would not conſent to alter one ſillable. Farther euidence ther needeth none: yet for ſuperabundance of teſtemonye, I haue aduice from the emperors court, that vpon the diſpatch of the nuncio hither, Gabor ſent another groome (for they are all no better) to him, to aſſure him of his fayth and obſeruance, and that he would ſend purpoſely an ambaſſage hither to aſſiſt in the ratification; which he hath performed. My opinion is, that this braue prince is wholy at the emperors deuotion vntill a new face of the world; which this ſtate may repent, if their affayres in Aſya find not ſome ſpeedy amendment. For I perſwade my ſelfe, that Gabor doth now rather hope of ſome emolument by the declination of the Turkes, and meritt of their enemies, then from the reſtoring of his old friends: and the matter is not improbable;

1627. for the great vizier is riſen from before Arzerum, and retyred toward Aleppo or *Diarbeker* *, and the army ſeparated to winter according as euery man pleaſeth, without licence. Abaſſa baſſa did ſett open his gates, and made many ſallyes, ſhowing himſelfe ſecure and careleſs; and it is doubted, that he will keepe that countrye to himſelfe, if the grand ſignor in perſon moue not, which is the laſt and a deſperate tryall.

Meſopotamia.

* To Tocatt; wher he winters.

YOUR lordſhips letters doe not comfort me concerning the kyng of Denmarke, who is decryed here as vndone: and this makes me aduenture to communicate a bragg of the Imperiall agent, which I heard 3 moneths ſince, but for the folly I durſt neuer aduiſe yt; that in Vienna, in a cabinet councell, it was decreed to publiſh a bando agaynſt that kyng, and to conferr upon a ſecond ſonne of the emperor his crowne and eſtates. From England, I haue neyther direction nor participation, only one priuat letter from a friend; ſo that I haue no heart to intrude vnwelcomely, and therfore haue not written this poſt to the ſtate; but as a concluſion alſo of my part, ſent coppies of my laſt; among which the encloſed letter, and my anſwere open, that your lordſhip may reade them, if the firſt miſcarried; which I deſire yow to ſend to my lord Killultagh and my lord Carleton, that they may meete Gabors ambaſſador eyther in England or Holland: and if from me any other thing be worth the aduiſing, from your lordſhips authoritye it wilbe better accepted, and obteyne more creditt: for I haue ſpent my ſpiritts and my purſe, and loſt ſixe yeares. My only conſolation is, I am ſo much nearer heauen.

PERHAPS your lordſhip will thincke, that I haue beene too playne and round with a prince in my reply; but I hope I am very tame and temperate, beſeeching yow to conſider how I was intereſſed both in honor and affection; how he hath vpbrayded us, and trampled vpon the dead; ſcornfully obiecting, that inſteed of ſuccour, he had no newes of us but loſſes, and of the ouerthrow and flight of the duke of Brunſwike; how he ſlights his majeſties army, and many other ſuch vanetyes. Theſe I haue modeſtly ouerſeene, and only anſwered to his matter with euident truth, in juſtification of the 3 poynts which concearne my maſters league and honor.

IF he had performed on his part, I muſt haue borne the ſhame, if I had fayled him; and it wilbe now hard meaſure to beare the blame of his changing: for he that would except agaynſt me, will not omitt to complayne firſt: and though I know, to be defendant, is alway diſaduantageous, yet I haue therfore forborne to write one word in my defence to his majeſtie, becauſe I would not uſe the poore ſhift of preuention.

I CAN add nothing of contentment to your lordſhip, nor expect any for my ſelfe but my remoue; wherin, if I could find ſafetye beyond Venice, I would come thither, only to enrolle my ſelfe among your ſeruants, profeſſing honeſtly, and deſiring your lordſhip to beleeue, there is no man liuing doth mor loue and honor yow then I, who haue no other but this barren beaten way to expreſs yt. And ſo I committ your lordſhip, and your noble lady, to the heauenly protection, reſting, &c.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{18}{28}$.
Dec. 1627.

To the Same.

My very good Lord,

I HOPE the adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh doth neuer expect to ſee any coniuncture, wherin Gabor will conſtantly fixe for our good (all the good we ſhall receiue from him, is to know, that it is unſafe to truſt to him); eſpecially when he ſhall find my letters teſtefying the honeſt offices of his Micoferenz (a man well choſen for ſuch an ambaſſage, that doth not beleeue in Chriſt, and yet is no Jew). To which freindly effects he hath lately added by new letters from his prince, (who, it ſeemes, fearing that his former aduices would not long laſt current, and that the ratification of the treatye might be interrupted, which he had undertaken to patronage, and therby to meritt of the emperor) that the peace of Germany was concluded, and therfore it was tyme to apprehend the oportunitye here. And though this meſſage came too late, yet it confirmed his creditt on both parts. It is not vnlikelye, that Gabor will make ſome new motions in Chriſtendome to ſalue his honor: for upon

the

1627.

the receipt of theſe laſt letters, his old reſident [a] fell into a paſſion, and priuatly let fall ſome words of diſpleaſure, to this ſence: What haue we now to doe, when all is ſettled and finiſhed, with new tricks and inuentions? And the ambaſſador inſtantly demanded a priuat audience of the grand ſignor, after hauing taken his leaue, contrary to the ſtile of this court, of which the vizier was jealous. Yet not to deſpayre them, whom they doubt are already changed, he hath obteyned it; and all I can learne is, [b] that as a ſeale of his maſters fayth, he told him a long fable, how the emperor, the French and Spaniſh kyngs, had offered to make him generall of their united armye agaynſt this ſtate, and to giue him a great ſhare in the conqueſt, as Boſna and Valachia in heritage, and to erect them into a kyngdome; but that his prince had refuſed them, and would remayne a true and conſtant ſubiect. What the *lenvoy* or conſequence was, I cannot yet penetrate. I beleeue it had no farther reach then to lull theſe aſleepe, and to preuent me, whom he feared would tell other truthes; and if he had ſuch ſuſpition, he knowes he hath deſerued it of me, and did not much erre; for I haue opened to the vizier all his proceedings, and acquaynted him with his ſeuerall ambaſſages at this tyme to the emperor and Spayne, urging him to enforme the grand ſignor, leaſt they both were abuſed by too great truſt in a man, that looking upon their troubles in Aſya, and accordingly reſolued to proceed with them, did in the meane tyme prouide himſelfe of new friends. In ſumme, I haue ſo far rayſed iealous eyes upon him, and diſcredited all his practiſes, (except only where he diſcreditts the emperors peace) that I thinke he will not dare to doe more then diſſemble with both. Ther is great ſuſpition of ſome purpoſe in him to reuolt, eſpecially hauing written a quarrelling letter to the vizier about the death of the gentleman formerly aduiſed, and betrayed by his owne reſident; and that at the ſame tyme Morteſa baſſa of Buda had begun ſecrettly to enrolle *ſegmeni*, ſoldiers depending upon him ſelfe, which is alway a forerunner of rebellion. But he was diſcouered and preuented by the Spachies of that frontyre, and taken and put into guard untill order from the grand ſignor, who, as I am enformed, hath commanded that he ſhall come hither and anſwere; and I beleeue this will proue a checke to Gabor.

This accuſation is appeaſed.

THE French ambaſſador in this peace hath had no hand, neyther with Gabor, nor his miniſters: not that he wants malice, but creditt, there hauing paſt no correſpondence betweene them in 16 moneths; and now his ambaſſador, offering to uiſit him, receiued a ſcornfull refuſall, and Gabor neuer ſpares to lend him all the ill language that he can uſe with any modeſtye, nor the other to repay it. With the Imperialls I know he hath concurred, and would fayne be thought to haue helped them with the vizier; but not one word he ſpeakes is truſted, the opinion of him being ſo low, that in 8 moneths he hath ſcarce beene ſeene abroad, or but once with the vizier; who mentions him alway to me with ſo much ſcorne, that I am ſorry he is an ambaſſador, in which qualetye, for common reſpects, I ſome tyme fauour him; but for his particular, I am reſolued to keepe him downe. And though from this ſtate I fynd no reall help, yet I ſee an affection to us, and the contrary to all his majeſties enemyes, wherin the French haue now a large ſhare; and I take euery occaſion, eſpetially the new edict of prohibition of all trade, to make them more deſpiſed.

I HAUE receiued, with your lordſhips of the 9. Nouember, one from my lord viſcount Killultagh, wherin he hath giuen me an acquitance for my paſt negotiations with Gabor, which his majeſtie hath gratiouſly accepted, and ſett me at libertye from farther engagement; ſo that I ſhall leaue all correſpondence with him, or his miniſters, other then ſuch as ſhall from them ſelues ariſe. I would anſwere his lordſhip, but theſe feaſts doe warrant me to play; and I haue ſett up an unrulely kyng, who hath proclaymed libertye, and will ſcarce ſuffer me to finiſh this: ſo that if your lordſhip thinke any thing herein wilbe of ſeruice, you may pleaſe to ſend a coppy.

this intelligence I had from his owne
[a] 49.21.23.47.64.24.34.50.12.30.31.25.19.13.34.8.15.26.21.2.10.17.45.36.32.70.22.27.48.40.56.34.12.
ſecretarye
66.47.13.9.46.12.49.3.48.60.15.

this from vizier
[b] 50.22.24.48.18.46.38.33. the 52.26.62.23.13.45, and it were fitt to be knowne to the whole houſe of Auſtria,
94.a. and your lordſhip knowes how to make uſe of yt.

1627. THUS, wiſhing your lordſhip and your honorable lady, from my wiſe and my ſelfe your true ſeruant, a happy and many happy new yeares, I committ you to the gratious keeping of our moſt bleſſed God, reſting, &c.

Conſtantinople, 30. December,
old ſtile, 1627.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE: *With the Copy of a Letter to my Lord* CONWAY.

My uery good Lord,

MY two laſt to your lordſhip were dated the 4. and 11th of December, *ſtilo loci*; and I ſuppoſe that they will come both togither to your hands, in regard that ill weather did ſtay the fregate many dayes after my firſt pacquet had been conſigned to the Bolla. Yeſterday I receaued your lordſhips pacquet, dated the $\frac{3}{13}$. and $\frac{6}{16}$. of Nouember, and did immediately ſend away thoſe which were addreſſed to my lord Conway, my lord Carleton, and Mr. Queſtor. Your letter, directed to the adminiſtrator of Magdebourg, muſt lye by mee, untill I can heare where he is; for it is but ten dayes ſince he went from hence, and he did not know then what way to take, nor how to beſtowe himſelfe. For the many papers incloſed in your laſt, with which you haue been pleaſed to fauor me, I can returne your lordſhip nothing but harty thancks; with this addition, that as I am a witnes of your painfull and wiſe dexterity, ſo I will be a faithfull herald to blaze your worth and meritts in all places where I haue any credit. You will ſee by the incloſed papers ſent mee out of England, what a taske the marchants haue layed uppon mee; and when wee doe any thing here in that buiſines, your lordſhip ſhall be acquainted with all that doth paſſe. The Venetians do dayly incroach uppon us; and if wee do not preuent them, they will beate us in time out of the Mediterranean. Such other papers concerning Villa Franca, as are come ſince to my hands, I ſend here incloſed; and this euening, God willing, I will write to Turin, and let the duke of Sauoye know of your noble reſolution to honor and fauor that part.

MY lord Conwayes laſt letter unto mee hath ſome things in it which do reflect uppon your lordſhip; and therfore I dare not keepe a copy of it from you, and it ſhall be wayted uppon with a copye of my yeſterdayes diſpatch unto his lordſhip. What I haue receaued for you out of England, ſhall likewiſe be ſent with theſe. And here I will end your trouble, wiſhing unto your lordſhip and noble lady a happy newe yeare,

Venice, 1. January,
1628. ſtilo loci.

Your Lordſhips faithfull and humble ſeruant,

I. WAKE.

A Copy of Sir ISAAC WAKE'*s Letter to my Lord* CONWAY.

My very good Lord,

VPPON Sunday the 26th of December, by this account, Don Vincentio Gonzaga duke of Mantoua dyed, hauing gouerned that ſtate the ſpace of nine monthes onely; during which tyme his cariage and demeanure was ſuch, that his ſubjects and neighbours do all lament the loſſe of ſo hopefull a prince. He had an ill conſtitution of body; and after hauing beene taken with an apoplexy ſome months ſince, the malignant humor did fall downe into his leg, where there did appeare at the firſt nothing but an eriſipilla; which degenerating after into a cancer, did end in a gangrene, and caryed him to his graue. His death, prognoſticated by his phyſitians, was euidently foreſeene both by himſelfe and his counſell; who deſirous to preuent innouations, and to ſettle the ſucceſſion vppon thoſe vnto whom it doth appartayne *de jure*, did diſpatch a currier to Rome to informe of his danger, and to deſyre a diſpenſation for a mariage to be contracted betwixt the duke of Retolois, ſonne and heire to monſieur de Niuers, and the principeſſa Maria, daughter of duke Franceſco of Mantoua, and the infanta Margarita of Sauoye. He had the happineſſe to receaue this contentment before his death; for the diſpenſation arriued from Rome vppon Sunday at two howers in the night: at fowre howers the princeſſe was taken out of the monaſtery, and brought into the chamber of Don Vincentio, where by his bedſide

ſide ſhee was maried by his chaplaine vnto the duke of Retelois. The two young maryed partyes immediately were put into a bed to conſummate the mariage; and as ſoone as the duke Don Vincentio vnderſtood that it was finiſhed, he himſelfe dyed at eight howers in the night. Don Ferrante Gonzaga, marquis of Guaſtalla, had a mind to exclude the duke of Niuers, and to haue entred in his place *per ſaltum*, hauing to that purpoſe corrupted Federigo Gonzaga, gouernor of the citty of Mantoua, and *generale delle armi dello ſtato*: but his practiſes being diſcouered during the indiſpoſition of duke Vincentio, the foreſayde marquis Federigo was impriſoned, and all his vaſt deſignes vaniſhed. The day after the death of duke Vincentio, the count Cerbellone came towards Mantoua, accompanyed with a hundred *cuorazze*, pretending to come as ambaſſador from the gouernour of Milan; but he found the gates ſhut vppon him, and it was told him, *ſi ut legati, nimis multi; ſi ut hoſtes, nimis pauci*. Now curriers do flye vp and downe as if *fortunæ Græciæ* did conſiſt in the ſetling of the ſtate of Mantoua; and the Venetians (who are afrayde of their ſhadowe) haue ſent thoſe miſerable trouppes that they haue, towards their confines, as if there were *Anibal ad portas*: but really there is no great feare of innouation; for if the Spanyards haue no ſecreat intelligence in Caſal, they may well ſhew their teethe, but they will not be able to bite. Herein Gods prouidence hath ſurpaſſed humane wiſdom: for monſieur de Niuers could not foreſee this ſuddaine accident. Duke Vincentio did hope to liue, and vntill leſſe then a fortnight before his death, he did ſtrongly and violently purſue in Rome his ſuite for a diuorſe from his wife, hoping to marry his neipce himſelfe: but now monſieur de Niuers hath beene ſo fortunate, as to be declared duke of Mantoua; and his ſonne, to marry at the ſame inſtant the heire of Monferrate; which mariage doth reunite the two lines of Federigo and Ludouico Gondaga togither, with this aduantage, that the young lady now bride hath the reputation of being one of the moſt faire and ſweet creatures in Italy. Such bewty, accompanied with an inheritance of 300000 crowns reuenue, (which is hir portion alone) cannot chuſe but make hir very acceptable to hir husband. And now, perhaps, all differences may be eaſily accommodated betwixt the two howſes of Sauoye and Mantoua, conſidering that Retelois, the heire of the dutchy of Mantoua, hath maryed the granchilde of the duke of Sauoy, heire of the marquiſate of Monferrate: and who can tell, whither monſieur de Niuers himſelfe may not now likewiſe marry the infanta Margarita of Sauoye, mother of the principeſſa Maria, whom his ſonne hath maryed?

THE cloſe of this yeare in Venice hath beene vnfortinate, if not prodigious; for this laſt night, at fiue howers, ſignior Renier Zen, a principall ſenator, and one of the counſell of ten, comming from his throne of juſtice, with an intention to goe to his houſe, was, in the palazzo or court, aſſaſſinated by three hired to kill him with hatchets, juſt as he was goeing to take water, and to mount in his gondola at the court gate. Two blowes the murtherers did giue him, the one on the temple of his head on the right ſide, and the other on the neck behind. This morning the ſonne of ſignior Zen, accompanied with his fathers ſeruants, did bring into the place of St. Marke his gowne all ſtayned with bloud, two of his fingers cut of in defending his head from the blowe, and one of the hatchets which the aſſaſſini had let fall. Signior Renier Zen is not yet dead; and ſome are of opinion, that he may eſcape; but the accident is ſtrange, and without example ſince the firſt foundation of this ſtate.

Venice, December 31.
ſtilo novo, 1627.

To the Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

IN your lordſhips letter of the 8. September, I perceaue ſome of myne haue miſcarried; yet that his majeſtie was ſufficiently enformed of the *inconſtancy of Gabor*, and therfore did *forbeare* to *ſend* any *mony for his uſe*: neyther did I deſire other then *power* or *creditt* to *putt him* to a *full tryall*; which hauing done out of my owne preſumption, I humbly and thanckfully acknowledge his gratious acceptance. That *prince* doth ſeeke to *impute* the *breach* vpon the *fayling* on our parts, as I now more amply vnderſtand, hauing gotten the coppy of his inſtructions, mentioned

1627. tioned in my letter of the 6. Nouember, ſent to his reſident in May, and dated by him in this cytty in June, ſubſcribed and ſealed, as an *apologye for his prince*, in his owne name, but written by his maſter; wherin he *repeates* all the good *ſeruices* by him done to the *generall cauſe*, and then *demands* 3 *moneths contribution*; which if not *de facto* deliuered him, he *renounceth the league*, and juſtefyeth his maſter vpon *our not performance*, and the ill *ſupplye* of the *army*. But, as it ſeemes, then finding what he expected not, my confidence *to pay him*, he changed his *purpoſe*, eyther hoping to *catch* ſome *mony*, or not to bynd his *prince* by *accepting* of the *condition*: he forbare to deliuer it, and drew on his *wonted diſſimulation*. It conteynes 6 ſheetes of paper, too big for my preſent diſpatch; and the ſubſtance is abbreuiated in the princes letter to me, which I ſent your lordſhip with my anſwere the 1. Decemb. From all circumſtances I may *ſafely conclude*, that *Gabor was falſe* from the tyme of his *treaty* with the *Imperialls* the *yeare before*, at the ſame inſtant that his ambaſſador was in England.

BUT now we haue *found*, that he is *not only loſt to us*, but *gotten* and *vnited* to the *enemye*, at leaſt, if they *dare truſt him*; which I beleeue they *will ſo far doe*, as to make ſome *uſe of him*, though to his owne ruyne; for he hath *offered* himſelfe to ſerue the emperor, and ſent into Spayne, to what purpoſe, is not yet manifeſt. In the meane tyme, he *entertaynes this ſtate* with *aduiſes* inſinuating his fidelitye, to *lull them aſleepe*, or to diſcharge himſelfe in all euents. His ambaſſador (hauing, after his leaue taken, receiued a poſt from his maſter) required a priuat audience of the grand ſignor, contrarye to the ſtile of this court; which did rayſe a jealouſye in the vizier: but he pretending great ſecretts, and theſe vnwilling to offend a man almoſt loſt, it was finally granted him; and there he deliuered a letter without coppy, written in Turkiſh, that no enterpreter, nor perhaps all his owne miniſters, might know the full contents. This did much amuſe many men; but I haue *diſcouered* from *the vizier* and *capten-baſſa*, (with whom I hold confident intelligence) that the ſubſtance was, that the emperor, pope, Spayne, and France, had made league agaynſt this ſtate, and ſought to draw him into their party, offering to make him generall of their army, and to ſhare a great part in the conqueſt; but that he, as a faythfull ſeruant, had refuſed them, and now, according to his duty, had reuealed yt. Notwithſtanding, that hauing often irritated the houſe of Auſtria, now growne powerfull and victorious, if they did *moue* their *armes toward* theſe *parts*, the *affayres* of this *empire conſidered*, and he *being not able* to *oppoſe them*, that he muſt *giue place*, et *majori cedere*; and therfore, if he *were enforced* to *ſaue himſelfe* by *ſubmitting* to the *ſtronger*, at leaſt in *apparance*, that he might be *excuſed* of *breach* of *fayth* by this *admonition*. This letter, and another to the vizier, were *mingled* with *bravure and threats*, about the death of a gentleman, his ſubiect, lately murthered here, but betrayed by his owne miniſters. But all this *is diſſimulation*; for *though* ſome *would hope*, that from *hence* he would *prouoke this ſtate* to a *new breach* with the *houſe of Auſtria*, and ſo that he hath a *deſire* to *looke backe* vpon his *old friends*, they haue too *flegmaticque* and *large a fayth*; for *certeynly* he hath *giuen himſelfe*, for the *tyme*, to the *emperor*; and hath *more hope*, eyther to *meritt of him*, and ſo *to expiate* his *paſt offences*, or by him to *catch* ſomewhat *vpon the Turkes*, in their *diſtraction* and *loſſes in Aſya*, agaynſt which they *are vnable to reſiſt*, then by *repayring* of *thoſe*, who in his *eyes ſeeme utterly broken*. This I well know, and therof *this ſtate is not ignorant*, being from the *nobilitye of Tranſyluania aduiſed of all* his *practiſes*, who will not change partyes, nor venter their liberty, which they enjoy vnder the grand ſignor for a tribute not conſiderable. Yet I haue *counſelled* to *diſſemble it* for a tyme, vntill wee ſee ſome *reſultance of theſe treatyes*; and then, I am of opinion, any *change* in thoſe *borders* will *embroyle* the *Imperialls*, and *draw* them into a *quarrell*, which howſoeuer *will turne to the aduantage of our cauſe*. In the meane tyme, I haue thought fitt to aduiſe Sir Iſake Wake, that he may *fynd ſome meanes*, by *the ſenate*, to *diſcouer* in *Spayne* and *Vienna*, this *laſt tricke of his priuat letter*, at leaſt *ſo much* as his *ſeeming to reveale a conſpiracye*, and to *prouoke this* empire *to new jealouſyes*; that we may *help* to *nouriſh diffidence*, and to *diſſolue* his new *creditt*, if he haue *any* with them; which I haue cauſe to *feare*, from *many practiſes* with the *king of Poland*, and *Shakin Ghiray**, *concurring* all *agaynſt* this ſtate. So vnquiett a ſpiritt liues in him, that he cannot reſt but in a ſtorme.

* Brother to the Tartar han

A FINALL *concluſiue anſwere I receiued* from his *ambaſſador* the day *before* his *departure*, hauing to that tyme *continued praticque* with me, and *promiſed* to *come* to me, and to *explane his maſters credence*, and to reueale to me ſome new matter; but then *he ſent the old agent* with his *excuſe*. The ſumme was, after many *gradations*, as *loth to* come *to the poynt*, that notwithſtanding his maſters *good affection* to *maynteyne his league*, *yet for this* tyme, *rebus ſic ſtantibus*, *playnly he could not*; but in any *better coniuncture*, that he ſtill *reteyned* his *firſt deſires*, and had now layd ſome *foundation* to *reuiue them*. I *anſwered briefely*, that *hereafter* he *muſt at a deare* rate *purchaſe his loſt creditt*.

THE French ambaſſador here hath juſtly prouoked me in generall, by his ſeeking to erect a jeſuiticall tirannye ouer all theſe poore chriſtians, but particularly by a late ſcandalous and impertinent action, wherin he thought to affront me, by procuring the aſſaulting of the houſe of one Mataxa of Cephalonia, ſubiect to the ſenate, who brought the Greeke ſtamp from England, for the benefitt of his church and nation; which being envyed by him and his jeſuites, they rayſed a falſe accuſation agaynſt him to take his life, and by the minesterye of a buffone, prouoked the vizier raſhly to ſacke and take all his goods, to a very great loſs: but I receiued him into my houſe, and protected him from farther violence; and haue ſince appeaſed all, and turned the ſhame vpon the authors, therby redeeming the patriarch from a great danger, who was principally aymed at, being then printing a booke, by him dedicated to his majeſtie, which was one of the cauſes of this their inſurrection agaynſt him. *But I am not here with content: ſeeing they* haue *begunn* to *caſt ſtones*, I am *reſolued* to *joyne with the* baylo, to *baniſh* that *viperous brood* from *all this dominion*, which *I am able to* doe; for they are *dangerouſly crept in* almoſt to *euery corner*, within 7 yeares, not without ſome *great* and *treacherous deſſigne*. For this *vndertaking* I will *render his majeſtie* good *account*, that it is a *neceſſarye*, and will *proue* a *profitable ſeruice*.

I RECEIUED a letter from his majeſtie to the grand ſignor, in anſwere of the complaynt of the baſſa of Ayman, which I haue deliuered, and is very acceptable: but hauing no coppy ſent me, the vizier firſt opened, and gaue it me to tranſlate; and finding it to be all complacence, and *that at this tyme* I *had neede of ſome complaynt* on *our part*; in the *concluſion*, where it *referreth* a *credence* to me, I haue *preſumed* to *add* a *few words*, eſpecially requiring juſtice in a particular caſe of a great injurye done to the conſull in Smyrna. This *boldnes* being *neceſſarye* for the *merchants*, and *confeſſed*, I humbly aſke his majeſties *gratious pardon*; for therby I am like to recouer 4000 dollers taken from them, without diſaduantage in any other reſpect.

THE vizier, as I aduiſed, *riſen* from the *ſiege of Arzrum*, *retyring*, *Abaſſa baſſa followed him 7 dayes*, and *cutt* off *all his reare*, and *tooke* his *treaſure*, *cannon* and *baggage*, to the great *diſencouragement* of *this ſtate*. The *army*, ſince, is in *mutinye*, and they haue *ſought* to *ſtone him*. He hath *written* to *the grand ſignor*, that ther is no more *hope* of *obedience*, vnleſs the *reuerence* of his *owne preſence reuiue* it. Yet he doth *reſt* at *Tocat*; but we ſee the *ſoldiers returne naked*, as from an *ouerthrow*; and it is reported, thoſe that *ſtay* with *him* will *bring* him *hither per force*; ſo that this *ſpring this cytty* muſt *expect trouble*, if not *deſolation*. I hope my ſucceſſor will haue deliuered me, being comforted by your lordſhips letter of his readines to depart: for (my obedience to his majeſtie reſerued) I had rather liue in a priſon two yeares, then two moneths longer in this place, of which I am ſo wearye, that I ſcarce enjoy one hower of content. I beſeech your lordſhip to ſhow this letter to his majeſtie, and to mediate his grace for him that is, and will euer be,

Conſtantinople, $\frac{12}{22}$.
Jan. 1627.

Your Lordſhips.

YOUR lordſhips caution vpon Camerarius, I will obſerue; and no more take notice of him.

1627. *From Sir* ISAAC WAKE: *With two Letters to him from Sir* Robert Anſtruther; *and three to Lord* Conway, Jan. 6. 7. 14.

My uery good Lord,

MY laſt to your lordſhip were of the firſt of this month and yeare; ſince which time I haue ſafely receaued your pacquet of the $\frac{17}{27}$. of 9ber; and I ſent to my lord viſcount Conway, and Mr. Queſtor, thoſe which were addreſſed unto them; and to the Haghe, your pacquet for my lord Carleton, accompanyed with thoſe papers which you did deſire ſhould be communicated unto him, after I had peruſed them. Vnto him I haue likewiſe ſent two letters of yours addreſſed unto the adminiſtrator of Magdebourg, and one written (as I ſuppoſe) by the Dutch ambaſſador; all which, I hope, will finde good *ricapito,* in regarde the adminiſtrator doth bend directly towards the Haghe.

FROM my lord Carleton I haue had nothing this fortnight; but the abſtracts of two letters, which I haue receaued from Sir Robert Amſtruther, will tell you how affayres do ſtand in thoſe northerne parts; unto which I haue added a paper of *auviſi ſecreti,* which doth diſcouer the uaſt deſignes of the Auſtriaci, of which I do aſſure my ſelfe you will make good uſe.

HAUING made a recapitulation of all that hath paſſed through my hands the laſt yeare, I will make bolde to ſend your lordſhip a copye thereof, becauſe you are mentioned in it more then once. And that your lordſhip may ſee what wee do, and how wee ſtand here at the beginning of the yeare, I ſend you likewiſe abſtracts of my three laſt diſpatches to my lord Conway. I do hartily thanck your lordſhip for your animaduerſions uppon thoſe writings which do concerne Villa Franca, and the trade begun there; and I haue ſent them to my ſecretary to Turin, to ſerue for his inſtruction and direction. Mr. Wilſon is ſafely arriued here, and doth purge in the Lazaretto, the ſinne of this ſtates curioſity. I haue ſent thither to uiſit and refreſh him; and when he ſhall be free from that *contumacia,* he ſhall know what power your lordſhip hath ouer mee, and finde mee ready to ſerue him in whatſoeuer he ſhall command. Out of England I heare, that Sir Peeter Wyche is imbarqued for Conſtantinople, and that he doth cary a commiſſion for your lordſhip, to remayne there as extraordinary, untill his majeſtie command the contrary. The company is to defray you both; but whither there be any addition unto your lordſhips allowance, I know not. I will trouble your lordſhip no further at this preſent; but here craue leaue to kiſſe the fayre hands of your noble lady, and euer reſt

Venice, 15. Jan.
ſtil nou. 1628.

Your Lordſhips moſt faithfull frend and ſeruant to command,

I. WAKE.

An Abſtract of Sir ROBERT ANSTRUTHER's *Letter from* Hamburgh.

SINCE my laſt of this day ſevennight there is nothing hapned of moment, ſaue onely that the greate wind and raine hath brought in much water into the Elfe, which hath doone greate harme upon the fortifications of Lukſtat, and hindring generall Tyllie his intentions of medling with force againſt Stode. There are good ſtore of his men drowned, that lay quartred in the mariſh grounds. By water and land, Stode is ſoe blocked up, that nothing can bee brought out or into it: yet I haue ſeene letters com from generall Morgan, making mention that all is in indifferent good ſtate there, and proviſions within for aboue 6 monethes: ſoe that it will coſt deare before hee bee beaten out, or ſurrender the towne, and ayde is expected earlie in the ſpring. Withall, if there com a hard froſt, hee hoopes to doe greate good upon the enemie; for as yet hee feares them not: and generall Tylly is in perſon within foure leagus of it, in Buxſtohude, where his men, what with greate dutie, and cold nights, doe ſuffer much, and doubtleſſe will bring greate ſickneſſe amongſt them, lying and ſtanding in the mariſh grounds.

THE emperors ambaſſador continueth in Lubeck, working that projected league with the emperor, Spaine, and the Hans Townes: there are ſom of the maritim townes, that doe meete in January next at Lubeck; and I beleeue little will bee doone to any purpoſe there, it onely beeing a preparatife for a generall meeting of the

Hans Townes after that. If the townes bee not too much wronged by the Engliſh, they will bee loath to fall fowle with England, Denmark, Sweden, and Holland. I doubt not but England is oft aduertiſed, and prayed, to moderate their proceedings againſt thoſe townes; and ſom hoopes they will conſider well of all matters.

Hamburgh, December 8.
ſtilo loci.

From the Same.

My very good Lord,

FOURTEENE dayes ſince I ventured, ouer land, a large anſwere, and ſuch other papers as I thought requiſite for your lordſhips full enformation of what I had done, and whereon I grounded my ſelfe to hope of a good end betweene his majeſtie and the king of Denmarke; or at leaſt to abate the opinion of the iuſtice of their cauſe, which I thought the right way. If they miſcarry, I am ſhamed; but ſeeing no hope of a paſſage by ſea, for Ser. M. Borthwicke, and that the delay had as much preiudice as the aduenture, I tooke all the care and caution poſſible for their ſecuritye. Since which, about 5 dayes after, Mr. Borthwicke departed in company of an Engliſh merchant by land; but neyther would they willingly carrye, nor was it thought fitt to ſend by them, but by the ordinarye poſt; and I hope they will togither arriue ſafely. To thoſe, and to your owne wiſedome, to vſe them as you pleaſe, I referr you; and becauſe letters are not ſo full in all circumſtances as conference, I haue communicated and explayned my ſelfe to him as well as I am able.

THE day of his ſetting out, I receiued your lordſhips packett with the propoſitions and anſwers encloſed; for which I humbly thanke you, and am ſorry that your negotiations were not more effectuall, and that thoſe miniſters in whome the error is, are ſo coſtiue of vnderſtanding reaſon: but I ſuppoſe the true cauſe to be, not ſo much the hope of monye, as that to renounce it is to acknowledge, that neither the carriage, nor their deſſigne in the war, did deſerue it; and in a buſines of this nature, which ſo much concernes his majeſties ſeruice, I doubt not your ingenuitye will giue me leaue to write freely my ſence of the whole buſines, and to make ſome obſeruations of the proceeding in it. I had inſtructions to infuſe into that king and ſtate another opinion of the treatyes then they made to themſelues, and to declare in ciuill tearmes, that they could looke for no mony; but ſo to temper it, as that the king might not thinke himſelfe forſaken, and caſt off; but rather ſtill expect, in another way, the beneuolence, loue, and ayd of his majeſtie: but I found that was done, and they ſo enraged at our ſtate, that they would ſcarce looke at me. Therefore I thought it not fitt for the tyme, to begin in my firſt propoſitions with a flatt refuſall to pay the mony; but to inſinuate, that we did not vnderſtand any right of the debts and aſſignations pretended: but that if the king made his demands, and ſhowed his reaſons, *paratum eſſe*; for thoſe are the words, *talem reſponſionem reddere, quæ veritati ſimul et honori conſentanea ſit, quæque plenè, uti ſpero, majeſtati veſtræ ſatisfaciat.* This I did to draw them to make their demands; intimating, that I vnderſtood them not; and to take the defenſiue part vpon me. But when I receiued the kings anſwere to that poynt, I found it in generall thus: *Majeſtas ipſius exiſtimat dominum legatum prolixâ informatione opus non habere: non enim dubitat, quin ſatis ipſi conſtet, et quantum ex mutuo, et quantum ex promiſſo ſubſidio menſtruo in uſum belli rex Magnæ Britanniæ debeat, quorum ratio facillime iniri poſſit: quod ſi jam domino legato media proferre placuerit, quo modo ipſius majeſtati ſatisfieri queat, experietur nihil ipſi magis curæ et cordi eſſe, quàm ut mutua cum Magnæ Britanniæ rege conjunctio et amicitia conſervetur, et indies incrementum capiat.* This anſwere being a chalenge to mony lent, and mony promiſed, as a debt, and in the reſt generall; and an intimation, that if I had power, the king would expreſs his deſire of good accomodation; I made it the ground of all my arguments with the commiſſioners. Firſt, I acknowledged the mony lent, and aſſured them his majeſtie would repay it, as ſoone as his occaſions would permitt: the other I abſolutly renounced playnly, categorically, and freely, that the councell of England did not ſo vnderſtand it as an obligation, but a friendly ayd; nor that they could expect monye

1627. in that right: but I did it not barely with, *Non eſt, quia non eſt*; but I inſiſted, and proued, that the treatye of the Haghe was not compleate on their part, and therefore not binding. I ſpared not to ſhow how the war was carried to particular ends; and laſtly, that we had our complaynts equall, and ſought to driue it to this end, to ſett one againſt another, and not to come to accounts; which would aggrauate and renew the vnkindnes, but no way eaſe it. This I did freely and fully, ſundry tymes, to the chancelor, Ranzow, and Gontier, as they cannott denye: and if in any thing I exceeded my commiſſion, it was in that boldnes; for if your lordſhip weigh well what I had to anſwere, it was little againſt their arguments of ſeuerall treatyes, and many letters, and your lordſhips plenepotence. And to denye the mony, and ſay nothing, I thought was too drye, and vnbecomming my maſters honour: therefore being putt rather to my witts then to my armes, I tooke hold of the account of the ſoldiers, and thought to haue ſheltered their honour, and to abate their pretences, by ſetting others as iuſt againſt them. And I am ſtill perſwaded, at that tyme, if I had had power to haue taken them off, that in the heate I might haue done more. On the other ſide, they alway as ſtiffly inſiſted on their right, and would abate nothing, vnleſſe I had authoritye to doe ſomewhat, and to make a finall end. On this they inculcated, If you ſhow a commiſſion to treate in that poynt, the king was ready; if not, they had nothing to diſpute nor anſwere me. Which I vndertooke to certefye into England, and did not doubt of ſuch an anſwere as ſhould ſatisfye the king; which muſt be enterpreted by me, and not by them: and therefore I wrote to my lord of Dorcheſter my conceipt; That if I had leaue to valew the ſoldiers pretences and commiſſion, I did hope for ſuch a ſumme as would take them all off, and content the king of Denmarke; which would appeare great, but with this addition, if it came accompanied with an aſſurance, tyme, and meanes to pay the lent mony, which, for ought I ſaw, they as little expected. Therefore I am ſorrye, that your lordſhip had order to make the offer in mony; which was not my entention, as yow will perceiue, both by the whole proceſſe of my iournall, and coppies of letters ſent your lordſhip. And to the particular, I haue well weighed your lordſhips propoſitions, which are of an excellent temper, and, I doubt not, conformable to your orders: but I doe not thinke it the way to preuayle with them, to hope to perſwade them out of an imaginarye Indyes *precariò*; but to ſhew them the works in the way: for certeynly, though the king of Denmarke be a moſt braue prince, yet the war was not guided to his majeſties ends: his commiſſaryes abuſed both him and his armyes; they liued on the countrye, and were not paid at all. Were it then reaſon, that our maſter ſhould repay that monye, which was neuer disburſed by any? The contribution giuen in monye and ayds, and the ſurcharge of the trade in the Sont, and the contracts due to his majeſties ſubiects, will make as great and as iuſt a ſhow as the treatyes, as they were executed: for the words of a treatye are but the bodyes or payntings; the ſenſe, vſe, and execution, are the ſoules, which giue them life and vigour. If in this way I erre, and that it be his majeſties pleaſure not to diſpute with his vncle, then my plott is marred; and I hope your lordſhip may in a ſecond tryall haue better ſucceſſe, but neuer by 10000 *l.* in monye, which I thought had beene otherwiſe vnderſtood in my letters, and was otherwiſe directed to me, that the mony limitted ſhould be aſſigned, and I meant not to enter into particulars. I beſeech your lordſhip, make the beſt conſtruction of my zeale to his majeſties ſeruice; and I am confident, thoſe miniſters can make none ill of any thing betweene us, and they cannott deny, that in my laſt ſpeech with the king, and laſt concluſion with them, I playnly profeſſed, that though I would endeauour for a commiſſion to treate with them, yet on this condition, that I aſſured them, his majeſtie would giue none, to treate vpon any ground of a debt by vertue of the Haghe treatye, but in the way of loue and good accomodation. And this I will iuſtefye to them, when God deliueres me out of this priſon, face to face; and would haue left it them in writing, but they would not receiue it.

I AM here ſhutt vp with weather neither ice nor thaue, ſo that there is no paſſage ouer the Wiſſell. In the meane tyme, the chancelor of Suede doth enioy himſelfe, and the treatye with this towne is at a ſtand. He will not meet them, vnleſs they ſeeke him at his dore, and they cannot be perſwaded to ſo much ſeruitude; nor am I able to iudge of the ſucceſs, becauſe I cannot penetrate his ends. The Poles will vnwillingly breake, though they be tempted far; becauſe they diſcouer another 1627. ſtorme from Turky, from whence they muſt expect a war on that ſyde, their Coſſacks hauing this yeare ſpoiled and burned all the coaſt of the Euxine ſea, taken two gallyes of the grand ſignors, and brought the feare to the cittye of Conſtantinople, where now a reuenge is meditated: and I doubt this will make the Suede high, to exact any thing of the oppreſſed cittye. From Stockholme we can heare nothing but of the furious plague, and that the king is at Vpſale. The new leuies are ſtayd, but not recalled; but new order to renew the ſtanding regiments. His miniſters doe profeſs, and all his commanders make account, to march into Pomerland. His horſe are ſtrong, and kept together in Pruſſia: yet with all this it is reported, that the emperor, or Walſtein, hath ſent a fore-runner to the king, to taſt if there may be a way opened to peace; ſo that, in ſo much contrarietye, I will auerre nothing, vntill I can meete the chancelor, that I may finiſh this buſines in hand, and by the light of that make farther iudgment on the other. In the meane tyme, wiſhing your lordſhip an happye new yeare, I will euer reſt

Danſicke, $\frac{8}{18}$ Jan. 1629. *Your Lordſhips moſt humble and faythfull ſeruant.*

Sir ISAAC WAKE'*s Letter to the Lord* CONWAY.

Right Honorable, my very good Lord,

AS for the commandiments which I haue receaued from his majeſtie concerning the Leuantine company, moſt of them haue been already executed; for in the month of Auguſt I did preſent vnto this prince a memoriall of all theire greeuances (which is the ſame now againe ſent mee out of England). I did procure for them as much ſatisfaction as they did require at that time: for the ſenate, at my requeſt, did take the buſineſſe out of the hands of the proueditori of Zante and Cefalonia, and referre it to the *vinti ſavij* (as was deſyred in the petition): a *ſalvo condotto* was granted to thoſe who had been baniſhed from thoſe places by the proueditori, to returne and trade, vntill the caſe were adjudged. The monny which the foreſaid proueditori had cauſed to be depoſitated in thoſe iſlands, is commanded to be ſent to the exchequer here, to preuent all danger of extortion or concuſſion; and as now the *vinti ſavij* are examining that proceſſe, ſo their ſentence muſt be expected before wee proceed further; and if the marchants do then find themſelſes aggreeued, I will, God willing, appeare againe for them, preſent their memorialls, and ſpend the name of his majeſtie to autenticate and authoriſe my offices.

I DID likewiſe, long ſince, by a ſolemne act of myne confirme here the declation which Sir Tho. Roe had formerly made at Conſtantinople; and ſince the receite of his majeſties letter, I haue againe aſſembled the nation, and publiſhed his royall pleaſure, and ſent copyes of his act to Zante, Cefalonia, Liuorne and Villa Franca. In the matter of ſhifting the ſtanderds, none hath tranſgreſſed, that I know of, but Nathaniel Goodlad: for ſince my returne hither from Piedmont and Heluetia, I haue not ſuffered any Engliſh ſhip to make any contract with a Venetian, vntill I was acquainted with the charter party; and the ſame ſtyle I do intend to hold ſtill.

IT ſhould ſeeme, that Sir Tho. Roe, and the Venetian bailo, are agreed vppon the point of conſulage; for at this inſtant here is arriued in this port an Engliſh ſhip, come from Conſtantinople, fraighted by Venetians; which Sir Tho. Roe would neuer haue permitted, if they had not payed him his due. But that diſpute is likely now to be at an end; for the ſenate here did publiſh an act the laſt weeke, which doth forbid any Venetian, hereafter, to hire or fraight any forein ſhip, allowing them the terme of one yeare to prouide themſelſes of ſuch ſhipping as ſhall be neceſſary; towards which charge the publique doth offer to contribute, by way of lone, a good part, as may be ſeene by the printed act. There doth remayne then nothing but the priuate buiſines of Mr. William Garroway, wherein perhaps then hath been ſome miſunderſtanding; for as he doth ſuppoſe, that they haue donne him wrong, in condemning him to pay 500 ducats, ſo they, on the contrary, do pretend, that at my requeſt, and in contemplation of mee, they did forgiue him the confiſcation of his ſhip and goods, and take onely that ſmall fine, to deterre others from following his example. In rigor of lawe, all was forfeited; and I know not how

1627. it will ſtand with the honor of his majeſtie, to beg ſo poore a thing as 500 ducats: howſoeuer, I will do as I am commanded, and preſent any memoriall that his agent here ſhall bring vnto mee, accompanying it with my beſt offices.

I MUST in all humility beg leaue to formalize a little, either vppon the marchants in England, or their correſpondents here; for, as I do ſee that they haue not been wanting to themſelfes in exhibiting their juſt greeuances, ſo I do find, that they haue been wanting towards his majeſties miniſter, in not taking any the leaſt notice of what he hath donne from tyme to tyme for them. Whenſoeuer I haue been required to aſſiſt them, I haue readily appeared vppon all occaſions; and it would haue ſtood well with gratefull diſpoſitions, to haue taken notice, in few wordes, vnto his majeſtie, and the lords, of what I had donne already, when they did preſent their greuances, which I had already mittigated; but inſteed of any ſuch thankefull acknowledgement, the tinne company hath now affronted mee here, by commanding their factor, Randall Symmes, to forbeare furniſhing mee hereafter with any monny; ſo that I muſt be inforced to haue recourſe vnto others, and to beg almes at the dores of ſtrangers. I will leaue the conſideration of this proceeding to the wiſdom of your lordſhip, and not aggrauate it ſo farre as it doth deſerue.

Venice, 6th Jan.
ſtil. nou. 1628.

From the Same, to the Lord CONWAY. *Dated* Jan. 7. 1627.

Right Honorable, my very good Lord,

WEE haue had here, this laſt weeke, Mr. de Sanneterre, gouernor of the count of Soiſſons: he did bring letters from the count to this ſtate, and was admitted into the college by the ſecreat way, ſo priuately, that no notice hath been taken of his being here. His commiſſion was, firſt, in generall tearmes, to offer the ſeruice of the count vnto this ſtate. Secondly, He did promiſe to furniſh this ſtate with as many men as they ſhould neede, in caſe they would ſupply him with monny. Laſtly, He did indirectly intimate a deſyre he had to be choſen generall of this ſtate, in the place of count de la Tour. The anſwer that he receaued was genericall, verball, and merely complimentall; ſo that, in ſumme, Sanneterre is returned to Turin with nothing at all but good wordes. If theſe ſigniori do reſolue vppon any Frenchman, either for the charge of generall, or to make leauyes, it is likely they will preferre the duke of Candales before any of that nation; for as they do much eſteeme his perſon, ſo do they reflect much vppon a letter which Mr. d'Eſpernon hath written hither to his ſonne, commanding him to aſſure this ſtate, that if they do neede any men, he will ſend hither to his ſonne as many as they ſhall require.

THE affaires of Mantoua are not yet ſo well ſetled, but that a ſtorme is threatened; for although the duke of Retelois, now called prince of Mantoua, hath taken of the nobility and ſubjects the oathe of alleageance, in the name of his father, and reunited Monferrat by marying the princeſſe Maria, yet it is a queſtion how the Spaniards and the duke of Sauoye will take this precipitation. It is certaine, that Cerbellone, who had audience of the young prince the day after the death of duke Vincentio, did command him in the name of the king of Spayne, not to take the inueſtiture of that dutchy, nor to marry the princeſſe, vntill the further pleaſure of the king of Spayne were knowen. And the ſame day the biſhop of Mondeni did proteſt againſt that marriage, and deſyre a ſuſpenſion therein, vntill the duke of Sauoy might be acquainted therewithall. If the duke of Sauoye and the Spanyards ſhould chance to joyne in this quarrel, it would be hard for the duke of Niuers, who is yet in France, to get to Mantoua; for they haue all the paſſages in their hands: but as long as Caſal doth hold good, there is no great danger; for they may rauage the *plat pais* of Monferrat; but the fortreſſes, and body of the ſtate, will be preſerued entire. The young duke of Mantoua hath this weeke written a very ſubmiſſiue letter vnto this ſtate, recommending his father and himſelfe vnto their protection, and ſtiling theſe ſenators *Padri*, and himſelfe *Figliuolo di San Marco*. The pope is wholy for Niuers; but it is thought, the emperor will be againſt him, and that he will pretend that dutchy to be deuolued to the empire. If he do bend his forces this way, to repoſſeſſe himſelfe of ſuch feuda as the Italian princes do withhold from him, it will mend the game of the king of Denmarke very well, and perhaps eſtabliſh a good peace in Germany.

MONSIEUR d'Auò, the new French ambaſſador, arriued here fiue dayes ſince, and had his firſt publique audience vppon the 5th of this month, *ſtilo novo*. He doth already formalize vppon two points of ceremony, in which he doth thinke that he hath been neglected; the one, that he was incountred onely with 20 ſenators, whereas I had 35; the other, that he was not preſented, at his firſt arriuall, with *rinfreſcamenti*, as I was at my firſt coming. Of theſe two omiſſions he hath cauſed his ſecretary to complayne; but in this publique oration he did not make ſhew of any diſguſt; but did comply with them very ceremoniouſly, according to the ſtyle of the place. The duke was not preſent at that audience, hauing kept his bed theſe eight dayes, euer ſince the aſſaſſinating of Renier Zen, of which parricide Georgio Cornaro, ſonne vnto the duke, is found guilty. He is fled to Naples, whither he did remit aforehand 40000 crownes; but he will be followed with furious proclamations; for the ſtate doth take that inſolence exceedingly to hart, as a blow giuen to the republique, and not to a priuate ſenator. This accident is like to breake the hart of the good old duke; for he is inflicted both with the exceſſe committed by his ſonne, and with the feare of the ruine that may come vppon his houſe; of which there hath already appeared one prognoſtic, which is ominous; namely, that the proclamation which did ſummon his ſonne to appeare within the ſpace of 24 howers, did not run in the name of duke, (as all publique acts vſe to do) but in the name of the councel of ten; and this is a dangerous ſtep towards the degrading of the duke. Zen doth liue yet, although he receaued nine wounds; and it is hoped, that he may eſcape: if he do, it may paſſe for a better miracle, then hath been ſeen in Rome.

From the Same, to the Lord CONWAY.

Right Honorable, my ſinguler good Lord,

THIS ſtate hath returned an anſwer vnto the letter ſent from the duke of Retelois, wherein they haue ſtyled him prince, and his father duke of Mantoua; but vnto the requeſt he made for protection and aſſiſtance, they haue anſwered ſo coldly, that it may bee interpreted a flat denyall; for they haue onely in generall tearmes promiſed to do that which ſhall become a friend, a neighbour, and louer of liberty; but that they do preſume and hope, that all thinges may be quietly ſetled without any innouation, and that therevnto they will not be wanting to contribute their beſt offices.

VNTO Monſ. d'Auò, the newe French ambaſſador, who did this weeke vrge this ſtate ſtrongly, in the name of his maſter, to declare themſelues in the aſſiſtance of Niuers, now duke of Mantoua, they did returne a more round anſwer, telling him, That if there be any danger of innouation in theſe parts, it would be imputed vnto the French king, who, by abbandoning his beſt friends, had giuen way vnto incrochments of the Spanyards, and imboldened them to attempt any thing in any place: That as the original of all theſe inconueniences did proceed from him, ſo the worlde would expect, that the redreſſe of theſe diſorders ſhould likewiſe proceede firſt from him; which would ſoone be donne, when he would be pleaſed to rejoyne againe with his beſt and trueſt friends, and oppoſe the common enemy: That he muſt not thinke hereafter *dacauare le granchie con le mani altrui*, as hitherto he hath donne; becauſe the memory of his late abandoning his friends was yet to freſh; and therfore it will be expected, that he ſhould appeare himſelfe firſt, before he do require others to declare. Laſtly, They did expreſſe their earneſt deſyre of a reconciliation with England, and ſatisfaction to be giuen to the duke of Sauoye for many vnkindneſſes; which he had taken at the leaſt, if the French had not giuen. The ambaſſador, who is newe in his place, was a little ſtartled with a wellcome of this nature; and made no reply, but vnto the point concerning the duke of Sauoye, whom he did pronounce as abſolutely loſt for France, and gayned (as he did doubt) by the Spanyards. For proofe of the firſt, the ambaſſador did alleage, That at his late paſſing by Turin, the duke did ſeriouſly, and without paſſion, vſe this language vnto him: *J'ay tousjours eu le cœur Francois, & l'ay encor; mais l'on me l'a tellement ulceré, que je ſeray contraint de quitter la partie.* For confirmation

1627. of the ſecond, he ſayd, That he was credibly informed, that padre Gaetano, a Theatin of Turin, had been fewe dayes ſince at Milan; where he did ſecreatly negotiate with Don Gonzales di Cordoua, and inſtantly returne to the duke of Sauoye. Perhaps the ambaſſador, who doth know in his conſcience, how ill the French haue deſerued of that prince, doth make this prognoſtic out of the forealleaged reaſons and ſuſpitions: but hitherto *non conſtat*, that he hath paſſed ſo farre; and perhaps his intention is onely to intimidate the French, and to ſee if by that meanes they may be brought to know themſelfes, and to reſpect their friends.

HEREVNTO ſome other ſuſpitions may be added, as namely, That a currier being diſpatched from Mantoua towards Spayne, to giue an account of the death of duke Vincentio, and of the aſſumption of Niuers, the duke of Sauoye did ſtay that poſt at Turin, vntill the currier of Milan did arriue, and outgoe the other one day. Secondly, That as the gouernor of Milan doth dayly ſend forces towards the confines of Mantoua and Monferrat, and hath caſt a bridge ouer the Po at Baſignana; ſo the duke of Sauoye doth likewiſe ſend all his trouppes that way, intending himſelfe to goe to Aſti, and the prince of Piedmont to Vercelli: but theſe are onely ſuſpitions, which do not conclude a direct complicity; and as it is thought, that Gonzales will not innouate any thing *de facto*, vntill his currier do returne out of Spayne; ſo it may be preſumed, that the duke of Sauoye will onely ſtand vppon his guarde, and expect to take his beſt aduantage.

Venice, Jan. 14th,
ſtilo nouo, 1628.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE: *With his Letter to Lord* CONWAY, January 21. *and an Abſtract of Sir* ROBERT ANSTRUTHER's *of* January 5.

My uery good Lord,

VPPON the 15th of this month I did ſend your lordſhip ſuch a worlde of papers, that I might uery well haue forborne to haue troubled you againe ſo ſoone; but hauing receaued yeſterday a letter for you out of England, I could not let it goe under my couer, without renewing unto you the aſſurance you haue already of my affectionate deuotion to your ſeruice. By the incloſed duplicate of my yeſterdayes diſpatch to my lord Conway, your lordſhip will ſee what hath paſſed here ſince the writing of my laſt; and I ſend you likewiſe the abſtract of a letter I receaued yeſterday from Sir Robert Amſtruther, that you may ſee how things do paſſe in Germany. Out of England I heare, that my lord of Carliſle is going extraordinary to the Haghe, Bruxelles, Lorrain, and Turin; from whence he doth intend to make a ſtep to Venice. So, wiſhing your lordſhip all happines, I take leaue, and reſt

Venice, 22. January, 1628. ſtilo loci.

Your Lordſhips faithfull frend and ſeruant to command,

I. WAKE.

Sir ISAAC WAKE's *Letter to Lord* CONWAY.

My very good Lord,

THE duke of Niuers hath paſſed through the Valtelina with eight poſts, and is ſafely arriued at Mantoua, where he hath taken poſſeſſion of that ſtate; ſo that very ſhortly wee ſhall ſee whither any innouation may be expected from theſe parts. Don Gonzales di Cordoua, gouernour of Milan, hath refuſed to admit vnto audience one of qualety, whom the prince of Mantoua did ſend vnto him, ſending him word, That he ſhould be admitted, if he did come from the duke of Retelois, but not from the prince of Mantoua. By this it doth appeare, that the Spanyards will not yet approue that ſucceſſion; and it is thought, that Don Gonzales doth expect an anſwer out of Spayne, and the pleaſure of the emperor. Monſieur d'Auò, the French ambaſſador, hath againe this weeke preſſed theſe ſigniori very hard to declare themſelfes in fauor of Niuers, now duke of Mantoua; and monſignior Aguuia, the popes nuntio, hath ſeconded him very ſtrongly: but the ſenate is reſolued to ſtand neutrall, and will not make any declaration, vntill they ſhall ſee greater princes leade the way. Hauing obſerued that the Spanyards haue ſent ſome conſiderable forces into the Cremoneſe, (which prouince doth diuide the Mantouani from Montferrat) they haue likewiſe ſent towards their confine, that waye, thoſe poore and miſerable trouppes which do aduance of their auxiliaryes; and with this they do thinke to haue payed the pope and the French king; alleaging, that it is donne in contemplation of them, to countenance Niuers; but really it is intended for the defence of their owne frontier, which cannot but be expoſed to rauage, if any innouation do arriue: and indeede they are trouppes of no conſideration; and if the Spanyards and the emperor dare to looke this waye, there is not at this preſent in this ſtate any reſiſtance to be made; and the drawing in of auxiliaryes in tyme of neede will be very hard, conſidering the infinite diſguſt that they haue lately giuen to all *oltramontani*, and eſpecially to thoſe of our religion. If it be true, that the patriarch of Aquileia hath (beſides 80 yeares of age) a double tertian feauer, it will proue *morbus complicatus*: for that vacancy will be of no leſſe importance, then the death of the duke of Mantoua.

IN the Valtelina and Rhœtia, the French and Spaniſh miniſters do oppoſe dayly one the other, *ex diametro*; but this difference is obſerued, that the French ambaſſador doth proteſt and ſpeake more freely, and yet the gouernor of Milan doth without brauing do and make to be donne what he liſt. Yet for all this diſcordance in thoſe parts, I do find, that there is a ſtrong vnion of thoſe two crownes: for as in Rome the cardinall Magallotti hath expoſtulated with ſignior Anzolo Contarini, the Venetian ambaſſador, who was in England with ſignior Correro, the protection giuen in this citty vnto Madame de Rohan, a rebell (as he doth ſtyle hir) of the French king; ſo the count d'Oliuarez hath paſſed an office of the ſame nature with ſignior Mocenigo, the Venetian ambaſſador reſident in Madrid, with this addition, that this ſtate did foment heretiques and rebells of the two crownes, naming the ſtates of the Vnited Prouinces and Madame de Rohan. In Spayne a *partito* is contracted with the Genoeſi, for 800000 crownes; of which 300000 are aſſigned for the ſtate of Milan. By this it may be imagined, that they do intend ſome innouation in Italy; and if it do proue ſo, it will turne vs well to account: but I am aduertiſed, that at Liſbone, Cales, St. Lucar, Malaca, and Cartagena, there are great prouiſions making of ſhipping, in which the Hambourghers haue a great parte; and it is ſuſpected, that Spinola is ſent for into Spayne to command that fleete, and that England is aymed at.

ABSTRACT of Sir ROBERT ANSTRUTHER*'s Letter to Sir* ISAAC WAKE.

BY letters from Denmarke to mee, I underſtand, that that braue king is in good health, and in hart againe; and the nobilitie of the countrie doe behaue themſelues dutifully; and all officers that com doe receiue two monthes pay horſe and foot, and aſſurance for the reſt under the kings hand and ſeale.

THERE hath beene greate worke, and many fayre promiſes made, for the drawing of the king of Sweden to the emperors deuotion: but all is vaine; for hee is really linked with the king of Denmarke, and *communi conſilio* they doe labour to haue a greate fleet at ſea, and a ſufficient armie for the defence of the countrie. Neither doe I ſee, that the contra-partie can bee able to gett any ſtore of ſhipping to purſue Denmark; and in Holſtein, Makleburgh, Luneburgh, Bremen, biſhoprike of Magdeburgh, Brunſwick, and Brandenburgh, cannot afford them prouiſion for the next yeare: and if it proue true, which I haue receiued out of Poland, there will com noe graine from thence the next yeare; and ſoe the greate townes Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburgh, will bee forced to barr all exportation of graine out of their townes; and in theſe places aboue-mentioned, there is little or no tillage, the owners hauing loſt all their horſe and beſtiall; and certainly this towne doth begin to miſtruſt, and intends to ſtand upon its owne defence.

THE Imperialliſts haue quartred manie regiments in Pomerland; and from thence they thinke to paſſe into ſome parts of the Baltique ſea.

IN Stode, God bee prayſed, all is well; and my lord generall Morgan, with 3000 Engliſh, 700 Scoch, 500 Duch, all ſound men, wiſh for a froſt; and then they hoope to open the paſſage, which now is ſhutt.

TILLY hath loſt many men in that mariſh country, and is like to looſe more yet. Count Anhalt hath entred Eſtfrezland, with 5000 men, and count Erneſt of Naſſau is in perſon in Embden, where the Eſtats haue a ſtrong garriſon.

1627. ALTHOUGH that Walleſtein went toward Bohemia with greate triumph and victorie, yet hee hath not beene at court with the emperor; which giueth occation to ſuſpect ſom jealouſie.

THE count of Slike, mareſhall of the emperors armie, is wearied, and doth earneſtly deſire to bee diſmiſſed, and for that cauſe was going to Prague; but by the way hee receiued gratiouſe letters from the emperor, where hee is commaunded to take the commaund of 30 thouſand men, and himſelfe abſolutely to haue the commaund of them againſt the ſtate of Venice. The count of Slike hath entreated a baron of my familiar acquaintance to accept one regiment of foot, and 1000 horſe, in that ymployment. I doe keepe him heere yet, hooping the king of Denmark ſhall haue ſom good ymployment for him: for hee hath behaued himſelfe valiantly and honeſtly ſince the beginning of his warrs, and is but lately com from the king; and in regard they eſteemed him to bee in league with the count Slike, they haue lett him paſſe free hither.

THERE is no hoope of peace: they are blinded with pride, and will at once ſubdue all; and then, I truſt, God will ſtirr up ſom unexpected means.

THE emperors ambaſſador, and the king of Spains, doe labour ſtill at Lubeck; and I hoope, to ſmall purpoſe.

Hamburgh, January 5.
ſtilo loci, 1628.

THE emperor hath required of the towne of Hamburgh, to cauſe the Engliſh ambaſſador retire from thence, who hath aduertiſed ſo much into England. Your lordſhip doth decypher Gabor aright: yet the two laſt poynts muſt not bee neglected betwixt the emperor and the Turke concerning the peace; and that other motion of that with Sweden muſt not bee rejected.

To my Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

THE French ambaſſador pretending to haue receiued aduice from his maſters owne hand of a victorye gotten vpon the Engliſh, and their expulſion out of the iſle of Rees; hauing two ſhips in port, he cauſed them at high noone to hale off into the channell, and to putt out their waſt-clothes, ancients, flaggs and ſtreamers, as fine as the cytty foiſt; and made on the water a fooliſh vayne glorious tryvmph, ſhooting off all their gunns twice or thrice; which made a great rumor among the Turkes, euery man running to aske what newes: to whom his ſeruants and dependants (diſperſed to that purpoſe in places of moſt concourſe) reported ſuch wonders, that when our anceſtors conquered Paris, their boaſtings were far inferior. I cannot beleeue all they ſay, and ſhow in ſtamp, is true; but admitting it, wiſe men thincke it no great glorye to repell a few Engliſh with the whole force of France, from their owne doores; and to them only it ſeemes ſomewhat, who remember how ſeldome they haue beene able to doe yt; and therfore court it, as a rare example. But this worthy miniſter omitteth nothing of deſpight, and euer comes off with loſs and ſhame; for I inſtantly ſent and complayned to the ſtate of this inſolence, (which was ill taken by the vizier and capten baſſa, before my meſſage arriued; ſo much difference ther is betweene their reſpects of us) who then clapt in cold irons the maſters and gunners; whom their ambaſſador could not gett releaſed, vntill he was enforced to goe in perſon to aske their pardon, where he receiued a ſharpe checke and ſcorne for his vanetye; and though I can doe little other ſeruice, yet I will keepe him vnder during my reſidence. He hath now tryed all his force, and made knowne his weake creditt: and I *haue kept my word*; for his *good Jeſuites* are *taken* in *their houſe*, and *carried* to *priſon*, with *their librarye*, *except* his *chapleyne*, and one *hid*: where *ſome* of *their bookes* haue beene *examined*, and *found dangerous* to *their liues*; but therin their ſuppoſed enemies helped them to avoyd ſcandall, when their protector could not. After much French ſtorme, and threatening to reuenge and kill, this vertuous order is by the mufty and law ſentenced to be baniſhed for euer; and theſe to be ſent vpon a barke with their bookes to Scio, to be deliuered to the caſtellano priſoners, to be ſhipt on the firſt French that departs for Chriſtendome, neuer to returne on perill of forewarned death; and commande-

I told the vizier, that they ſhott not for any victorye, but for joy of a league newe made with the Spaniards their enemies as well as ours.

They were at the water-ſyde to ſhip, and deliuered to two chiauſes, and there ſtayed and carried back to priſon.

ments will preſently follow to all places, to diſpatch their fellowes the ſame way. In this *action* I *haue* not *beene* alone, nor *entered into* yt without *great reaſon*; which, by the *next poſt*, I *will* at *large render his majeſtie*; they hauing machinated the death or depoſition of the patriarch, and the ſubuerſion of the Greeke church, and the placing in all the ſees their owne proſelites, bred at Rome. This practice hath beene long contriuing, and now lately eſtabliſhed in a conſiſtorye; the coppy wherof I haue, concurring juſt with their attempt and calumniation: and eyther doubting they could not bring their purpoſe to paſs, in reſpect of my fauour to that oppreſſed church, or for other envye of the French ambaſſador, they reſolued to inuolue me in the buſines; and tooke the occaſion of the Greeke ſtamp brought from England, to lay vpon yt ſuch accuſations, that if my creditt had not beene aboue any ſcandall, I might haue incurred the hazard of the ſoldiers furye, and a ſacke of my houſe, or ſome other worſe concluſion. In this proiect, neyther our nation, nor his majeſties name, were ſpared. But God hath aſſiſted me: *Alijs fodiebant puteum*; but they are fallen. This *baniſhment*, long *determined*, *them ſelues* haue *haſtened* and *pulled* vpon *them*; and it *may proue* an *occaſion* of ſo *much diſcontent* to our *enemies* of the *houſe of Auſtria*, where *they are* omnipotent, being *expreſſly comprehended* in one *article* of their *antient treatye*, that from *thence* may *ariſe*, in the *ratification* of the *peace* by the *expected ambaſſador*, that *difficultye* which *from nothing* els *we can hope*: and therfore *his majeſtie wilbe pleaſed* to *accept*, or *at leaſt* to *ſuſpend* his *cenſure* of, this *neceſſarye vndertaking*.

Made by *Gaſpar Gratiano*, *vayuod* of *Walachia* *, 1617.

*Bugdania.

A BARON of Tranſiluania, left behind the ambaſſador, and a meſſenger of the grand ſignor, are lately diſpatched with ſuch ſharp letters, as were requiſite to withdraw Gabor from his apparent declinations. To *whom*, notwithſtanding that I *beleeue* no *good* of *him*; yet ſeeing he is proiecting new matter, and that ſome, to find themſelues imployment, would ſeeme to hope, I ſent him this meſſage; that if he had beene enforced to change his wayes by the fault of others, and had not changed his affections, but had a conſtant mynd and deſire to returne to his old friends, that he ſhould write to me freely and reſolutlye into England; where I would be readye to be his faythfull ſollicitor, and ſo to negotiate in his behalfe, that all things paſt ſhould be putt vpon the account of neceſſitye, which is aboue the will of princes. This I thought fitt to doe, not to appeare wholy to reiect, and make him deſperate; but to leaue open a port and poſſibilitye of reconciliation for my ſucceſſor, if perhaps by repentance he may ſeeke to be reſtored to the ſtate of grace.

THE Duch ambaſſador made me a ſtrange propoſition; but becauſe it ariſeth from their agent in Venice, and no other ground, I haue therin applyed my ſelfe to the conſultation of Sir Iſake Wake; who, if that notion haue any foundation, will giue his majeſtie and your lordſhip both account: for he wilbe able to judge, and therin to inſtruct me, whoſe orders I will follow. And though the *preſent tymes* doe *admitt ſcarce* a *poſſibilitye*; ſo I hope, *we are not reduced* to the *neceſſitye* of *ſeeking* yt, which only can *warrant* yt, vnleſs the *example* of the moſt *chriſtian France*, *catholicque Aragon*, and *la ſantiſſima Roma*, be more authenticque. Yet certeynly, my lord, it is tyme to oppoſe all witt and ſtrength agaynſt a bitter cupp mingling for us. I know, you are aduiſed from better and nearer hands; yet at this great diſtance I am able to judge, that the enemye mineth vniuerſally at the roote both of our kyngdome and religion, as by many relations from Rome and Spayne it is too apparent; but eſpecially by that vnion propoſed by the marquiſs of Legannes, which hath a deeper ſence then the common pretended defence of the catholicque cauſe: and becauſe all our friends may be entangled in their owne affayres, and that ther is no good catholicque but they who adore the temporall head of Spayne, as well as the vicar of St. Peter, ther is alſo meditated a quarrell agaynſt the ſenate, to reſtore the patriarch of Aquilea to his ancient poſſeſſion in Friuli, as a prince of the empire. Theſe matters may ſeeme farr off; but they all proue a generall reſolution now to purſue the monarchy of Europe.

YOUR lordſhip will pardon me, that I trouble yow with theſe extrauagant diſcourſes, the vices contracted of being long idle abroad. When I ſhall returne to my countrye, my Engliſh brayne will returne to me; and your lordſhip ſhall fynd me a poore, honeſt, playne man, vowed and deuoted to liue and dye

Your Lordſhips.

Conſtantinople, 26. January,
old ſtile, 1627.

To

To Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My Lord,

AS I haue ſent your lordſhip the coppy of my letter to my lord Conwey, wherby you will know our occurrents, and what is neceſſarye for your enformation from this place; ſo I haue preſumed to refer him to the cenſure of a new propoſition, made me by the Duch ambaſſador: of which particularly I would be inſtructed from you, and therfore I make it the ſubiect of my diſcourſe.

HE ſhowed me a letter from their ſecretary, reſiding in Venice, which concurred with your lordſhips relation of the treacherye of Gabor, collected from the adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh, and ſignior Scultetus: but from them he pretends a counſell to moue the ambaſſador here to make a tryall of the poſſibilitye of reconciling this ſtate with the Perſian; which impediment remoued, to feele whither the grand ſignor might be induced to accept from the confœderates the contribution entended to Gabor, to rayſe his Hungarian frontyre, to make a war and diuerſion upon the emperor. He deſires a preſent anſwere, as if ther were ſome ground for the motion; and therfore the Duch came to me to conſult, and to procure me to aſſiſt him.

FIRST, I demanded, whither he thought the States were acquaynted and would avow the negotiation to be made by the conſent of their allyes. To which he anſwered, That he knew not, but did beleeue, that the prince had ſome inſtruction and ground; and therupon was very earneſt for my concurrence.

I ASKED him, If he ſaw any poſſibilitye of the firſt, conſidering the preſent ſtate of affayres, and the diſgrace receiued before Arzerum: which alſo if it were not accomodated, the other was deſperate. He replyed, That their owne neceſſitye would incline them to hearken to peace; and that we might propound to diſſemble for a tyme, and to leaue Babilon to the ſonne of the kyng of Perſia, as a begh of the grand ſignor, for tribute; and procure the pardon of Abaſa.

WHEN I had heard all his reaſons, I ſhowed him my opinion of the impoſſibility, and our diſgrace to make an ouuerture ſo often refuſed and ſcorned. For eyther the grand ſignor muſt recouer his honor, as well as his land, or endanger to looſe more; and we ſaw the preparations of a new army, and a demonſtration that the young king would goe in perſon. And therfore I deſired him to ualew us rightly, as vnable to make ſo great a change, when we could not uphold what was already on foote; eſpecially when theſe miniſters would eaſely ſent, that we treated our owne intereſt, to draw them out of one warr to plunge them into another. And I conclude, as I did with him, That ther is no other probabilitye nor fruict of negotiation, but to weaken our creditt and confidence with this ſtate.

TO the ſecond part, of offering mony: I preſented to his conſideration, Whither he thought the grand ſignor would accept ſuch a ſumme, as our princes could ſpare, to begin a quarrell, that muſt be maynteyned with 40000 ſoldiers. Secondly, If the couetouſneſs of mony ſhould worke ſo far upon them as to hearken to yt, whither he beleeued they would truſt us without impreſt of a great part; or that we might ſafely truſt them for performance. Laſtly, If they ſhould make a ſhow to begin, how far he preſumed to engage himſelfe, that they would be conſtant for our ſakes.

TO theſe obiections he made little materiall replye, but that ther was no loſs in tryall, which I agreed unto; ſo that he would be the man, who might as well taſt their diſpoſition alone, as in my companye; eſpecially I hauing no warrant to undertake a matter againſt my owne judgement: but that ther was tyme enough to play my part, when he found any diſpoſition to the firſt peace; and that then I would joyne with him, as I ſaw the occaſion encourage me. I beleeue he hath beene practiſing with one man, who euer giues good wordes, upon which it is not ſafe to build. And your lordſhip may pleaſe to ſearch from the ſecretarye, from what ground this propoſition did ſpring, and what anſwere the ambaſſador hath giuen him, which he hath not communicated. Eyther being refuſed, or nouriſhing his owne imaginations, will haue the honor, that I enuye not, alone.

TO the matter it ſelfe, I will deliuer my opinion, That I ſuſpect the Duch himſelfe is the author; hauing often formerly touched that ſtring, to haue an intereſt of the diſpoſition of the mony among theſe miniſters, who without queſtion would be corrupted to take it, promiſe much, and coſen us; and he would be no looſer, wher there can be no account. Beſides, I doubt whither himſelfe beleeues any thing therin; but only to keepe up employment, to write great matters to his maſters; wherby he feedes his creditt, and they are often abuſed: of which I haue modeſtly warned him to take heede, by proiecting vayne hopes, that we did not diſtract and diuert ſafer and ſolider remedies. Thus much, I know, he hath long ſince motioned to the States, to allot 100000 dollers, of the 4 promiſed Gabor to be ſpent here, and therby to haue enforced him. While ther was life, it mought haue done ſomwhat, but no great matter; for the whole empire cryed out for peace, and now to reuiue dead aſhes, wilbe more difficult. And at this tyme I hold it impoſſible ſo ſuddenly to change the ſtreame, as may ſerue our turnes; but if your lordſhip find the neceſſitye of our affayres to want ſuch a nauſeous remedye, to which I feare in the end Germany may be enforced, and that this fancy hath a better foundation then I conceiue, upon your aduice (for it wilbe too late to attend anſwere from England) I will attempt another more probable way; at leaſt, if the murmure be true that we heare, that the ſoldier will not ſtirr, nor follow their emperor into Aſya, wher the bread is deſtroyed, and all prouiſion waſted, and they returned poore, beaten and tyred. Ther is no remedye; they muſt be employed ſome way, or we ſhall ſuffer here: from whence may ariſe a better occaſion of peace, then from our motions. Or, if the war proceede, if it ſo fall out that Arzerum only were taken in, and that rebell vanquiſhed, then their ſpiritt would returne, and the Perſian capitulate; and their hatred and mony would caſt them headlong to reuenge the ſhame of their treatye. The confirmation wherof depends upon the comming of an ambaſſador from the emperor, now upon the way; and if in that any difficulty could be enterpoſed, and that they feared a neceſſitye, this golden offer would facilitate their reſolution; without one of which, it wilbe both diſhonor, and loſs of tyme, to be refuſed. But I will obey ſuch directions as your lordſhip ſhall lay upon me; and I humbly deſire you to giue relation, and your judgement, into England, and to my lord Carleton: for I dare not meddle in it, that comes ſo nakedly recommended.

WE heare, with ſome wonder, that the duke of Sauoy at Turin, and his ambaſſador at Rome, did make joy, and concurre in the French tryumph; and as if fate were agaynſt us, the Duch ambaſſador here, the day of the publication, unſeaſonably celebrated his byrth-night, by a generall feaſt to his nation and Greekes; which I fynd not in the kalender, nor euer formerly by him uſed, when wiſdome would haue loſt that coſt, to auoyd the ſcandall of his friends.

YOUR lordſhip hath not of long tyme remembered my biſhop, whom if I could place in Scio, we ſhould be ſtrong agaynſt the 66e. I doubt the prince cardinall doth not thinke of flyes, unleſs they buzze in his eares, and he hath no ſollicitor. If it may be done without your lordſhips too great engagement, it will content many, and fortefye our partye: if not, I deſire not to make it your trouble.

I HAUE receiued all your mentioned former and later letters, with the encloſed from my lord Carleton; to whom I write not, for uncerteyntye of his reſidence. The laſt are dated 20. Nouemb. 4 and 11 December; for all which, and infinite other undeſerued fauours, I will for euer reſt, &c.

Conſtantinople, 26. January,
old ſtile, 1627.

To Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My very good Lord,

THE Duch ambaſſador hath not ſpoken to me at all of his laſt motion; but hauing great confidence with the vizier, and a fitt occaſion of ſpeech of Gabor, and the mony promiſed him from the league, (which once himſelfe had wiſhed to haue beene giuen to the grand ſignor) I asked him, whither he thought it would haue preuayled to haue maynteyned the war againſt the emperor; ſhowing him the great encreaſe of the power of the enemye by the danger of the kyng of Denmarke, and the certeyntye of a quarrell for Hungarye, whenſoeuer the houſe of Auſtria eyther had peace or victorye ouer thoſe that now alone oppoſed them, by whoſe armes only this ſtate enioyed a temporall and rotten peace; but, joyned with them, might preuent euery feare and perill. He anſwered me with great ingenuitye, That he could

1627. not ſay nor reſolue any thing, as the minds of men were then enclined, and the affaires of Aſya had preſſed them: that they were not aſſured of the conſtancye of thoſe princes, whoſe names only were brought vnto them: and that the deceipts of Gabor had more ſhaken their reſolution, by motions that neuer tooke effect, then if ther had beene no intimation of them; eſpecially, that he had promiſed in the names of the kings of Denmarke and Suedeland, the comming of ambaſſadors from them to the port, to enter league with the grand ſignor, and to bynd themſelues to proſecute the war: to which end letters and ſafe conducts were written to them; of which receiuing no anſwere, nor ſeing any realitye, they doubted that they might be deceiued, and left alone; and therfore had haſtened to prouide firſt for themſelues. In concluſion he told me, That they were aduiſed, how the emperor, puffed vp with proſperitye, did ſtand highly vpon ſome vndecided difference in the treatye; and that his ambaſſador, now on the way, had order to make new and inſolent demands; which if it were true, the grand ſignor was not in that neceſſitye to ſupport all things; but would rather hazard a warr then his honor; and then ther would be fitt tyme to ſpeake of this matter. In the meane while, that he did attend a ſpeedy anſwere from the meſſenger ſent to Gabor, (mentioned in my letter to my lord Conwey) who was inſtructed to explore that prince, and the enclination of his people: and that according to the occaſions we might hereafter confer; which if they ſo fell out, that they had juſt cauſe of breach, if then any ouuerture or concurrence were propounded from thoſe partes, that might be well grounded, he doubted not it would be willingly heard and embraced: but (*rebus ſic ſtantibus*) I found him deafe to any charme; and my opinion is, they will enterteyne euery ſpeech; but vntill ſome amendment in Aſya, upon which all their intentions are bent, they will not aduenture any trouble on the other ſyde, vnleſs they be enforced: of which alſo there is ſome murmure, that Morteſa baſſa of Buda is no better than a rebell; which if it proue true, certeynly he doth depend and is debauched by the emperor and Gabor; and from thence may ariſe an occaſion, which will ſett all on fire. But theſe coniectures are too chimical, and ſo far off, that it is a diſaduantage to enterteyne thought or hope of them. Vpon God, our good cauſe, and our owne courage, it is both more ſafe and noble to depend; for I haue no fayth in any thing *ab Oriente*, wher we expect thoſe mutations, the contagion wherof wilbe dangerous, the grand ſignor hauing ſowed a diuiſion betweene the Janitzaries and Spachies, that may breake out into a ſtorme within the cytty; and many are of opinion, that at the beſt the ſoldiers will not this ſummer goe to the war.

HOW it paſſeth with the Jeſuites, your lordſhip will ſee by the encloſed. They are burrs hardly to be pulled off; but for the ſtiffnes of the contention, to me they are the more ſuſpected. I hope they ſhall little trouble the poore Greeke church hereafter, who hath ſpent, and is endepted by their practices 120000 dollers; beſides this laſt inſurrection againſt the ſtamp, the life of the patriarch, and my honor.

FARTHER I haue not to trouble your lordſhip; but heartely wiſhing yow all true happines, I reſt deuotedly

Conſtantinople, 1.
Feb. 1627.

Your Lordſhips.

To the Lord CONWAY.

Right Honorable, my very good Lord,

CONCERNING the motion made me by the Duch ambaſſador, mentioned in my laſt, I will preſume to refer your lordſhip, as I then did, to Sir Iſake Wake; who, I doubt not, will rightly cenſure it. All occaſion of negotiation is relapſed with Gabor, untill the comming of the emperors ambaſſador, expected at Eaſter; ſo that I haue little matter wherwith to trouble his majeſtie, or your lordſhip.

ONLY I will defile a little paper with the relation of the Jeſuites, being yet under the ſentence of baniſhment, who were brought to the water ſyde to be ſhipt away; but there by the craft of a falſe cuſtomer ſtayd, and returned to priſon. The French ambaſſador hath uſed all meanes to haue them reſtored to their church; wherin as yet he hath beene reiected. To ſaue his honor, (which he will needes prodigally intereſt with them) he was offered to take them into his owne power, 1627. upon condition to ſend them away: but his pride and ſtomacke keepes the poore men in cold weather, in collars of iron, expoſing them to a danger, *quod nec inimici viderentur optaſſe*; and tranſported with his rage, hath, as I ſuppoſe, too far engaged his maſters name: for hoping by brauados to ouercome theſe miniſters, (who at this tyme would unwillingly loſe any friends) he hath ſhowed the mufti and chimacham letters, as he pretends, from the kyng, written by propheſye, or for preuention, that if at any tyme any iniurye were done to the Jeſuites, or they baniſhed the countrye, that he alſo ſhould take his leaue, and depart with them, which he was ready to doe. Being asked for what cauſe or occaſion the kyng ſuſpected or foreſaw that they might be called in queſtion; he anſwered, That he knew the Engliſh ambaſſador and the baylo were their enemies, and might rayſe ſome accuſations for enuye, or other reſpects of contrarietye. When many juſt reaſons were ſhowed him mildely, of the reſolution taken to ſend away men that apparently diſturbed the quiett of the cittye, were offenſiue to the people, and ſuſpected of worſe; and that nothing would content him, but their re-eſtabliſhment in their monaſterie; or els that he would, according to his order, be gone with them; it was replyed, That the grand ſignor did eſteeme the French kyng an ancient and a good friend, and could not beleeue that his ametye depended upon the neceſſitye of protecting traytors here by force, and agaynſt the rule of *buon governo*; and that therfore he ſhould better aduiſe himſelfe: if he would ſtay, and comport himſelfe like an ambaſſador, as became him, he ſhould be welcome, and haue all fitt reſpects borne him; but if he pretended right to maynteyne ſuppoſed enemies, and that his kyngs friendſhip did hang upon ſo ſlender a thread, the ports were open, and he might depart ſafe when he pleaſed; and that they would write to his maſter the true eſtate of the buſines, not doubting both to giue and receiue ſatisfaction.

THE ambaſſador, *mentis inops* with this unexpected anſwere, hath ſealed his merchants warehouſes, and interdicted trade; making all ſhow, that he wilbe the Jeſuites martyr, and ſacrifice to them the peace and commerce of his country: but wiſe men thinke, that he hath entangled himſelfe in his owne netts; and that hauing exceeded his commiſſion, out of blind zeale, that he hath now no other hope to auoyd his owne ſhame, but that this ſtate will relent, rather then ſuffer his departure; and ther are ſome enclined to beare with his peruerſnes, which in the end may preuayle. He troubles all ports: ſome, weary of his importunitye, rather wiſh, then aſſiſt in an accomodation; and whither his facing, or their conſtancye, will gett the victorye, I cannot judge; but reaſon induceth me to thincke, that euery man wilbe maſter in his owne houſe. Howſoeuer it proue, he hath put all to hazard; and doth repent him to haue begunn a quarrell, that hath drawne him to deſperate defences, and a narrow ſtreight: ſo that eyther he muſt goe away, (which is not like to be warranted) or ſitt downe in diſgrace, and acknowledge his *fumo*. It were uery ſtrange, if ſuch care were taken of *5 brouillons*, to leaue an ancient profitable traficque: but we are confident, that his impudence is deriued and nouriſhed from Rome; from whence, by ſuch like actions, he hath upheld his broken creditt agaynſt his maſters honor, and all reaſon of ſtate, if France were gouerned by their owne old true maximes. And when he ſhall offer to goe, he will find himſelfe clogged with 120000 dollers debt; halfe to our poore nation, owing ſeauen yeares, to the undoing of two good merchants, and the hinderance of many others: of which he hath no more ſence, then they that teach, *Defraudare hæreticos pia eſt fraus.* The account I promiſed to ſend his majeſtie of this contention, I defer untill I ſee the concluſion; and though they haue beene well chaſtiſed, yet unleſs they are extinct, they will not be leſs noyſome and dangerous.

A FLEMISH ſhip, under the protection of the Duch ambaſſador, and by priuat contract made with the Genoueſes, is ſtayd at Milo, an iſland in the Arches: the goods and merchants are of Genoa, but he pretends them to be Hollanders. It is an ill ſeruice, ſecrettly to fauor and deffend theſe, ſo neare allyed to ours and his enemies, and to bring them in to a trade to lade corne; which was forbidden by me to the Engliſh, at the inſtance of the Venice bailo, two yeares ſince, as prejudiciall to the publicque. His end is only to gett a little conſolage for himſelfe, and I ſuppoſe his maſters would neither approue nor permitt it. They were diſcouered by a mutinye. Hauing murthered the maſter, and the merchant a Genoeſe, and ſome

1627. others; they were forced into harbor, wher being ſuſpected for enemies, they were areſted; and the newes arriued to the French ambaſſador, he reuealed and entitled the grand ſignor to the lading, as of rebells to his maſter; hoping by that bitt to buy a friend, which hath enraged the Duch: but the matter being ſuch, openly he dares not take notice. But for this accident, the trade had proceeded: what now it will doe, I know not.

Euery day I looke out for my releefe, that I may kyſs his majeſties feete, for whoſe happines I will pray: wherin I haue as great a right, as they that are moſt ſucceſsfull to doe him profitable ſeruice. To his gratious benignitye I ſubmitt what I haue done; and my ſelfe to your honorable and undeſerued patronage, reſting, &c.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{8}{19}$.
Feb. 1627.

From Sir Isaac Wake: *With Abſtracts of three to Lord* Carleton, Jan. 28. 31. *and* Feb. 4. *Mr.* Hales's *from* Turin, Feb. 2. *Lord* Carleton's, Jan. 10. 14. 28. (*with Propoſitions incloſed*) *and* Febr. 7. *and Advices from* Paris, January 21.

My very good Lord,

My two laſt to your lordſhip (which went togither) were dated the 15. and 22. of January, *ſtilo novo*. The firſt was fraighted with many papers, as you ſee by the duplicate here incloſed. The ſecond did accuſe the receipt of your lordſhips, dated the $\frac{1}{11}$. of December. Since that time, I haue had nothing from your lordſhip, nor for you; ſo that I might well haue forborne to haue troubled you at this preſent, if my duty did not bind me to preſent my ſeruice unto you by euery ordinary. The abſtracts of my two laſt diſpatches to my lord Conway will tell you what hath paſſed here ſince my laſt. Yeſterday I did not write, becauſe I was to goe into the college, where I haue diſcharged my ſelfe of ſuch commiſſions as his majeſtie had layed uppon mee. Sir Robert Amſtruthers letter will ſhew you, how things ſtand in Germany; my lord Carletons, what they do at the Haghe; and Cheſtermans, what hath paſſed in England: unto which I will adde one from Mr. Hales, concerning the affaires of Sauoye; and a paper of priuate *auuiſi*, touching the ſtate of Mantoua. Here incloſed you will finde one from hir majeſtie of Bohemia; and I will reſt

Venice, 12. February,
ſtilo nouo, 1628.

Your Lordſhips faithfull frend and ſeruant to command,

I. Wake.

At this inſtant I receaue one from your lordſhip of the $\frac{18}{28}$. of December, of which I haue ſeen nothing but the date; being ſurpriſed with a uiſit of the newe Holland ambaſſador. By the next, God willing, your lordſhip ſhall heare more at large from mee; and I will be carefull to ſend away your incloſed, according to their directions.

ABSTRACT of Sir Isaac Wake's *Letter to my Lord Viſcount* Conway.

Right Honorable, my ſinguler good Lord,

Since my laſt to your lordſhip of the $\frac{11}{21}$. of this month, theſe parts haue afforded little worthy the troubling your lordſhip withall. The duke of Niuers arriued at Mantoua (as was formerly aduertiſed) vppon the 16. of January, *ſtilo novo*. Vppon the 17. he went to the *domo*, or cathedrall church; where, after the ſinging of *Te Deum laudamus*, he receaued the oath of alleageance of his ſubjects there preſent; and he doth now attend to fortify the towne, to reinforce his guards, and to make a deſcription of all his ſubjects capable to beare armes. He did paſſe through this ſtate *incognito*, and did refuſe to receaue any incounter or regalo; although it was offered him in ſundry places, eſpecially at Breſcia: onely he did accept a coach to cary him vnto his owne ſtate, and a conuoy of ſome caualieri, who did accompany him thither, to ſecure his perſon. Although his right to that ſucceſſion be helde to be vnqueſtionable, yet hath Don Ferrante Gonzaga, marquis of Guaſtalla, interpoſed a proteſt; wherein he doth pretend, that Niuers is to be excluded for two reaſons: firſt, as not being borne in Italy, and, ſecondly, as borne of a mother deſcended from hereticall parents. His deſyre is, that theſe two poynts may be decided by the Imperiall counſell or chamber; and that, *lite pendente*, that ſtate may reſt depoſitated either in his hands, as being the Imperiall commiſſary in Italy, or in the hands of the king of Spayne. What will be the iſſue, time will ſhew vs; and vntill the currier do returne out of Spayne, queſtionleſſe, here will be no innouation: for although Don Gonzales do dayly ſend troupes towards that confine, and fortify the bridge that he hath caſt ouer the Po; yet hath he not yet attempted any act of hoſtility.

THE heate of the duke of Savoye is much rellented, vppon the ſudaine ſince the returne of the biſhop of Mondoni from Mantoua, and the arriuall of ſignior Gaſſine; whom the young prince and princeſſe ſent to Turin, to preſent their humble duty and ſeruice to the duke of Sauoye, and to the infanta Margarita. Now it is generally thought, that another mariage will inſue betwixt the newe duke of Mantoua and the infanta Margarita, daughter of Sauoye, and ducheſſe dowager of Mantoua, mother to the princeſſe Maria, whom the prince of Mantoua hath maried; for although the duke of Sauoye did ſeeme at firſt to be angry, yet when he may by ſuch a match accommodate all his differences with the howſe of Mantoua, it is not to be thought that he will refuſe it. If thoſe two howſes do joyne after that manner, then wee are not like to ſee any innouation in Italy, for that occaſion; but wee muſt expect to ſee what will become of the patriarch of Aquileia, who receaued the *oglio ſanto* two dayes ſince, and doth now *laborare in extremis*.

THE pope hath at this preſent put a compliment vppon this ſtate, not vnworthy the relating: When Giorgio Cornaro did lately fly for the aſſaſſinament attempted vppon the caualier Zen, he went directly to Ferrara; where the cardinal Sacchetti, legate of that prouince, did receaue him with extraordinary *accueil*; ſending out coaches to meete him, trouppes of horſe to conuoye him, lodging him in the pallace, giuing him guards to ſecure his perſon, and permitting him and his followers the vſe of any forbidden weapons, declaring him *verbo & opere* to be *bene merito della chieſa*, for hauing killed (as was then ſuppoſed) an enimy of eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, and one that did preſume to reforme ſpirituall perſons: but when the newes came to Rome, that Zen was not dead, and that the ſtate did take this inſolency to hart, the pope, who did deſyre to haue this ſtate concurre with him in the protection of the newe duke of Mantoua, did write a breuet to Ferrara, and to all his miniſters, to baniſh Giorgio Cornaro out of his dominions, and not to giue him any countenance, protection, or aſſiſtance; ſo that he was inforced to ſteale out of Ferrara by night, and where he is now, is not yet knowen. Yeſterday a marble ſtone was affixed vnto the wall of the pallace in the place where Zen was aſſalted, with an inſcription, relating all the circumſtances of that aſſaſſinate; which is ſuch a a mortification to the good olde duke, that he doth not dare to ſtirre out of his chamber, for feare of meeting with ſuch trophes of his ſonnes obliquityes.

THE patriarch of Aquileia is now dead in good earneſt; and wee ſhall ſhortly ſee how the pope will cary himſelfe in that buſineſſe. I will not prognoſticate, but aduertiſe as I ſhall be informed. It is a matter of as great importance, as that of Mantoua; and doth proue *morbus complicatus* for Italye.

Venice, 28. January,
ſtilo nouo, 1628.

Duplicate of Sir ISAAC WAKE'*s* LETTER *to my Lord* CONWAY.

Right Honnorable, my uery good Lord,

BY three former diſpatches of this date, and the papers adjoyned unto them, your lordſhip will haue ſeene how much hath bin ſaid here to litle purpoſe; and that, notwithſtanding all the preſſing arguments that haue bin uſed, it hath not bin poſſible to draw any categoricall anſwer from this ſtate, who, by circuler winding in a laborinth of cerimoniall compliments, haue really rejected the propoſition of the marquis di Baden, tacitely excluded the faire offers and reaſonable demandes of the

1627. king of Denmarke, and ſilently buried the ouuertures made concerneing Gabor. Notwithſtanding that the miniſters originally employed in theſe negotiations from the aboue-named princes, do flatter themſelues with a conceit, that ſomething may be hoped for hereafter from this ſtate ; I, for my part, haue not ſuch a latitude of faith, as to beleeue much, or promiſe any thing ; for, as they are uery ſtreight handled in matter of money, ſo I do find, that they haue long ſince reſolued not to intereſt themſelues uiſibly in the affaires of Germany. This did appeare firſt to my lord duke of Buckingham his grace, when he was at the Haghe ; where this ſtate, being inuited to enter into that confederation, did, by their ambaſſador, come as neere to the point in wordes as could be; but, in effect, concluded nothing. Secondly, I did find it the laſt yeare at Turin, where by order from your lordſhip I did renew the motion to their ambaſſador, and to the duke of Sauoye ; but the reſolution being fairely by them poſted of to Paris, there it was fowlly buried in the tombe of a ſhamefull peace concluded concerning the Valteline. And, laſtly, it is euidently confirmed here by their giuing no anſwer to the king of Denmark, who hath made ſo noble an offer of allyance ; and not drawne one word from this ſtate, tending to that purpoſe. All that can be ſaid, is this ; that as they are wary and cautelous, ſo they are prudent and wiſe ; and therefore they cannot but foreſee, that if the emperor do get the vpper hand in Germany, either by force of armes, or by a treaty of peace, they will here haue neede of good and potent frends to diuert the ſtorme, which will aſſuredly fall uppon them in the firſt place. In which regard it is certaine, that they do really and cordially wiſh all proſperous ſucceſſe unto the armes of his majeſtie, and of his frends ; but flattering themſelues with an imagination, that the rupture betwixt England and Spaine cannot be ſodered in haſt, and that they may liue at their eaſe, and looke on as long as our warres do laſt, they do reſolue to ſpare their purſe for a better occaſion, and to remaine ſpectators untill neceſſity ſhould draw them to be actors. Your onely way left to ſound them to the bottom, is to let them know roundly, and in the language of our fathers, that his majeſtie did expect for himſelfe, and promiſe unto his frends, better ſatisfaction than hee hath hitherto receiued from the league in generall, or this ſtate in this particular, in regard that as they did all concurre in perſwading his majeſtie to breake with Spaine, ſo they haue ſince all of them falne off, and caſt the whole waight uppon his majeſtie and his frends, without making good the diuerſions promiſed to be continued here in Italy, or contributing any thing towardes the aſſiſtance of thoſe in Germany, who haue undertaken the protection of the common liberty. That their alleguation of hauing diuerted the forces of the emperor, by drawing a great army into the ſtate of Millan, which they haue counterbalanced by maintaining a potent army on the confines of their ſtate, is not ſo well grounded as they do pretend ; in regard that all this was done before his majeſtie and the king of Denmark were declared : and that they haue ſhamefully abuſed the diuerſions of his majeſtie towards Spaine, and of the king of Denmark in Germany, by accomodating with the common enemy ; but no way hitherto aduantaged our cauſe, which they do plainely and directly betray, by untimely diſarming here, where they haue already diſmiſſed and licenſed all the *oltramontani*, (wherof three thouſand are caſt this weeke) and by that meanes left the Spaniard free, and at liberty to ſend into Germany what forces hee liſt ; there being really here no oppoſition at all. Laſtly, That ſeeing there is no hope of continuing any diuerſion in Italy, in regard that the Valteline is uppon the point to be ſurrendered, and that this ſtate doth daily diſarme, his majeſtie cannot but expect ſome reall aſſiſtance for the king of Denmarke, or the marquiſs of Baden, in regard the armies cannot be paid with faire words, and good wiſhes ; and if hee ſhall ſee the common cauſe abandoned by thoſe who haue as much intereſt therein as hee, hee ſhalbe enforced to prouide for himſelfe and his frends, and may perhaps make a better peace then they here haue done for themſelues. If this language be uſed to their ambaſſador there, in ſuch ſort that they may know, that his majeſtie is well enformed of all their proceedings, and that hee doth mark all their chaſes, perhaps I may hereafter (if I receiue any order to ſpeake here to the ſame purpoſe) draw from them ſome better declaration, then hitherto they haue made ; and this wilbe gained thereby, that wee ſhall the ſooner knowe what to truſt unto. Before my departure from Turin, the duke of Sauoye did tempt mee diuerſe times, to know whither his majeſtie would be pleaſed to giue eare unto faire ouuertures of peace with Spaine ;

and hee doth ſtill continue to preſſe that point; which being contrary to his genious, 1627. doth make mee beleeue, that he doth know there is no good to be expected for the common cauſe from the league. His opinion is, that if his majeſtie would treate in time, Spaine would come to reaſon; and France would not be ſo inſolent, as they do ſhew themſelues daily. This ſtate doth ſpeake a language very different; for they ſtill applaude the generous reſolution of his majeſtie, and his frends and allies, and encouradge them to continue and proceede: but by their hauing cooperated nothing, it may be ſuſpected, that they do care onely for themſelues; wheras, on the contrary, the duke was the firſt that did begin a diuerſion with the Genoeſi, and is ſtill ready to continue, if he had meanes; and therefore it may be thought, that hee doth ſpeake as a true frend. So, &c.

Venice, $\frac{21}{31}$. January, 1627.

ABSTRACT of Sir ISAAC WAKE's *Letter to the Lord Viſcount* CONWAY.

Right Honorable, my ſinguler good Lord,

THE affaires of Italy are yet ſo vncertaine, that it is hard to ſaye, whither they are likely to ſettle or to be imbroyled. The courier ſent vnto Spayne is not yet returned, and vntill he do arriue, nothing will be innouated. Hitherto the Mantouani do ſing, *Beati poſſidentes*; but if the Spanyards ſhall reſolue to queſtion that ſucceſſion, and vndertake the protection of the howſe of Guaſtalla, as things ſtand in Italy at this preſent, they will be able to do what they liſt, before any oppoſition be made: for none is armed to any purpoſe but they, and they do dayly renforce their army vnder a pretence of ſending it into Germany; but what their true intention is, none doth yet knowe. Now this ſtate doth ſee and acknowledge, that they committed an error the laſt yeare, in diſarming ſo haſtily; for if they ſhould chance to haue neede of auxiliaryes, they will coſt deare, and hardly be found.

MONSIGNIEUR Grimani, patriarch of Aquileia, dyed in this towne vppon the 28. of Jan. the day that my laſt diſpatch was dated; and now they are here very buſy in eſtabliſhing that ſucceſſion, wherein already ſome difficultyes do appeare, which will not eaſyly be ſurmounted. Grimani did, during his life, with the conſent of the ſenate, name monſignieur Gradenigo, biſhop of Feltre, for his coadjutor, according vnto the vſuall ſtyle, *ſede vacante*. The ſenate ſhould name and preſent vnto the pope the coadjutor and three others, and vſually the pope is to confirme the coadjutor; but now he hath very cunningly taken his aduantage, and aſſaſſinated the ſenate with a ſhew of courteſye: for the day after the death of Grimani, the nontio, going into the college, did declare, That although the pope had hitherto refuſed to publiſh his confirmation of Gradenigo for feare of diſpleaſing the emperor, who had importuned him to confirme a Dutchman, named by him in vertue of his pretentions; yet he had ſent hither his bulles in fauor of Grandenigo, euer ſince March laſt paſt, with order that they ſhould not be publiſhed vntill after the death of Grimani. As ſoone as he came out of the college, he ſent for Gradenigo, and tolde him, That the pope had beene pleaſed to confirme him in that ſeate, and that he had diſpatched his bulles in March laſt, which he did preſent and exhibit vnto Gradenigo. This exceſſe of courteſye did breede a little ſuſpition in Gradenigo, who did deſyre leaue to goe firſt into the college, and know the pleaſure of the prince, before he did receaue the bulles; but the nuntio telling him, That it was needleſſe, in regard that he had that morning acquainted the prince with this act of the popes, and receaued from him not onely approbation, but thankes, Gradenigo accepted of the bulles, and departed. The ſenate, ſending immediately for thoſe bulles, did find, that vnder a ſhew of frendſhip the pope had betrayed them: for they are not conceaued *ſtilo Veneto*, but *ſtilo Romanæ curiæ*; and inſteede of *confirmiamo*, he doth write *eleggiamo*, making it an act of his owne, without any imaginall reference to the ſtate. Now all the ſtipendiated theologues, and *conſultori di ſtato*, are ſet in worke, to ſeeke a way how to come out of this labyrinth; and they do find it a hard taske: for if the ſtate do reject thoſe bulles, as not running *in forma debita*, it is to be feared, that the pope, to reuenge himſelfe vppon them, may confirme the Dutchman named by the emperor; and if they do accept of them in this forme,

1627. they do looſe their *jus patronatus* for euer; and when Gradenigo ſhall dye, the pope may name whom he liſt, whither he be Venetian, or not.

THEY write from Rome, that a treaty of mariage betwixt the cardinal of Sauoye and the infanta of Spayne is ſo farre aduanced, that it is vppon the point of being concluded. It doth appeare, that he hath taken his leaue of Rome, in that he hath reſigned his pallace vnto the ſigniori Vrſini, and recalled all his ſeruants, whom he had left behind; but Mr. Hales, my ſecretary at Turin, doth write nothing of this mariage, although of late he hath ſtill aduertiſed, that the duke did apparently incline towards Spayne, and that the miniſters of France did ſtrongly ſuſpect him.

SIR Robert Anſtruther doth write vnto mee this weeke from Hambourg, that the emperor doth intend ere long to ſend colonel Slicke to viſit the Venetians with 30000 men. If it do proue true, theſe ſigniori may perhaps repent their not hauing aſſiſted their friends in due tyme; and if the emperor had a purpoſe before the death of the patriarch of Aquileia, it may very well be, that when he ſhall heare of this vacancye, he will do it in good earneſt: for he doth ſtrongly pretend vnto the *jus patronatus* of that patriarchat, in regard that a greate part of the reuenue and juriſdiction is within his dominions.

Venice, February 4.
ſtilo nouo, 1628.

COPIE of ANTONY HALES *his Diſpatche unto my Lord* CONWAY, *in* Turin.

Right Honorable, my uery ſinguler good Lord,

IN the yeare 1624. the duke of Sauoy hauing diſpatcht the count Paſero (at that time ſecretary unto the prince of Piemont, and now at preſent one of our ſecretaryes of ſtate) unto Mantoua, to accommodate the differences betwixt his highneſs and the duke, he brought from thence a ſtipulation of theſe enſuing articles: firſt, That the duke of Mantoua (Ferdinand then rayning) was content to disburſe 300000 dollers, for the dowry of Donna Bianca. 2. To make good other 300000 dollers of gould, for the dowry of the infanta Margarita, (daughter unto the duke of Sauoy) 3. 200000 dollers he did offer to giue in dowry with the princeſſe Maria of Mantoua, (now maried unto the duke de Rhethelois) and to offer hir to be maried unto the prince Philibert of Sauoy, at that time vice-king of Sicilia. 4. For ſecuring of this ſumme of 800000 dollers, he did bind and oblige the Genoueſe, the cittie and territory of Alba, and the towne of San Damion, places confyning with Piemont. 5. That as long as this ſumme ſhould remayne unpayed, he was to paye $2\frac{1}{2}$. in the hundred for intereſt; and, as ſatisfaction, the aboue places to be ſurrendred. 6. That as prince Philibert ſhould marry the princeſſe Maria, ſo one of thoſe infante here (daughters unto the duke of Sauoy) ſhould be giuen for wife, either unto Don Vincenzo, (the duke of Mantoua, lately deceaſed) if in caſe they could procure a diuorce betwixt him and the princeſſe of Buozzolo, or with whome Ferdinand ſhould declare to be lawfull heire of that dutchye, after the death of himſelfe and brother, if they ſhould dye without heyres males. The French ambaſſador, monſieur de Sanchemont, imagining that the reuiuing of the abouesayd treaty might induce the duke of Sauoy unto an accommodation, did from Mantoua diſpatch hither monſieur Saberan (a French gentleman, and one that had ſerued this prince as colonel in the laſt warre) with commiſſion to take upp againe the thread and theame of that negotiation. In conformity of which, (at his arriuall here uppon the $\frac{13}{23}$. of January laſt paſt, uppon which day, in company with ſignior Marini the French ambaſſador reſyding in this court, he had audience) hauing by his beſt and powerfulleſt offices diſpoſed the duke of Sauoy to giue eare unto this renewed treaty, his highneſs was pleaſed, contrary to their expectations, to giue them a plaine negatiue, ſaying, That he would neuer haue abated ſo muche of the two dowres of Donna Bianca and the infanta Margarita, if he had not hoped to eaſe himſelfe, by taking the princeſſe Maria of Mantoua into his houſe; and therefore, ſeeing they haue both fayled in the principall point of prince Philibert, and would not conſent to place that treaty uppon the head of the prince cardinal of Sauoy, and that all the cheiſe articles are in a manner cleane altered,

he did deſire to be pardoned, if he did not giue his eare unto that ouuerture, proteſting 1627.
unto the ſayde French ambaſſador and Saberan, that if monſieur di Niuers did not addreſſe himſelfe ſpeedily to giue ſatisfaction unto that which was juſtly required, he would not, nor could not, anie longer haue patience, but would adhere unto that party, from whence he did not doubt to recouer all manner of content.

I HAUE obſerued, that in all the diſcourſes which the duke of Sauoy doth hould at Mantoua, when he meeteth with the new duke, he onely calleth him Mr. di Niuers; and if it be true, that his highneſs would not vnderſtand Mr. de Saberan, when he named the duke of Mantoua; but would ſaye, I meane Mr. di Niuers, as it is true that he will not admit audience unto ſignior Gazin, a gentleman diſpatcht from Mantoua, as ambaſſador to this court; and who hath been theſe 20 dayes and better at Caſal in Montferrat, expecting this princes pleaſure (which wee beleeue his highneſs will not declare, untill it ſhall be better decided who ſhall be duke of Mantoua); and that his highneſs further ſayeth, that the French are in election to repent them of their haſty declaration; it may uery well be concluded, that he is extremely ſtung with their affronts; and not being able to promiſe himſelfe anie ſatisfaction from the French, who thinking that they haue the law in their owne hands, will not therefore (carryed uiolently awaye with the paſſion of their animoſity) giue him anie content, his highneſs will be forced to addreſſe himſelfe to make ſome bitter reſcentiments; which, as he was pleaſed to tell me in confidence, he would preſently do, if the deuotion which he beareth unto his majeſtie of Greate Brittaine did not hould his hands, nor ſuffer him to moue, untill he might be informed how it may ſtand with his majeſties pleaſure, of which his highneſs hopeth to haue the honor to be inſtructed at the appearing here of the count of Carliſle, his majeſties extraordinary ambaſſador, whom he doth expect with much impatiencye. Howſoeuer, as yet I cannot ſee anie preparation for action, wee ſtill continuing to follow our treaty and balls. Trew it is, that uppon the complaintes of our caualleric, they do beginne to take them into conſideration, and to prouide payes to remount manie of them; and this (being our principall ſtrength and nerue) will bee, at all times, within one months warning, in readines, and with the disborſing onely of 60000 dollers his higneſs will be able to bring into the feild 3000 good horſe: for our foot, although at preſent we haue but a few trouppes in a readines, yet our officers will be able, at anie ſhort ſummons, to fill up their regiments.

MR. DE ST. MEICHAEL on the $\frac{15}{25}$. of January departed from hence towards Paris; where hauing diſcharged himſelfe of certaine riche preſents, which the princeſſe of Piemont ſendeth unto the French queene hir mother, hee is to paſſe from thence into England, with the like preſents from his highneſs unto the queene of England, his ſiſter. This gentleman is of Languedock: his father is, or hath beene, gouernor of Macon; himſelfe a cadet, and hath ſerued for page vnto madame, both whileſt ſhe liued in the French court, and ſince hir comming hither; and being made eſquire for his good ſeruice, he is now honored with this meſſage. Indeed madame is ſomwhat partially affected unto him, in regard ſhe purpoſeth to marry him unto a Dutche woman, (a little dwarfe) whom ſhe infinitely careſſeth; and unto which motion the gentleman is content, in regard madame hath promiſed to make hir ritche; and uppon this ground ſtandeth his fortune.

VPPON the $\frac{10}{20}$. of the laſt month of Januarye, the duke of Sauoy, as he is entering into the 67. yeare of his age, had two naturall ſonns borne unto him at one birthe, by the marcheſa di Riua, his miſtris; and it is the more remarkable, becauſe that whilſt that lady trauailed with that burthen, the moone likewiſe trauailed in hir fearefull eclipſe.

VPPON the $\frac{16}{26}$. of January, here arriued the popes nontio, monſignior Gallo, biſhop of Ancona: he was mett out of towne by the marquis di Zani, (a prince of this bloud) the dukes guard, and honorably conducted unto his new howſe, prouided for him at the coſt and charges of this prince; and on the $\frac{19}{29}$. he had his firſt audience, accompanied with his highneſſes coaches in good equipage and ſplendor. So, &c.

Turin, the { 23. January, 1627.
{ 2. February, 1628.

From Sir DUDLEY CARLETON *to Sir* ISAAC WAKE: *With the* French *Ambaſſador's Propoſition at the* Haghe, 1627.

My very good Lord,

I HAUE receaued your lordſhips letters of the 17th of December, by which I perceaue one of mine had founde way to your lordſhip, and I hope others haue followed; allthough I cannot boaſt, that I haue equalled your diligence of weekely writing, from which I haue bin hindered by many diuerſions which occurre in this place daily, though there be no great matter of importance; whereof (yf any had bin) I would notwithſtanding haue found time to aduertiſe your lordſhip.

I SEND your lordſhip herewith the copie of a propoſition of the French ambaſſador to the States, which hath turned the truce, that he and I were in, againe into action; and giues me juſt occaſion to inueigh againſt a certain treaty, ſigned by Languerac, the States ambaſſador in France: for ratification whereof he preſſeth in ſuch high language, as you will ſee. But I cannot diſcerne, that he is like to profit any thing with the States and prince of Orange; who not onely perſiſt in their reſolution of diſavowing Languerac, and ſending their ambaſſadors; but are mainely offended at this French propoſition, which they take as a great ſcorne offered unto them.

THE contrary winde detaineth the ambaſſadors appointed for England and France ſtill here, who otherwiſe had bin gon ſix weekes ſince; and the like continuance and *opiniaſtreté* of tempeſtuous weather and contrary winde hath not bin knowne here, neuer ſince the time that the troopes went for Venice with counte John, who lay windebound in Texel about three monthes.

THE emperor hath lodged certaine of his troopes, being part of Tillies army, in the countie of Eaſt-friſeland, and more are expected, being commanded by the baron of Anhoit, and the counte of Fuſtenbourg; which hath giuen the towne of Emden ſuch alarme, that they preſently ſent unto the States, deſiring them to take the more care of their ſafety, and aſſurance of their towne; who accordingly haue renforced their garriſon in Emden with 5 companies, and ſent the counte Erneſt thither, accompanyed with one of their aſſembly, to ſettle the beſt order poſſible in thoſe affaires. What further meaning the Imperialiſts ſhould haue, beſides quartering for this winter in thoſe parts, doth not yet appeare; but it is conceaued, that what by the great inundations, (the dykes being broken downe by tempeſt and high waters in that prouince) what by the good order that is taken by the States to hinder the tranſportation of victualls thither, and by the ſcarcety hath bin allwayes there, ſince counte Mansfelds being there with his army (the countrey haueing bin uery poorely cultiuated ſince that time); theſe troopes will finde ſo much incommodity, that it will not be poſſible for them to continew long in thoſe parts.

THERE haue bin fiue Spaniſh men of warre, belonging to Dunkerk and Oſtend, caſt away with the late tempeſts, then which greater haue not bin knowne in theſe parts; the artillerie and men of thoſe ſhips ſaued notwithſtanding; this accident haueing happened under the fort of Mardyke, where they were thought to lye out of danger. The States men of warre haue likewiſe ſuffered much, but we do not heare of any that are loſt; but what is befallen his majeſties fleete at Plimmouth, is a loſſe that I cannot valew ſufficiently: the particularities whereof I will not take uppon me to relate, as haueing receaued the news onely by priuate letters, on which I do not build a certain beleefe; but I dowbte not, but your lordſhip will be well aduertiſed hereof out of England: from whence I haue receaued no publick diſpatch ſince the returne of my lord duke of Buckingham.

YOUR lordſhip will receaue herewith a letter of the queen of Bohemia to Sir Thomas Roe, which is commended to your addreſſe; whereunto I beſeeche your lordſhip, when you write unto him, to adde the aſſurance of my ſeruice; which I would do my ſelf, but that I am doubtfull how my letters ſhould finde him; being, as I conceaue, either gon or uppon departure from Conſtantinople; and beſides, I know, I ſhould write nothing more then he hath from your lordſhip, ſo that my aduertiſements would be but ſuperfluities. Thus I commend your lordſhip to Gods holy protection, and reſt

Haghe, this 10. of Jan.
1628, ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionatly to doe you ſeruice,

D. CARLETON.

The French *Ambaſſador's PROPOSITION at the* Haghe, 1627.

Meſſieurs,

J'AY receu de la part du roy mon maiſtre, ce primier part de l'an, une lettre ſuivie de ſon dapp^{ta}. qui teſmoigne combien le contenu luy en eſt en cœur; par icelle ſa majeſté m'enjoinct de repreſenter a vos ſeigneuries, qu'eſtant bien aduerty de voſtre conduicte, et de ce que ſe paſſe en voſtre aſſemblée, e que par l'induction des Anglois on faict naiſtre de la difficulté & oppoſition du dernier traitté, faict auecque le ſeigneur de Langeracque, & que les choſes ſe portent juſques à ce poinct, que de mettre en deliberation de reuoquer le dit ambaſſadeur pour l'auoir negotié. Je vous face entendre en ſon nom, que ſa ditte majeſté trouue ce procedé fort eſtrange, appreſtant de preuues particulieres que vos ſeigneuries ont receues de ſa bonne volonté, meſme en ſuite de ſucces aduantagieux que Dieu a donné à ſes armes ſur ſes ennemis; et de vous declarer, que ſa majeſté ne pourra veoir de bonœil vos ambaſſadeurs extraordinaires, ſi auant touttes choſes ils n'apportent à ſa majeſté ſatisfaction ſur les juſtes ſubjects, que vos ſeigneuries ſcauent bien que mon ſouuerain ſeigneur a de s'en plaindre, et ne ſouffrirá que ils luy facent aucunnes nouuelles propoſitions contraires au dit traitté.

OR, meſſieurs, vous ſcauez entr' autres, quels offices j'ay faict depuis peu, et en vain, tant pour empeſcher l'accedant arriué au nauire de monſigneur de Toyras, que pour vous porter à en faire la raiſon au roy, & au vous meſmes, ayant tousjours craint pour vos ſeigneuries, que par de conniuances indignes, et qui equipollent à un adveu, non ſeulement vos ennemis, mais vos meillieurs amis, n'en eiuſent ſubject de dire, & touts les ſeicles avenir de vous reprocher, que voſtre republique, ayant l'empire de la mer, les nauires fabriquez en voſtre pais pour le premier roy de la chreſtienté, et à qui vous deuez la plupart de ce que vous etez, n'ayent non plus trouué de ſeureté dans vos ports, vos ſeigneuries eſtant competamment aduerties du deſſeing de les y ſurprendre, que la fimille de ſon ambaſſadeur par trois jours conſecutifs, non ſeulement dans la ſale de voſtre gouuerneur, ou eſtoient tant de perſonnes de qualité, pour honnorer les rejouiſſances de ſa maiſon, mais auſſy chez voſtre preſidant du conſeil d'eſtat, et ce que poſſe tout, à la veüe de corps de garde de la court d'Hollande, & de feneſtres de voſtre aſſemblée, allant traitter des affaires publique de ſon prince, & de ſa nation. La dernier reſponſe que j'ay receue de ceſte compagnie, et non encores veue au conſeil du roy mon maiſtre lorſque ce dernier du ſeigneur de Baſſe m'a eſté enuoyée, ne donnerá que trop de meſcontentement en France; et vous entendes bien les chefs, ſans que je les deſduiſe tous, dont la ſatisfaction doibt eſtre preallable à l'enuoy de vos ambaſſadeurs, ſi tantoſt que vous les ayez deſtines, comme il eſt à croire, pour rendre au roy mon maiſtre ce qu'il doibt attendre de vos ſeigneuries, et non pour faire effect contraire. Mais affin de ne rendre ce commencement de l'année aigre par multiplicité des plainctes, bien que forcées & neceſſaires, je me retraindray, vous pryant que je puyſſe auoir reſponce, au pluſtoſt pour aduertir le roy mon maiſtre, ainſi que ſa majeſté m'ordonne; et fineray, vous aſſeurant que je ſouhaite ceſte an proſpere aux Prouinces Vnies.

Extract of a Letter from the Lord CARLETON *to the Lord* CONWAY, *of* January 14, *ſtilo veteri,* 1627.

WHILST the Stats extraordinarie ambaſſadors are heere continually ſtayed by contrarietie of winds, Langrac, their reſident in France, hath written hither earneſtly for ratification of his treatie, giuing hoopes of more moony upon the firſt news therof; and this French ambaſſador doth purſue the ſame with threats, hauing beene thrice at audience with the Stats Generall in the ſpace of one weeke, and allways to the ſame purpoſe of his firſt propoſition, whereof I ſend your lordſhip the coppie: and though the Stats anſwere were ſuch as gaue him ſmall comfort, and mee noe diſlike of their intentions in the treaty itſelfe; yet finding a principall part of the effect of that treatie (the furniſhing the French with ſhipping and artillerie in theſe prouinces) to bee ſtill in uſe, as ſoone as a day of deuotion was ouer, (which was held generally through this ſtate on Wedneſday laſt, to thanke for the good ſucceſſe of

their

1627. their warrs this laſt yeare, and pray for preſeruation againſt imminent daungers of this new yeare, now entred) I demaunded audience, in which I uſed ſuch ſpeech as your lordſhip will find in the coppie I deliuered the States (as they deſired mee) in writing. Whereunto they made me preſently an anſwere by the mouth of their preſident (Voſberghen, one of their ambaſſadors deſſigned for France); That tuching Langrac's treatie, they wold not ratefie it, nor doe any thing in France prejudiciall to their allyance with his majeſtie; and for ſuch prouiſion of ſhipping as is heere making by the French in their ports, they had the conſideration of the inconuenience before their eys, and the remedy euen then in conſultation, ſoe as they wold ſee to what concernes their owne ſafetie, and bee carfull to doe nothing againſt which his majeſtie ſhold juſtly except, as ſwaruing from their neutralitye. This occationed further diſcourſe of ſhips bought by the French in their townes of North-Holland; which were noe ſooner lanced out, but they immediatly lay in wayte in their hauens, not onely for Engliſh ſhipps, but for Duch which conuayed Engliſh mens goods; of which ſom there were then riding in the Texell, in the Maere, and at Goregſgat, which I told them of; with further information I had of moonys remitted hither out of France, and perſons expreſly ymployed to make new equippages, and to hire as well ſhipps of burthen as others, the French hauing gott by their agents the liſts of all the ſtore of theſe parts, euen to a pinke or a ſhallop; and now moony enough (if all bee true wee heare out of France, of many millions the church, with the popes allowance, doth contribute to the French kings warrs) to purchaſe and carry away all their ſhipping and mariners; to which the ſtate promiſed to looke more narrowly then they haue hitherto doone, and to take order accordingly. For concluſion, they renued unto mee their inſtance tuching his majeſties ſupplying the Engliſh troopes at Stode with moonys and prouiſions, according as this ſtate did the two townes on the other ſide the Elbe, Lukſtat and Grempe; and to prouide (as they heere will doe to their uttermoſt) for the ſecuritie of the riuers and paſſages of thoſe parts, as a matter of ſpetiall moment; wherin his majeſties kingdoms, as well as theſe prouinces, were equally intereſſed. Heerin, I told them, I doubted not, tuching the payment of the Engliſh troopes in Stode, but that good care was taken (howſoeuer heere com daylie complaints from Hamburgh to the contrarie); and for that riuer and the reſt, I was well aſſured, the ymportance of them was ſufficiently apprehended by his majeſtie and the lords of the counſell, as their ambaſſadors would find; who might promiſe themſelfes the better contentment in that part of their negotiation, in caſe theſe parts were not ſtill made as magaſines for his majeſties ennemys: otherways his majeſties ayding to free thoſe riuers for the better paſſage of materialls for ſhipping (which are the cheife commoditys that com that way) ſhold in effect make war upon himſelfe.

THE French agent for ſhipping, Cuſtoſju, a knight of Malta, (who hath long lyen in North-Holland, and at Amſterdam) beeing retorned into France, one Lopus, a Spaniſh Jew of Granada, (who lay a yeare and halfe in the Baſtille, in Vienuille's time, for a Spaniſh ſpie) is heere ymployed in his place; who finds greate fault with the two greate ſhipps, (*le Roy, et la Reyne*) as beeing of that burthen, that noe port in France is capable of them, but in Britanie onely; and the coſt of them wold haue well built and furniſhed a douzen ſaile fitt for ſeruice: wherby may bee ſeene what the purpoſe of this man is.

THE pulpetts of this towne in the late bidday ſounded loud, as well fornown as afternoone, againſt neglecting the auncient allyance of England, with particular mention of queene Elizabeth, and treating with princes of contrary religion. Aerſſeno, the day before, going betwixt his houſe and the councell chamber, had his heeles carryed up into the ayre with his head to the ground, by too Engliſh grayhounds, tyed together in a leaſe: of which fall he receiued ſo greate hurt, that his journey is ſtayed for 8 or 10 days; and it is much talked of, as an ill omen to his ambaſſage.

Extract of a Letter from the Lord CARLETON *to the Lord* CONWAY, *of* January 18. *ſtilo veteri,* 1627.

HEERE are letters com from Real, (who was ſent to the king of Denmarke) ymporting noe good intelligence betwixt the king and his *rix baedt*; and as little thankes for the offer made of ayd from hence for the preſeruation of the Sondt, which the king tooke ill, as a reproach of his weakneſſe; whereas hee thinkes himſelfe ſtrong enough in that place for all the world; though by the marques of Badens report, (who lay there 5 weekes a ſhipbord, attending his paſſage hither) and others who know the place well, it is not defenſible againſt any conſiderable force.

IT ſeemes, the king doth ſtill entertaine auncient jealouſies of this ſtate, and perticularly of Amſterdam; of which towne Real beeing an inhabitant, it is thought, hee hath had the worſe welcom in that reſpect; and all the king recommended to him was, that the Stats wold take care on the one ſide of the riuer of Elbe, and recommend the other ſide to his majeſtie; and that betwixt both a fleete ſhold bee there keept, to bridle Hamburgh. Tilly hath written hither to the Stats a complementall letter, importing, that the emperor hauing commaunded him to lodge part of his troopes in Eaſt Freezland, where hee underſtands the Stats hold certaine garriſons, and draw contributions out of the country; hee deſires them to withdraw their men, as a thing which will bee agreeable to the emperor, and to him verie acceptable, in regard of the lodging his ſoldiers with the more commoditie; and the baron of Anhalt, hauing writt too ſeuerall letters to the towne of Embden, to bee furniſhed with victualls and other neceſſaries from thence, by exemple of other townes, (naming Hamburgh, Lubeck and Bremen) which haue beene anſwered ſtill with excuſes, hath ſent the Embdenners a 3d peremptory ſummons upon paine of the emperors high diſpleaſure. Theſe are heere taken but as preparatories or approaches to a further deſigne of making warr upon theſe prouinces, of which heere is greate ſtudy to auoyd any juſt occation; and therfore there is a ciuill and reſpectiue anſwere framing to Tylly, but with that care of the maine buſineſſe, that there is no more daunger ſoe good a towne as Embden ſhold yeld to his complement, then to Anhalts threatnings.

I PRESUME your lordſhip hath continuall letters from Sir Robert Anſtruther, with aduertiſement of the ſtate of our Engliſh troops at Stode; which place, Sir Charles Morgan writes, is ſufficiently prouided of victualls till the end of March; onely hee complaines of want of moony, for encouragment of his ſoldiers, and contentment of the burghers, out of whoſe ſtors the victualls are chiefly furniſhed.

From my Lord CARLETON.

My very goode Lord,

SINCE I ſaluted your lordſhip from hence, ſoone after my arriual, the ſcene of owr action being in a remote iſland, (none of the fortunate) and little more here then common occurrents, ſuch as they were, I ſent from time to time to Sir Iſ. Wake, and through his hands to your lordſhip; who, in exchange, gaue me knowledge continually of your negotiation concerning Gabor; the concluſion wherof (yf it ſo end) I haue theſe two laſt weekes from yourſelf by your letters of the $\frac{6}{16}$. and $\frac{18}{28}$. of 9ber. As farre as I can diſcerne with the beſt of my weake judgment, (wheron you muſt the leſſe relie, becauſe it may be blinded with affection) you haue committed nothing to be blamed, nor omitted any thing to be required in that buſineſſe; and the expoſtulation of thoſe you dealt with, will turne to your aduantage; for where we are to render an account, I ſuppoſe I tolde you in what goode terms you ſtoode, for the eſteeme was had of your indeauours, when I came from thence. And here, in the ſecond place, (for ſo I muſt account it, as long as the next perſon to the king owr gratious maſter makes it happie in her miſfortune) you haue as great a reward as can depend on goode and gratious acceptance; which yf the queen her ſelf did not make knowne enough vnto you in a letter I recommended, three weekes ſince, to Sir Iſ. Wakes conuayance, I will, by one particular, proceeding from her deſire, that after your 13 yeares heathen employments you

1627. may ſpend ſome yeares here, where are all religions. I know not how owr auntient friend, Sir Rob. Killegrew continues affected this way; who, when I left home, was growne ſomewhat colde; and yf he giue it ouer, and you like well of it, I will doe you the very beſt ſeruice I can, as well for my loue to your ſelf, as this queens ſatiſfaction; who of her ſelf, vppon the reading of theſe your laſt letters, ſpake to me of it twice very ſeriouſly and ſadly, aduiſing of the meanes how to effect it. Yf you take this way home, ſhe will ſay as much to you; but whether you will finde me here or in England, I knowe not; for I am not haſtely called home, and I ſee no great vſe of my longer abode here; and therfore haue ſent my nephew expreſly to ſue for my reuocation. He went on Saturday laſt, in companie of the States ambaſſadors, who hauing bin ſtayde theſe ten weekes by contrarietie of windes, and diuers croſſe accidents, meant now to force a paſſage; and yf they are at ſea, (for which they had onely winde enough) they will be ſurely caried into Norway, by tempeſt in theyr very teeth; ſo as we ſee it is not Gods will they ſhould goe on. Meane while, the chiefe ſubject of theyr going (the pacification betwixt the two crownes) ſtands at a ſtay, and the common ennemy doth maruilouſly aduance his greatnes by this breach, which will appeare too euidently to your lordſhip to neede much diſcourſe. How Diogenes like I tumble my tub here, whilſt others manadge the great actions of the world, your lordſhip will ſee by ſuch papers I deſire Sir Iſ. Wake to tranſmit vnto you; from whom I haue receaued all the copies you committed, with your laſt letters, to his conuayance, as likewiſe your letters to the adminiſtrator of Magdeburgh; whoſe comming hether we ſhall now exſpect dayly. Here we haue allready the old marquis of Baden, with one of his ſonnes; and the old count de la Torre (who ſtill entertaines great hopes of Gabor) liues in Freeſeland, nether of theſe hauing giuen or receaued much contentment in Denmarke, where all things are at the loweſt ebbe of deſpaire; but beguin to riſe againe by the neighbourly and princely frendſhip of the king of Swede. When I ſhall tell your lordſhip, I haue not had one line of publique letters out of England, ſince my lord dukes returne, you will not marnayle, I write you nothing from thence. So wiſhing you, with yours, a ſafe returne, I reſt

Hagh, this 7th of Feb.
162⅞. ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

D. CARLETON.

From the Same, to Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My uery good Lord,

I DOE ſtill receaue the fauour from you of weekely letters; which I ſhould more punctually requite, yf here were ſubject for it: but ſo it is, that though this place doth miniſter frequent matter of negotiation for vs who are neighbours, it affordes little of aduertiſment, ſpecially in this winter ſeaſon, which hath bin ſo windie and tempeſtuous, that as nothing at all hath bin done at land, ſo very little hath hapned at ſea, ſaue wracks and ruptures into bankes and dikes, of which theſe parts haue very much ſuffred; and euen now we heare, that the admiral Real, (who was ſent to the king of Denmarke with frendly offers from this ſtate towards the preſeruation of the Sondt) in his returne, was driuen with his ſhip, by the current, in a calme, vppon Schagen (the point of North-jutland); and there ſodainly being taken with a tempeſt, loſt both ſhip and artillerie, and with much difficultie ſaued himſelf and his men from the furie of Walleſtins ſoldiers, quartered therabowts; amongſt which he deuided a chaine, preſented him by the king of Denmarke, wherby he appeaſed them for the preſent, and freede his mariners, which were 80 in number; but himſelf, and ſuch others he had with him, remaine as yet priſoners where he was taken.

THESE tempeſts, being followed by a froſt which ſhut vp owr riuers, haue hetherto hindered the departure of the ambaſſadors deſſigned to the two crownes; and theyr ſtay hath made worke for the French ambaſſador and my ſelf, as by a copie of one of the propoſitions, which accompanied my laſt, you will haue ſeene in part; and by ſuch of mine which goe with theſe, will further appeare to your lordſhip. He purſued his touching the ratification of Langracks treatie with two others, to the ſame effect, but much more minatorie; and here being a general day of faſt and prayer, I made that the eue of my audience, which did not onely ſerue to ſtrengthen the States in theyr reſolution of diſauowing that treatie, but likewiſe cauſed them to looke better then before, into the ſtate of theyr ſhipping and mariners, which permits not the libertie of buying and hyring they haue hetherto giuen; and theruppon they haue taken as goode order as they can, withowt offence to theyr owne ſubjects, whoſe condition will not ſuffer a total reſtraint.

YOUR lordſhip will finde I haue handled an other buſineſſe ſince, concerning owr Eſt-Indian companie, which ſuffers much by the violence of the companie of this countrey in thoſe parts, and ſmall reparation in theſe; to which when I ſhall receaue anſweare, I will aduertiſe your lordſhip.

I HEARE nothing of your ſeruant, of whom you make mention in your letter of the 7th of the laſt; and yf he paſſe not this way, I know not well where he can take paſſage.

IN that letter you excuſe the vſing an other hand; *hanc veniam petimuſque damuſque viciſſim*; for we ſhall kill owr ſelfs by too much ſitting and writing: and I muſt confeſſe vnto you, were it not that I deſired to correſponde with you, vſing no other hand but my owne, you had heard oftener from me.

THE bando of G. Cornaro was left out of your laſt packet of the 14th; but all other letters and copies came ſafe; and, for want of better ſtuff, I will deſire you to ſend theſe propoſitions to Sir Tho. Roe, in exchange of his conferences and letters.

I AM much more glad of the eſcape of my auntient acquaintance Renier Zen, then I find here Zoranzo to be, who is none of his frends. He lies in of the goute, and for his further affliction, I haue ſent him an extract of a letter from Sir Rob. Amſtrudder; wherby he aduertiſeth, that the count of Slicke, marſhal of the emperors armie, is gone to Prage, to haue the commaund of 30000 men againſt the Venetians; and though I giue ſmall credit therunto, (becauſe the emperor will not beguin new worke, till he haue fully finiſhed what he hath in hand in Denmarke) yet I would not but a little trouble the repoſe of minde, in which I haue obſerued this man to reſt, whilſt the French ambaſſador and my ſelf haue tormented each other. Three of owr ambaſſadors (2 for England, and 1 for France, the other lying lame of a fall) are gon from hence once more, to ſeeke paſſage; but they haue the winde violently contrarie; ſo as there is ſure ſome fatalitie in theyr ſtay. I ſend you herewith a letter from my lord Vere, which you ſhould haue had laſt weeke, yf I could haue written. I pray you, lett monſieur de Candale know, I wiſh his preferment before all his nation. So reſt

Hagh, this 7th of February,
1628, ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionatly to ſerue you,

D. CARLETON.

ABSTRACT of a Letter from the Hagh.

THE Stats, for the preſent, ſtudy nothing more then accommodation betweene us and France, it beeing too, too obuiouſe to euery mans underſtanding, how much their and our growing enemy is aduantaged by the breach; and they, in their particular, perplexed how to carry themſelues euenly in a ſtate of nutrality. Their ambaſſadors (for mediation, as is conceiued) haue beene long in readineſſe, Paw and Randwick for England, Fuſtergen and Arſones for France, the deſire of the Stats beeing, that they ſhold arriue at the ſame inſtant; but after two monethes ſtay upon the weather, about a fornight ſince the wind beeing faire, they were croſſed by this miſchance, which occaſioned the loſſe of that opportunitie. Monſ. Arſones, walking in the ſtreete, had his heeles ſtrooke up by two of my lord Crauens doggs coopled togither; and receiuing a verie greate fall, hurt one of his leggs. The other ambaſſador ſtaying 2 or 3 days, in hoope of his recouerie, the Maze was ſoe full of ice, that they cold not gett ouer to the Brill, where their ſhiping lyeth.

MONS. ARSONS is yet verie ill of his legg, and the ambaſſadors for England, going laſt weeke to embarke, are now keept by a contrary wind. The Stats are verie much troubled at theſe croſſe accidents, and the more, becauſe they haue diſcouered in monſ. Arſons au auerſneſſe to the journey, hauing diuerſe tymes offred excuſes which cold not be receiued.

1627. FROM France wee haue, that the king begins to deſpaire of his preuailling uppon Rochell, his worke, called the Stockadoe, to choake up the riuer, being fallen downe. The marquis Spinola is here ſaid to haue beene there, and to haue deliuered his opinion to the queene-mother at Paris, and to the king upon the place it ſelfe, that it is ſoe difficult and tough a worke, as promiſeth noe ſucceſſe. The count de Suſe, and count de Roſſi, both of the relligion, (the latter, as I take it, hath marryed a ſiſter of the duke of Bouillons) are ſaid to bee priſoners in the baſtile.

THE emperor hath lodged a good part of his forces in the lands of Oldenburgh and Embden; and though their bee noe declared hoſtilitie betwixt this ſtate and them, yet are the Stats verie jealouſe of that neighbourhood. They haue reenforced their garriſons at Embden, and the count Erneſt is in thoſe parts, to watch ouer their proceedings: neuertheleſſe, wee are content ſoe farr to temporiſe with them, as to lett them lodg within leſſe then canon ſhott of one of our forts. The count hath ſhott ouer them, to lett them ſee they bee within the mercy of his canon, and hooped hee ſhold haue had commiſſion to force them to diſlodge.

THIS ſtate ſent diuerſe ſhipps into the Sound, but the king of Denmarke is ſaid not to haue receiued them, conceiuing himſelfe ſtrong enough for the guard of that place: but certaine it is, that the admiral, commaunded by one Reall, is caſt away, and hee taken priſoner by Tyllys people; and whether they will underſtand him to bee an enemy in regard of that ymployment of his into the Sound, is doubtfull.

FROM Sir Charles Morgan, who is blocked up in Stoadt, heere is of late noe news; and from thoſe parts the beſt is, that there is a good underſtanding betwixt the king of Denmarke and his ſubjects, and betwixt him and the king of Swede. Wee haue heere the old marquis of Baden, and a yonger ſoone of his, together with a duke of Weimer. The marquis ſaith, that the emperor had laſt yeare 200000 fighting men in the feild, and makes account, this yeare, to haue 250000, being now upon raiſing 50000 men. The marquis is verie cheerfull, and diſcouers ſom hopes of ſomthing to bee doone this ſommer.

Hagh, Febr. 7.
ſtilo nouo.

AVISES de Paris, *du* 21me Januier, 1628.

LE marquis Spinola arriua Mardi au ſoir, 10me Januier, au logis de l'ambaſſadeur ordinaire d'Eſpagne. Pendant ſon ſejour, il a uiſité les reines, princeſſes & grandes de la court: la reine mere l'a fort careſſé, le peuple de Paris a rempliſt ſon logis par le ueoir. Les Eſpagneux furent eſtonnés de uoir ceſte affluence des bourgeois. Il partiſt la nuict du Vendredi ou Sabmedi, 15me de dit mois. L'on croit qu'il uerra le roy ſur ſon chemin: autres diſoyent, qu'il iroit juſques au camp; mais il ſemble, que ce ſeroit donner trop d'auuantage aux gens qui n'ont beaucoup de bonne uolonté pour la France, ſi non pour s'en accomoder. De Rome l'on deſire fort la ligue catholique; l'on s'efforce de la perſuader aux Francois; mais il y gaigneroit le moins.

HIER on aſſeura, que monſ. Arſones, ambaſſadeur extraordinaire de meſſieurs les Eſtats, eſtoyt à St. Denis. Il y ſera mieux receu qu'il n'euſt eſté il y a ſix ſettemaines; car de la court on eſcrit, que le ſiege ſera long à cauſe de l'obſtination des aſſiegés, de peu de moyen qu'il y a de les preſſer, la mer ayant rompüe partée de la digue commencée. Ilz reçoyent des reſfraiſhements par terre. Il y eſt depuis peu entré de la caualerie au nombre de 50 ou 60 cheuaules. Le bruit a couru, que c'eſtoit monſ. le conte de Lauel; mais depuis il s'eſt recognu, que c'eſt ne pas lui. Ilz ſortent & prennent ſouuent des priſonniers, les maladies & incommodités, trauuaillent fort l'armée de ſorte que les ſoldats, au hazard de la corde s'eſchapent s'ilz peuuent; neantmoins la patience du roy ſert d'exemple à ſupporter tout. Monſ. de Fiat eſtoit comme guery, mais il eſt retombé: il y a enuirons huit ou dix jours, que l'on a tiré de la baſtile monſ. de la Milletiere, & mené à la cour. L'on croit que c'eſt pour ſe ſeruir de luy enuers les Rochelois. Montaigu eſt touſjours à la baſtile. Il y ſont commiſſaires meſſieurs de Bullion & Fouquet: mais il ne ueut reſpondre, ſur ce qu'on luy demande, ains fait des reſponces gaillardes. Monſ. de Cheureuſes eſt de retour, apres auoir arreſté, en apparence le meſcontentement de monſ. de Lorraine, lequel l'on aſſeure auoir deſarmé. Monſ. de Guiſe n'eſtoit pais encores arriué à la rade de St. Martin de Rhé, comme l'on auoit dit : madame ſa mere l'aſſeurá auſſy hier. Il court le bruit, que monſieur le duc de Rohan s'eſt ſaiſy de Vauluert à la ueu de monſieur le prince.

MADAME DE ST. LUC eſté decedée, & madamoiſelle L'Hermitaige, que l'on eſtre la plus belle femme de la France.

L'ON a dit, que l'on donnoit le gouuernement d'Angouleſme à monſieur de Thoiraz, auec 200000 eſcus pour lui aider à payer ſes debtes, & à monſieur de Schomberg le gouuernement de Brettagne.

To the KING: *With Narration of* JESUITS *Practices.*

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

WHILE I attended your Majeſties gratious order, and the comming of my ſucceſſor to releeue me, being able here doe no profitable ſeruice, and hoping to depart, and leaue this employment peaceably, and without the juſt offence of any; the enuious of the honor of your Majeſties name, and the enemies of that true fayth which you defend, ſett upon me unneceſſarilye, and, I thancke God, unfruictfully. I doubt not but the rumor will flye to your Majeſties eares by ſome other way: for the Jeſuites haue ſo many friends in euery angle of the world, that they will find many aduocates, many fauorable reporters of their cauſe. Therfore I haue thought it a dutye owing to my ſelfe, for preſeruation of my poore creditt with your Majeſtie, (which I eſteeme aboue all worldly reſpects) to preſent you with the truth of ſixe yeares practices, of much patience, and of our juſt and neceſſarye defence in this laſt attempt of theſe *bouillons*, protected and encouraged by the French ambaſſador, who uaynely publiſhed ſhameleſs untruthes concerning the retrayte at Rhees, and made triumphs of ſtraw; for which I requited him, as his malice and leuitye merited. Certeyne preambles I haue formerly ſent my lord Conwey, which he will haue ſhewed your Majeſtie; and this diſcourſe being a branch of hiſtorye, and ſomewhat long, I will not preſume to deſire you to reade yt: it ſufficeth me, if you are pleaſed to approue what I haue done, in uindication of the publicque honor, and my owne ſafetye. What ſince hath followed, how the French is diſgraced, how his Jeſuites reſt impriſoned, and ſentenced to perpetuall baniſhment, attending an occaſion to ſend them home, to the joy of all chriſtians, and to ſome comoditye in your Majeſties ſeruices, (for they were the only oppoſers of all things thereunto concurring, and the fautors and ſollicitors of the Imperiall and Spaniſh deſſignes) I leaue to the report of the world, eſteeming it a poore office to publiſh or to reioyce in others miſerye.

FROM Gabor, I expect no manner of good; yet he hath beene practiſing to enrolle and ſtipendiat 6000 Coſſacks. He cannot be quiet; but muſt by new troubles defer his puniſhment, or ruine. The *chimacham doth looke for anſwere of a meſſenger purpoſely ſent to explore him. And we attend the comming of the emperors ambaſſador about Eaſter, to ratefye the peace: in which is foreſeene ſome difficultye. And Morteſa baſſa of Buda hath ſtayed the other, ſent from the grand ſignor, upon a punto of honor, that the Imperialls are not reciprocally arriued there, according to conuention. It is reported, that they doe bring new demands; which may hinder the concluſion. But I am of opinion, this ſtate will kyſs the hands they cannot bind, (their affayres in Aſia declining to extreametye of danger) and yeeld to all things, rather then embrace another warr: and therfore, though I will omitt no tryall at the tyme, to diſturbe the expected ſecuretye; yet I humbly wiſh your Majeſtie to retract all thoughts of theſe parts, from whence can proceede no ſtable good; but ſo mingled with doubtfulneſs of fayth, that the perill of truſting to broken reedes wilbe greater, then the profitt hoped by their inconſtant armes. God, and your Majeſties courage and wiſdome, are ſufficient for his cauſe.

* Deputy vezier.

I HAUE nothing more wherewith to trouble your Majeſtie, nor to beg, but your benigne acceptance of my true deuotions, and pardon of imperfections; that your grace may the more abound, where my meritt is defectiue. So Almightye God multiplye upon your Majeſtie the fruictes of your owne vowes and his bountye, for the glory of England, and the protection of his perſecuted church. Amen.

Conſtantinople, 22. Feb.
old ſtile, 1627.

RELATION of the Practiſes of the Jeſuites *agaynſt* CYRILLUS, *Patriarch of* Conſtantinople; *and the Cauſe of their Baniſhment.*

IN February 1622. ther was a practice of the Jeſuites protected by the French ambaſſador diſcouered, to depoſe Cyrillus patriarch of Conſtantinople, and to place another of their faction in his chayre, who had ſubmitted to the pope, and promiſed to render new obedience to the church of Rome: wherupon Cyrillus came to me, and conſulted how to avoyd their envye. He reſolued to proceede with mildnes and charitye, and firſt to deale with the ſeduced biſhop, as of his owne flocke; and the Sunday following, he preached and publiſhed the counſells held agaynſt him and the quiett of his church, not naming the Jeſuites otherwiſe, then by admonition to beware of certeyne fierye organs and inſtruments; agaynſt whom he ſhould be enforced to proceede with more ſeueritye, if they deſiſted not: and then being aſſiſted with 4 archbiſhops, and the cleargy preſent, he excommunicated that Greeke, ioyned with the enemies of the publicque peace; hoping by this gentle exhortation to the one, and example on the other, to obteyne that bleſſing which Chriſt had left to his church; *Pacem meam do vobis.*

Letter to my lord of Canterbury, 8. March 1622.

THE quarrell and diſdeyne taken agaynſt the patriarch was, that he kept company with Lutherans and hereticques; and therfore muſt needs ſauour of the ſame leauen.

1623.

BUT theſe weapons, eccleſiaſticall and temperate proceeding, being not proper to be oppoſed to the teeth of wolues, they grew the more enraged; and hauing a vizier fit for their turne in Aprill following, they accuſed the patriarch of a practice to betray an iſland in the Arches to the Florentines (*ſufficit eſſe reum*); and by the promiſe of 20000 dollers for the eſtabliſhment of their excommunicate fellow, they preuayled to haue him apprehended, depoſed, and confined to Rhodes, (where he ſuffered many outrages) and their proſelyte to be placed in his ſeate. But the Greeke church, though they durſt not reſiſt a tyrant, yet they would neyther acknowledge *paſtorem qui non intravit per portam,* nor reſort to the cathedrall, nor contribute any elimoſina according to cuſtome, to pay the new fine, vpon which the French ambaſſador and his Jeſuites relyed: for though they had intimation from Rome of ſo much mony, it was not yet leuied. Wherby they finding themſelues in a ſtreight, and that their ſchiſme would not long endure, the mony being vnpayd; they made meanes to a ſilly archbiſhop of Adrianople, who was rich, to take the chayre, the other willingly ſurrendering to him; who accepting the offer, aduanced part of the ſimonye, and leuied the reſt, by force of Turkiſh commands, vpon the poore chriſtians, and ſo was in apparance effectually ſeated.

THEIR purpoſe was, not long to ſuffer this man to continew, but only to hold the ſee full, vntill another ſhould be called from Rome; and then to depoſe him, and place their owne: for they found him not wholy moulded for their will, or rather not made priuye to their ſecrett; which was to acknowledge the ſupremacye, and to giue no biſhopricke, but to ſuch as being bred in the Greeke college there, ſhould be recommended from the pope; and thus they hoped to corrupt this church, and to ſubiect it to the papacye, and conſequently to add infinite numbers of ſubiects to the catholicque cauſe and Spayne. This practiſe I aduiſed into England, both the matter and conſequences, deſiring leaue of his majeſtie to aſſiſt Cyrillus, and to oppoſe the Jeſuiticall deſſignes: to which I receiued anſwere, That he was well pleaſed I ſhould ſo doe.

Letter to my lord of Canterbury, 2. and to Doctor Donne, the 17. of May, 1623.

DURING theſe changes the patriarchate was robbed of moſt of the antient manuſcripts, and other jewells belonging to the church.

IN September following, by friends and force of mony, Cyrillus was reſtored to libertye, and returned to Conſtantinople; where being arriued, all the Greekes flocked to him: which the archbiſhop of Adrianople obſeruing, and knowing himſelfe an intruder, the other neyther reſigning, nor being canonically depriued, but by treaſon and violence, ſecrettly and voluntarilye came to the patriarch, and ſubmitted, and offered to ſurrender the chayre to him. But he not daring to accept it, vntill meanes were made to the ſtate, or that he were recalled by a ſynode, was content, that the church ſhould be vacant, to ſee what would of itſelfe emerge. The French ambaſſador, hearing of this ſodeyne defection by the counſell of the Jeſuites, now deſperate, enraged at his biſhop, fetchd him into his houſe, and encouraged him to reſume his chardge; promiſing him protection of the pope, and his maſter, and to ſpend 40000 dollers for his ſuſtentation; and partly by fayre words abuſinge the impotencye, and partly by force compelling him, wonne the poore man to yeild; and ſent his Dragomen and Janitzaries to replace him in the cathedrall; and in Galata, proclaymed him patriarch of his owne authoritye; an inſolence vnheard of! and threatened all thoſe that would not obey and acknowledge him.

Letter to my lord of Cant. 4. Octob. 1623.

BUT the cleargy and people, knowing the vnlawfullnes of the poſſeſſion of this archbiſhop vndulye conſecrated, and foreſeeing the miſerye to enſue, if ſuch a pernicious example ſhould preuayle, did ſtill adhere to their old paſtor; which the new well weighing, and fearing that if Cyrillus ſhould recouer his right by ſtrong hand, ſome great diſgrace, or other puniſhment, would fall vpon him; without farther conſulting the French ambaſſador, in the night, left the ſee, and came to the patriarch, and caſt himſelfe into his mercye, asking abſolution, and utterly renouncing his charge, and vowing rather to ſuffer death, then to be any more ſeduced; and ſo abſolutely reſigned. Herewith Cyrillus being encouraged to take the oportunitye, and with the help of monye, was agayne, with the priuiledges of the grand ſignor, reſtored and ſettled in the chayre, in deſpight of the French faction; who then ſeemed wholy to retyre, finding themſelues vnable to contend.

THIS ſtrife did coſt the patriarch 60000 dollers, taken at intereſt, almoſt to the ruyne of the church; eſpecially to haue diſcouered to the Turkes a way to extort mony, by changes from them, who formerly were eſteemed poore coloyres; which will neuer be forgotten, and finally will deſtroy the ſee, and make all men afrayd to enter into yt.

WHEN euery one hoped for peace, and that the diuill would be charitable, when he could doe no more harme, ſuddenly there brake out another ſtorme, it being impoſſible for theſe miners to leaue working. In Januarye after, a coloyre came from Rome, called Archemandrita, and was receiued by the French into his houſe; who brought a promiſe from the colledge *de propaganda fide*, that notwithſtanding the firſt foyle for want of monye, that now 20000 dollers ſhould be prepared, and returned hither, if they could make ſure the depoſition of Cyrillus, and plant this new emiſſarye in his roome. The French ambaſſador had hope of 10000 begged of the pope of charitable goods giuen by a widow to good uſes; and being thus armed, they began new practices, by ſundry accuſations, which being tymely diſcouered, were preuented; though agayne it coſt the Greeke church a round ſumme of monye.

Letter to my lord of Cant. 24. Jan. 1623.

THE next yeare, the poore church had ſome breathing from open attempts; but not from more ſubtill and dangerous machinations: for then it was reſolued in Rome, to corrupt the patriarch, and to winne him; firſt to diſcreditt him with his friends, and then to vndoe him. To this purpoſe were ſent from Rome, about Feb. 1624. three ſeuerall agents; a fryer, padre Berillus, to rayſe the Coſſacks by the authoritye of the patriarch, if he could be reconciled; a lay-man, to propound a peace for the Spaniard; and a Jeſuited Greeke, a pragmaticque proſelite, bred in Rome, named Cannachi Roſſi.

TO this laſt, were inſtructions giuen vnder the hand and ſeale of cardinall Bandini, to make ouuertures to the patriarch of accomodation, with great conditionall promiſes of ſuccour and ſupply. The principle articles were, to accept the councell of Florence to yield ſome degree of preeminence to the church of Rome; and expreſſly to condemne and anathematiſe the doctrine of the Caluiniſts, without which ther was no hope of reconciliation. Cyrillus preſently repayred to me, and deſired me to take an authenticque coppy of the commiſſion and credence of Roſſi; and thervpon hauing conſulted, he would haue written an anſwere in juſtification of his fayth. But I perſwaded him to take no notice, ſeing the cardinall had not directly written to him, and to enterteyne this agent, to enjoy ſome tyme of reſt: for euery replye he ſhould make, would engage him in a controuerſye, wherin the aduerſary had infinite aduantage of helpes; and that the beſt expeded, would be exaſperation of them, who ſought no ſatisfaction, nor other ſacrifice, but obedience. But the Jeſuites, content with no temper but preſent ſubſcription, ſtirred vp ſome biſhops, now of their faction, to depoſe him; and offered 20000 dollers to eſtabliſh one of them. This tempeſt forced the patriarch to retyre and hide, vntill his friends had reuealed to the ſtate the whole deſſigne of this forked practice, and opened the treachery

The copy of theſe inſtructions, I ſent his grace mylord of Cant. 12 Feb. 1625

Letter to Doctor Donne, 8. Apr. 1626.

1627. chery of all the 3 miniſters, which then vaniſhed like ſmoke; yet, as the cuſtome of this court is, quietnes and peace was agayne bought at the expence of 10000 dollers.

ONCE more, the weary church expected deare peace; and ther was ſome apparance, that malice alſo was wearye: but at Rome, the practiſe was not giuen ouer. The colledge fell vpon a new counſell, firſt better to forteſye themſelues, before againe they attempted their enemies; and to this end, vpon diuers pretences, it was reſolued to ſend hither an antipatriarch from the pope, qualefyed with abſolute authoritye, but under the title of *ſuffraganeo apoſtolico*; and with him a treaſurer for the church (for St. Peeter durſt not truſt the French ambaſſador with mony); yet with theſe to joyne him for his zeale and countenance, and the Jeſuites for counſellers. To theſe was giuen all power, without attending farther order from Rome, to plant and diſplant, to ſowe and roote out; and finally, to doe all things that might eſtabliſh the Roman and Spaniſh cauſe. For their better ſtrength and abetting, it was alſo decreed to create new popiſh biſhops in Smyrna, Paxia, and many of the iſlands, to oppoſe the Greeke, who are generally ignorant and ſimple; and ſo by degrees to ſupplant them. Of this miſſion we heard long: and about Decemb. 1626. the *ſuffraganeo* arriued at Naxia, whither the French ambaſſador ſent the biſhop of that place, his chapleyne, and two Jeſuites, to receiue him; who conducted him to Scio, wher he was accepted like the pope himſelfe: but beginning too roughly and too ſoone, (for he ſhould not haue declared himſelfe, vntill he had crept hither vnder the wings of the French, and had beene ſettled in lambs clothing) many tooke offence at this noueltye. The orders of fryers feared a power too neare them; the laypeople, ſome preiudice in their right of patronage ouer the churches. The wiſeſt foreſaw the danger of the chriſtian libertye, and that by their practices they would inuolue all others; and if any ſcandall from them ſhould ariſe, the Turkes would not diſtinguiſh betweene the guilty and the innocent, in one liuerye, and vnder the name of Franche. The Greekes ſaw euidently the ſubuerſion of their authoritye, and antient fayth; only the Jeſuites tryvmphed, who now thought the priſe their owne; ſeing, though many grudged, yet none dared to ſtirre, for feare of excommunication threatened. But deſperation enforced the Greeke church, being free, to defend their poſſeſſion, and, encouraged by ſome friends, to oppoſe this fatall and mortall blow: all the plott was diſcouered to the ſtate, and their deſſigne wholy fruſtrated: the *ſuffraganeo* ſuddenly eſcaped and retyred; and their new biſhops, made by falſifyed letters, gotten by the French, were impriſoned, and their patents taken from them, to the extreame diſgrace of their protector. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ:* this laſt repulſe made them furious; but *infeſtis animis deerat occaſio*.

IN June 1627. here arriued, vpon the Royall Defence of London, one Nicodemo Mataxa, a Greeke coloyre, borne in Cephalonia, who had remayned ſome yeares in England, and was well knowne to many learned men, and to the principle merchants of the Leuant companye; being brother to gentlemen of that iſland, with whome our nation doth maynteyne great trade and correſpondence. He brought with him the Greeke ſtampe, made at his expence, and diuers bookes printed in England, as he pretended, for the benefitt of his church, drowned in invincible ignorance; eſpecially for want of meanes to learne and ſtudye. As ſoone as he came aſhore, and had ſpoken with the patriarch, he was from him, by the archbiſhop of Corynth, recommended to me; and they both came to acquaynt me with this charitable entention, and to deſire my help and protection to take vp the ſtamp, and to paſs it as my goods; which being very heauye, could not be done without ſuſpition; and in their owne judgements they feared the malice of the Turkes, that eyther it would be taken from them, or ſome ſiniſter enterpretation made of it. After hauing well conſidered the religious purpoſe, and that I found it was vndertaken by the conſent of many wiſe men in England, and for the glorye of God; though I foreſaw ſome poſſibilitye of trouble, yet I reſolued to aſſiſt them, if they would be directed, and proceede in my way, and by my counſell. Wherein, after conference with the two patriarchs of Conſtantinople and Alexandria, (then by accident in this cyttye) who with the Duch ambaſſador came to my houſe to conſult of the manner, I thought it moſt ſafe and leſs ſcandalous, to goe openly in a matter that could not be concealed. And hauing firſt, by Cyrillus, acquaynted the vizier, and obteyned his leaue, I tooke it vp, and all his bookes, thorough the cuſtome-houſe vnſearched, which no man els could haue done, and brought them ſafe to my houſe; ſuppoſing all the difficultye had then beene ouuercome, and neuer ſuſpecting from chriſtians any ſcandall for that which I thought did not, or ought not to offend them. Yet knowing the jealouſye of this nation, and that, notwithſtanding the licence taken, it might be in the power of euery judge to quarrell agaynſt the noueltye, eſpecially at the printing of bookes, which might be wreſted by conſequence prejudiciall to their law; we agreed to proceed warely, *de modo* of putting it in uſe.

ABOUT this time we had ſundrye conferences, and the patriarchs deſired, that I would ſuffer it to worke in my houſe; but I ſhowed them many inconueniences, that I could not hazard other intereſts, ouer which I had charge; nor engage my ſelfe publicquely for any thing, which was not my proper function, and which might draw me into an vnneceſſarye diſpute with this ſtate, if perhaps offence ſhould be taken; but that I would doe the office of a good chriſtian. And therfore I perſwaded, not to teach others ſuſpition, by ſuſpecting our ſelues; but rather to goe on confidently, and to take a houſe for Mataxa, and his ſeruants; and ſo to proceed with ſuch modeſty and caution, as occaſion ſhould preſent us, wherin I would alway aſſiſt them. Vpon this courſe we reſolued, and found a conuenient place, not far from me, nor the French ambaſſador; who pretending the vnion of the two churches, I did neuer conceiue would haue rayſed a ſcandall to ſeperate them for euer. As ſoone as Mataxa was ſettled, and his print in order, the French and the Jeſuites tooke offence; as ſett vp to publiſh bookes agaynſt the church of Rome, or at leaſt to take away their trade of teaching children, by the printing of catechiſmes. Firſt, they attempted to draw him into their gouerment, and inuited him to their monaſterye, intimating that adhæring to them would take off ſome ill ſuſpition rayſed vpon him for hauing ſtudied in England. When they could not winne him by flatteries, their firſt bayte, they reported him to be an hereticque and a Lutheran, becauſe he tooke protection of mee, whom they neuer ſpared. Agaynſt the ſtamp they excepted, for the armes of his majeſtie, which they ſayd was ſcandalous; and being in the frontiſpice of euery booke, was *malum augurium*, and did foreſhow, that within they did ſauour of hereſye: for what better could be expected from an hereticall founteyne, or from the man that conuerſed with hereticques?

THESE words moued us little; we were uſed to them, and content to beare them; knowing their hatred proceeded from the matter of one author, that wrote agaynſt the ſupremacye. But their malice extended ſo far, that it was reuealed to Mataxa, that he ſhould be murthered in his bed, or in the ſtreete, as he paſſed in the night from my houſe. Whervpon, at his great inſtance, I was content, for his perſon, to giue him lodging; and ſo he continued in the day to ouerſee his worke, and at euening he retyred to me for ſanctuarye.

Meletius, patriarch of Alexandria.

AS yet, they could fynd no occaſion to worke their purpoſe; but the patriarch hauing ſent a little treatiſe to the preſs, made by himſelfe (being only a declaration of the fayth and tenetts of the Greeke church, without any mention of controuerſye, or cenſuring the opinions of others, principally directed to ſateſfye the world in diuers calumniations ſpread by the Jeſuites, that he had introduced new and dangerous doctrines, to the ſcandall of his owne flocke, which he had reſolued to dedicate to his late majeſtie of bleſſed memorye, and to ſend it by me to be printed in England by his licence; but now hauing oportunitye to doe it here, he only changed the epiſtle from the father, to the ſonne); this prouoked the rancor of the French, and the ſpight of the Jeſuites; who not able to endure, that any honor from the Eaſt-church ſhould be done to his majeſtie, could no longer conteyne themſelues; but conſpired to diſturbe and ouerthrow both the author, worke, and worke-men; and hauing gotten another booke written by the patriarch, printed in England, and brought by Mataxa, they ſtudied it, to fynd out ſome clauſe agaynſt Mahomett; the ſubiect being to proue the diuinitye of our Sauiour, eſpecially agaynſt the Jewes; wherin ſome paſſages modeſtly did declare and condemne the opinions of the Turkes. When they had this ſuppoſed aduantage, they practiſed with a buffone, but a crafty knaue, that had good creditt with the vizier, and had beene vayuod of Galata, to enforme him, that this Mataxa was a capteyne, ſent hither to rayſe ſedition; and that vnder the diſſembled coulor of printing bookes for children, he had diſperſed others agaynſt the Alcaron; that they were brought from England ſecrettly vpon an Engliſh ſhip, and that I protected him; that theſe bookes were written by the

1627. patriarch to ſtir the Greekes, and to draw them into rebellion; and many of them ſent to the Coſſacks, to prouoke them to vnite vpon the occaſion of the grand ſignors expedition expected into Aſya, and ſo to expell him for euer out of Europe.

THESE accuſations were capitall, and ſtrooke at the life of the patriarch and Mataxa; in which they ſought ſiniſterly to envolue me, therby at leaſt ſo to impaire my creditt, that I ſhould haue worke ſufficient to cleare myſelfe, and little courage or power to protect them, agaynſt whom they principally conſpired.

THE vizier, *more Turcheſco*, without farthar examination or conſideration, reſolued to aſſault the houſe of Mataxa, and to ſurpriſe him, as he ſuppoſed, in the act of ſynne, printing agaynſt their law; and gaue order to a capteyne and company of Janitzaries, for the execution. Wherin the malice of the perſecution is obſeruable; not done by the uſiall and ordinarye miniſter of juſtice, but by ſoldiers, as if ther had beene power or purpoſe to reſiſt; and by vnrulye ſpiritts, as hard to reſtreyne, when they are at libertye, as diuells rayſed by an ignorant coniurer. This exployt ſhould haue beene made vpon Friday the 4. Jan. but the French ambaſſador hearing that I had inuited the patriarch, the baylo, and other friends, to ſee an Engliſh maske on Twelfe-night, he ſayd he would defer it, to make ſauce to my feaſt; and ſo on that day at high noone, when all our minds were directed to mirth and quiett, ſuddenly 150 Janitzaries, armed, had beſett Mataxas houſe, and guarded all the paſſages to myne: no man knew the cauſe, but all men feared the licentiouſnes of the actors. In this tumult my ſecretarye and Mataxa paſſed thorough them, comming from Galata, and ſome that were apprehended of his owne ſeruants ſhowed him to the ſoldiers; but being in a hatt, and anſwered by others, that he was one of my houſe, he eſcaped ſafely, and gatt within to ſanctuarye, halfe dead of feare, whom I receiued into protection. The capteyne, miſſing him the principle, bound all his ſeruants, brake open his cheſts, and carried all away, ſtamp, bookes, papers, plate, mony, and whatſoeuer was bootye, as the goods of a traytor, to his loſs (if not reſtored by juſtice) of 7000 dollers; and returning into the ſtreetes, a good friend, that thought this was not enough, (one of the French drogamen) told them, That the offender was fled to my houſe; but the Turke, that had more charetye, anſwered, He had no order to follow him thither.

NOTWITHSTANDING, I reſolued not to be enterrupted to be *all'Ingleſe* that day with my gueſts; only the patriarch, burthened with ſo high crimination, durſt not paſs the water.

THE next day his bookes were examined, to fynd ſome matter of guiltines; and ſo well they were inſtructed, that the folio was noted where the blaſphemy agaynſt Mahomett ſhould bee: the place was enterpreted by two Greeke renegadoes before the vizier, and ſome churchmen; but ther was nothing found of conſequence, that by law could touch eyther the life of the author or printer. Notwithſtanding, the patriarch, confident in his innocency, preſented himſelfe for his juſtification; where many other crimes were obiected agaynſt him, without proofe or probabilitye.

THER yet remayned ſome diſlike and diffidence in the vizier, eſpecially at the report that Mataxa was a man of war, and held correſpondence with the Coſſakes, and that he ſhould liue vnder my protection; and hauing ſeene the armes of England vpon his bookes, it did confirme him ſo far, that he could not be perſwaded he was a Greeke and a coloyre, who uſe not to be able to ſett vpp ſuch workes. The ſecond day I was enforced to goe to him, not to ſuffer his ſuſpitions to take deepe roote, and did open to him the truth; confidently profeſſing, that I had receiued Mataxa into my houſe, to ſaue him from the furye, but he ſhould be alway ready to maynteyne his innocencye. I putt him in mynd, that this terrible man he had ſeene, and knew that he was a ſubiect of the ſenate, a gentleman, a coloyre, and preſented to him by the Venice baylo, who muſt anſwere for his actions, if they were offenſiue; that he had giuen leaue to land and uſe the ſtamp; and that therefore we much admired, that he would be ſo raſh to ſuſpect and ſcandalize his friends, in whom he had often profeſſed confidence and beleefe of their ſinceretye; ſo lightly to ſett vpon the houſes of their ſubiects, and to ſpoyle them, at the inſtigation of thoſe that he knew to be enemies to the ſtate; and with the firſt wind of accuſation, without acquaynting us, to rayſe ſuch a ſtorme as might haue produced worſe effects then he entended. When he had called the man to remembrance, and well conſidered the weight and juſtice of my complaynt, being aſhamed of his precipitation, he firſt proteſted, That he had no thought nor doubt of me, nor purpoſe to affront me; but only had too eaſely beleeued; that he wondered at the impudence of thoſe that ſo groſsly had abuſed him: and concluded with theſe wordes, That if agaynſt his will he had done me wrong, at the falſe inſtigation of others, when I ſhould ſee all the goods of Mataxa reſtored with honor, and thoſe that had procured this ſcandall, fallen in the pitt which they digged for others, and exemplarily puniſhed; then he hoped I would acquitt him, and beleeue that he was both my friend, and a friend of juſtice. By this office I cleared all the clouds, and defended the patriarch, ſo that he was reſtored to the good opinion both of the vizier and mufty: to whom alſo I went for the ſame purpoſe, and to inſtruct him in the truth of the innocency of the perſecuted partye, and the malitious practices of others. 1627.

THE next day after this furye, Canachy Roſſi, the agent of cardinall Bandini, now in priſon with the Jeſuites, and their only pragmaticque inſtrument, whom I had fauoured and fed in the great plague, went to the patriarch to braue him, and to triumph ouer his aduerſitye; who mildly asking him, How long they would tempt his patience by ſuch wicked conſpiracies, and what had driuen them to this extreamety to ſeeke his life, which now he muſt defend with their danger? he replyed with jeſuiticall impudence, That they were ſcandaliſed at him for two things, for fauoring and ſuffering Mataxa to preach, being an hereticque, and liuing in the houſe of an hereticque, from whom they could expect nothing but oppoſition agaynſt the church of Rome. Secondly, that he had begun to print a booke full of hereſies, and dedicated to the kyng of England, the head of hereticques; but if he would retract, and renounce the friendſhip of both, that he would procure his accomodation.

BY the next poſt after this trouble, I receiued the coppy of conſiſtorye held in Rome in the houſe of cardinall Bandini, entitled For Conſtantinople; wherin this practiſe agaynſt the patriarch was debated and reſolued: the cauſe was taken from his conuerſation with Caluiniſts, and ſending of ſtudents to be brought vp in their ſchooles; that he ſhould be accuſed of contriuing an inſurrection againſt the Ottoman empire, and the execution commended to the ambaſſador of the potentates reſiding in this court, and fauorers of the catholicque cauſe. Wherby, comparing the decree and direction of the cardinalls with the order and meanes, to the actions of the French ambaſſador and Jeſuites, and this their laſt attempt; it doth euidently appeare, that the one were dependent and in obſeruance of the other; that the authoritye came from Rome, the malignitye from hatred of our religion, the occaſion taken at the ſtampe, therby, with one blow, to vndoe the patriarch, and to wound my reputation. But by Gods protection wee haue prooued aboue their envye; *puteum fodiebant, ipſi illabuntur.*

THE buffone that was the inſtrument, being ſharply rebuked in the viziers houſe, for entermeddling in matters that bred offence, repentingly anſwered, That the French ambaſſador had abuſed him, and promiſed him 20 yards of ſattyn for his reward; which he could not gett, and ſo was doubly coſened.

INTO what ſtreights, neceſſitye, and publicque diſgraces, the French ambaſſador hath ſince fallen, ſorry to ſee it, and to be a wittnes, in reſpect of his qualetye; how the Jeſuites haue beene iuſtly puniſhed and baniſhed, as diſturbers of the common quiett and peace, I refer to the open knowledge of the world, with this admonition: Let him that hath his houſe couered with glaſs, take heede how he beginns to throw ſtones at his neighbors.

10 Febr. 1627.

EXTRACT of a Letter to the Duke of BUCKINGHAM.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

I HAUE lately beene enforced here to defend my ſelfe agaynſt publicque enemies, the cauſes and reaſons wherof I haue preſumed to ſend his majeſtie in a long diſcourſe, which my lord Conwey will ſhew your grace: in which action hauing beene iuſtly prouoked, and the iſſue both honourable and profitable, I beſeech

1627. I beſeech your grace to protect it from miſenterpretation, which I doe not feare for the meritts of the cauſe, but the ſtrong faction of the enemies. ——

IN the ſearch of marbles, wherby I haue endeauored that your grace ſhould meaſure my deuotion to your deſires, I haue had many croſſes, but a late one aboue all the reſt. My agent, whom I preſumed to recommend to your grace, and imployed in Greece, after hauing viſited and ſearched all the famous parts of Morea, as Thebes, Athens, Lacedemon, Achaia, Corynth, and many others, and as he continually wrote me, had bought many pieces that he could not prouide ſuddenly to carry away, is dead in Patras; whither he had ſent foure ſtatues, and followed to ſhip them: of theſe the conſull will take charge, and to recouer many other things ſcattered here and there, according to ſuch notes as he left, or had formerly ſent me; but this muſt be a new worke. He alſo had ſought in moſt of the iſlands, where he bought ſuch as could be found, and buried them in the ſand, or left them with Greekes untill his returne to make his full collection; but God hath preuented him. I haue in other places diuers marbles, if I can gett them togither: what they will proue, doth reſt in your graces only acceptance and benignitye; and though I had loſt them all, yet I would not looſe this teſtemonye, that no diligence, care, trauell, nor expence, hath beene ſpared to proue my ſelfe, &c.

[Part of this Letter is here omitted, the Contents of it being already inſerted.]

Conſtantinople, 22. Feb.
old ſtile, 1627.

To the Lord CONWAY.

Right Honorable, my very good Lord,

I HAUE appointed Mr. Brantwayt to deliuer your honor a coppy of the hiſtorye of the Jeſuites, which I promiſed the laſt poſt, humbly beſeeching you to preſent it to his majeſtie for my juſtification. In the buſines, the Venice baylo hath had his part both of iniurye ſuffered and repulſed. I hope this dominion ſhalbe diſcharged of them, that quietnes and charety may returne, which they haue baniſhed; and ſo I leaue them in the guiltines and reward of their owne actions.

BREEFELY, I haue preſumed to cenſure all our hopes from Gabor, and this ſtate; but I haue reſerued the conuincing reaſons for your lordſhips communication, becauſe it is not ſafe for me to write them without cyphar. Certeynly Gabor of himſelfe, without ayd, perhaps without being enforced from hence, will doe nothing, but enjoy his deare bought peace; and it is impoſſible for the witt of man, or the foreſight of their owne future danger, to moue theſe people to thinke of any thing but the ſword, now threatening their owne heads. The *Spachies*, returned without *licence from the campe*, haue beene *refuſed* the *benefitts* they haue lately *uſurped*, which did *exhauſt* the *grand ſignors reuenew*, who are therfore *openly diſcontente*. He hath *ſtrengthened* himſelfe by *adhæring* and *calling* the *Janitzaries* to his *partye*, who haue promiſed to *liue* and *dye with him*. Thus the *two members* of the *militia* are *deuided*, almoſt *irreconcileably*; and ther is *great cauſe* to *feare ſome tumult* in *the cyttye*. Abroad, *Abaſſa baſſa perſecutes* the *Janitzaries*, and *ſeemes* to *fauour* the *Spachies*: from hence another feare, that they will *all retyre to him*, and *then* the *foote alone* may *keepe Conſtantinople*; but he wilbe *lord of Aſia*. Two *dayes ſince* came *aduice*, that he is *riſen out* of *Arzerum*, and will *beſiege* the *great vizier in Tocat*, where he *winters*; which is a great change, to *become defendant*. Others ſay, he will *goe for Van*; as all the reportes, ſo are *the reſolutions* of *this empire full* of *confuſion*. Ther hath beene *held frequent counſells*, and it is *determined* to *ſend ſpeedy ayd* and *ſupplyes* to the *vizier*; but they know not *who ſhall goe*. The *Spachies will not*, vnleſs they may *haue their demands*; which *granted*, ther is *no more pay* for *the Janitzaries*, the *emperors guarde*; and theiſe *dare* not *goe alone* without *horſe*, for *feare* that eyther the other *betray*, or *cutt them off on the way*. In concluſion, the wiſeſt men thincke, that ther wilbe *none* that *will moue* for *commands* nor *entreatyes this yeare*; and then *Abaſſa* will *greatly enlarge* his *dominions*. Ther is *ſpeech* of a *Perſian ambaſſador*, and *peace*; but if any doe *come*, it is to *lull them aſleepe*, *while another prouince* is *loſt*. *Treaſure ther* is none; the *tributes diminiſhed*, and the *villages*

ſpeopled

1627.

diſpeopled for *want* of *juſtice*, and by the *tyranny* of the *gouernors: exactions* are now the *whole reuenew*. This is the *true eſtate* of this *empire*, which, if it be *lawfull* to *propheſye*, *cannot long continew*. The *diſeaſes* are *incureable*, no *command*, no *obedience*, none that *dares take* the *helme* to *remedye* it. Euery *baſſa abroad* is *kyng* for his *tyme*, and *many meditate* to *hold* their *poſſeſſion*. God may doe all things, but in the witt of man *this monarchy is at an end*. What can be *expected* from *this ſicke condition*, your lordſhip is judge; for I only bring the euidences.

I HOPE it is tyme to returne, when I haue *not only made my end* of my *buſines*, but *almoſt* of the *kingdome where I liue*. Therfore I pray for expedition; perhaps it *cannot be done*, *while* we *are here*. If I looke too far, and deceiue my ſelfe, the merchants ſhall haue good by my error, and I no harme, to warne them, as I doe my ſelfe, to take heede of a rotten houſe. Ther was neuer ſuch a comet as this laſt, like a fiery ſword; ſince when, the whole world hath beene turmoyled, and no climate in peace: God ſend it to bleſſed England, and me thither, to performe my vowes to doe

Conſtantinople, 22 Feb.
old ſtile, 1627.

Your Lordſhip all humble ſeruice.

To Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My very good Lord,

I SEND your lordſhip encloſed a coppy of a little hiſtorye of the behauiour of the Jeſuites, during my reſidence, and the cauſe of their baniſhment; which ſentence ſtands yet firme, though the French bluſter, and reuenge himſelfe on his owne poore merchants, whoſe ware-houſes he continues ſealed; as ſome ſay, to make uſe of the angry gods, to ſell his owne cloth; and they are now the next that are likely to riſe againſt him. And that I may giue your lordſhip account of my ſenſe of all matters here, eſpecially of Gabor, and the ſtate of this empire, I haue added one clauſe of my letter to his majeſtie, and the reaſons comprehended in another to my lord Conwey, which I durſt not truſt without a cyphar (for my owne ſake); and therfore did diuide them. When you haue read theſe, other diſcourſe wilbe ſuperfluous, and troubleſome to your lordſhip; and therfore I may eaſely conclude this. But I will ſearch for matter to intrude into your conuerſation, wherby I both honor and profitt my ſelfe.

IN a barren enquirye that I haue made for old manuſcripts in Greeke, I haue found a jewell, being (as I conceiue) a ſecond tome of a coppy of St. Chriſoſtome upon the Pſalmes, conteyning 32, that neyther are printed nor found in any librarye of Europe, though they haue beene with great feruencye deſired, and expence ſought after. Sir Henry Sauile would haue reioyced to haue liued to ſee them. It beginns at the 77. pſalme *, Greeke account, and is entyre to the end; all other coppies knowne, ſchipp from the 49th to the 108. and after, miſs the 117. the long pſalme †, which this hath. I will doe my endeauor to retriue the other part; for certeynly he that preſerued this, may haue more: it is extreamly worm-eaten, and patched to hold the leaues together; but I will gett it made legeable for the print in England. Some what els of this kynd I hope to bring home for Oxford, that is not there; and I know your lordſhip takes pleaſure to heare, that the ignorant take care to help the learned.

* *Attendite, populi.*
† *Beati immaculati.*

THE poſt hath, after much expectation, arriued, being ſixty dayes on the way, to giue me occaſion to thancke your lordſhip for your packet ‡, without which I were not only kept in ignorance, but ſhamed. I am uery glad his majeſtie doth uouchſafe to countenance the merchants, and that their protection falls into ſo able and willing hands. There is nothing that can more clearely intimate a neceſſitye, then the edict of the Pregadi you haue ſent me; for, if I underſtand it rightly, it is a preuention of the ſenate to the office which they know you will doe, being aduiſed from their reſident in England; or at leaſt a counſell of the baylo here, upon the difference of the laſt ſhip, the Defence, of which I tooke conſolage. That ſtate muſt needes haue great aduantage of others, that is ſo uigilant: and I wonder not; for they ſitt dayly, and haue not much els to doe. We muſt be content, that they guard themſelues as well as they can, ſo they encroach not upon us; and if I may fore-ſpeake them, they may command what they pleaſe to their owne ſubiects,

‡ Jan. 1. 1628.

1627. not to lade upon ſtrangers, and graunt all priuiledges to their owne built and bought ſhips. But I doe not beleeue they will therby obteyne their ends; for if they had Xerxes fleete, unleſs they could make new men to defend them, they will doe nothing but enrich and fill the piratts full of ſhipping. Therin I ſee a worſe euill, then any hurt to us by their increaſe of nauigation; yet ſeeing they warne us, it ſhould teach us in England to meete with that branch of their hope, to buy; by a prohibition, upon a greate payne, not to ſell; and then they muſt both uſe ſtrangers, and pay conſolage, or ſett ſtill, or follow the carriers horſes ouer land. I know they will be ſtiffe in the poynt, and make ſtout ſhow not to neede us; but I am aſſured, that your lordſhip knowes their breach, and where they are weakeſt: for the new impoſition of currens, the neceſſitye to ſell them will take our part; if we buy them not, they may feede bacon. Conſolage we ſhall demand of our maſters; it wilbe ſufficient, if they ſeeke not to tye our owne ſubiects by a contract; then lett them that haue moſt neede, yeild firſt. Their exactions upon goods *per tranſito*, if in ſight of their ports, only tranſported from ſhip to ſhip, is intollerable: this they coulor to ſerue their turnes upon their care of *ſanita*; but it lookes like a tricke of the inquiſition. To all, your lordſhips wiſdome, and zeale of your countries good, will apply fitt remedies: only, in the enformations ſent you, ther is one thing of greateſt conſequence defectiue; they may prohibite their owne ſubiects from lading our ſhips, no man will quarell with them; but they forbidd all the ſubiects of the grand ſignor, Greekes, Armenians, Turkes, to lade upon us for their dominion: yet they allow theſe to freight Turkes, or Greekes veſſells for Venice, or to uſe their owne, or rather they dare not deny them; and themſelues ſome tyme uſe them: ſo that we are in worſe ſtate, and tyed to ſtreighter lawes then any. This is a juſt and great greeuance; which if your lordſhip can take away, and leaue us at liberty to accept freight from theſe parts, of thoſe that willingly would lade us, we ſhall haue no neede to wayt upon them; for all the commerce would be driuen, by our ſhipping, to our great aduantage. The reaſon is, becauſe they would aduance their owne nauigation; but they ſtriue againſt the haire: all but thoſe that they enforce, are wearye, and afrayd to uenture in their botomes. It is a great tyranny to reſtrayne the naturall will, and to take away the libertye of thoſe not borne in their ſubiection, that a Jew may freight a Turke, and not an Engliſhman. This is the mayne poynt wherin we may be eaſed; for the reſt, we neyther feare nor enuy them. We well know they haue long endeuored by prudent counſells, and excellent decrees, to reſtore their *marinarezza*: but we learne a prouerb of them; *Iva le detto et fatto cè grand trutto.*

WE haue two republicques to our friends, but of ſeuerall complexions. The ſenate, I am perſwaded, wiſheth well to the ſtate of England, and will not underhand help our enemies; but actiuely they are a frozen generation. On the other ſyde, the Hollanders openly concurre with us; but to gett a few ducatts in priuat, will doe as much for our enemies: this is a vice of too much popular libertye. This I write your lordſhip, becauſe the ſenate complayned of us for ſeruing the Genoueſes with corne; and now the Duch are entered ſtrongly into the trade, and coulor it by a few Hollanders, perhaps fugitiues, that liue in Genoua. The ambaſſador, as far as he dares, protects them; but pretends, that he alſo prohibites corne; but men uſe not a tauerne, not to drincke wine. The cheeſe inſtrument of this new commerce is one ſignior Orlando, a merchant reſident in Smyrna, vice conſull to the Duch ambaſſador, and a ſubiect to the ſenate. At this tyme, in companye of the William of London, (here arriued from Liuorne) foure great Duch ſhips came into the Arches only to lade corne for Genoua, moſt of which ſupplyes Spayne. Your lordſhips authoritye may doe ſomewhat to preuent the continuance, both by aduiſing the ſenate, that they may reprehend their ſubiects; and by intimation to his majeſtie, that the States may take order, for a little priuat gayne, that our and their enemies may not be fedd too fatt. I haue once touched it, but I haue obſerued a neglect of any thing that comes from Conſtantinople, as not being matter of ſtate; ſeldom I haue had anſwere, neuer redreſs: therfore, I beſeech your lordſhip, lend the common good your countenance.

I DAYLY expect my ſucceſſor, and if I may preuayle, and doe returne by ſea, I will uiſitt the new ſcale, at leaſt if our merchants haue any goods to lade, upon which my will depends: but when I am there, your lordſhip hath forgotten to enforme me how by land I may ſafely gett home, wherin my wiſe doth depend upon your councell. *Per mare, per terras, undique hoſtis erit.*

THUS wiſhing your lordſhip the fruicts of your owne uowes and meritts, health, joy, and happineſs to your noble lady, I committ you to the heauenly protection, reſting, &c.

Conſtantinople, 22. Feb.
1627. old ſtile.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE: *With abſtract of his to Lord* CONWAY, Febr. 24. *of Letters from* Zurich, Febr. 17. 24. *and* Dutch *Embaſſador's Propoſition to the Senate of* Venice.

My uery good Lord,

I HAUE this weeke receaued a pacquet from your lordſhip, dated the 30th of Decemb. old ſtile, with ſome addreſſed unto the queen of Bohemia, the lord Carleton, and Mr. Queſtor; which I ſent away the laſt night. The copy of your letter to mee I did ſend likewiſe both to my lord Conway, and to my lord Carleton.

CONCERNING Gabor, your lordſhip neede not feare that the roundnes of your language will be cenſured by any but himſelfe, whoſe opinion deſerues nothing but neglect. You may be aſſured, that you ſhall be auowed; and I do congratulate with your lordſhip, that his diſhoneſty had ſerued like a foyle to illuſtrate your honor: *Hectora quis noſſet, fœlix ſi Troja fuiſſet?* His jugling hath made your wiſdom, dexterity, and diligence, more conſpicuous; and as it hath added unto the reputation you had long before in the opinion of all honeſt men, ſo you may be ſure to find approbation and acceptation at the hands of our gratious maſter. I do make bolde to write thus plainely to your lordſhip, becauſe I finde in your letter ſome ejaculations of diſcontentment; for which, I dare ſay, you haue no cauſe more then what is common to all worthy and honeſt men, who do ſimpathiſe, in their owne particuler, with the calamity of the times.

THE adminiſtrator of Magdebourg did expect no other from Micoſerentz, then your lordſhip hath found, and he doth proclayme Gabor for the moſt perfidious man in the worlde. It were to be wiſhed, that wee had neuer knowen him, and that he had neuer medled in our buiſines: but now let us thinck no more of him, but ranck him with his companion in Tacitus, *quem calamitas publica fecit partemrei publicæ.*

FROM the prince of Piedmont I haue receaued a memoriall, which doth runne in theſe words: *Che il ſignior ambaſciatore ſi contenti di ſcrivere in Conſtantinopoli, Algiers, & Tunis, a quelli ambaſciatori & conſoli Ingleſi, d'impetrare da quelli viſiri la permiſſione alli negotianti ſudditi dell' Ottomanno, di potere venire a queſti porti di mare di S. A. atteſo lo ſmaltimento di quelle mercantie, la liberta, la franchiggia, & il commodo di ricariſo de panni di lana & ſeta, paſſandone gli officij neceſſarij perche ſe ne ottenga l'intento.*

YOUR lordſhip will ſee by the forme, that *neſcitis quid petatis:* yet haue I undertaken to recommend this memoriall to your lordſhip; and I ſhall deſire you to procure him ſatisfaction, although it be but in ſhewe, and in appearance. Vnto Algiers and Tunis I will not write; for I haue no correſpondence with thoſe uipers: but I would be glad the prince ſhould ſee that wee can obtayne any thing at the Porta; and that may be donne by your lordſhips wiſdom formally enough, and yet not ſubſtantially.

OUT of England I haue had nothing ſince I writ laſt to your lordſhip. In Germany, about Stode and Gloeſtat, all goeth well. What this place doth afford, or I haue ſince receaued from any other part of Chriſtendom, worthy the ſending, your lordſhip ſhall find here incloſed.

I WILL now, once more, earneſtly renewe my ſute unto your lordſhip concerning your comming this waye; becauſe I dare undertake to ſecure your paſſage one waye or other. I will prouide aforehand a *ſaluo condutto* or paſport for you from Bruxelles, which ſhall ſecure you through all the dominions of the king of Spayne. Perhaps wee ſhall not neede it; but I will haue it lye by mee dormant. I do infinitely deſire to haue the honor to ſerue you, and perhaps ſome communication betwixt us may aduantage the ſeruice of our gratious maſter; and therfore I hope you will afford mee this fauor, and I will deſire you to beleeue, that if I liue,

I ſhall

1627. I ſhall be able to ſecure you from all danger of enemyes, and facilitate your uoyage in ſuch ſort that you ſhall not *pericolare* but with *malandrini* and *aſſaſſini*, which may be found in any country. I will here craue leaue to kiſſe the hands of your noble and worthy lady, and will euer reſt

Venice, 26th Feb.
1628. ſtil. nou.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate humble ſeruant,

I. WAKE.

An ABSTRACT of Sir ISAAK WAKE'*s* *Letter to Lord* CONWAY.

Right Honorable, my very good Lord,

THE Holland ambaſſador hauing, the laſt weeke, made his firſt propoſition in this college, wherein he did roundly ſummon this ſenate to make good vnto his maſters an arrere of two yeares contribution due in virtu of their defenſiue league, and to giue order hereafter for a punctuall payment of that quota, he hath this weeke receaued an anſwer, which is rather a riddle then an anſwer; for after a ceremoniall preface, full of proteſtations of zeale to the common cauſe, and particuler loue and affection vnto the States, they paſſe to a generall exhortation vnto all princes and ſtates free, to oppoſe againſt the dangerous vſurpations of the Spanyards and Auſtriaci, who do threaten the oppreſſion of all Europe, if the violence of their ambition be not timely preuented; and falling into their olde common place, they did amplify the great expences they had been at of late, (eſpecially in the Valtelina) the benefit that the States and their friends did receaue by the diuerſion, the danger that there is at this preſent of innouation in Italy, and by conſequence, the neceſſity that did oblige them to ſtand vppon their guardes, concluding with an expreſſion of their earneſt deſire of a reconciliation betwixt England and France. This is all the monny that the ambaſſador is like to haue for a million due vnto his maſters; and although he doth intend ſhortly to come vppon them with a newe recharge, yet I feare he will hardly preuaile, vnleſſe he do reſolue to quit one yeares pay, in regard of the diuerſion in the Valtelina; and if he can come of ſo, he will do his maſters a good ſeruice; for of bad paymaſters any thing is well gotten. The propoſition of the ambaſſador your lordſhip ſhall find here incloſed, and if your leaſure will permit you to reade it, you will find it a ſmart piece, againſt which I could juſtly take ſome exceptions, if it had not beene communicated vnto mee in confidence; for I do not like his naming France before England, and his diſcourſe of the differences betwixt the two crownes might haue been ſpared, as hauing no connexion with his true theme.

THE affaires of Mantoua are yet ſo vncertaine, that it is hard to ſaye, whither that ſucceſſion will reſt peaceably eſtabliſhed in the perſon of the duke of Niuers, or ſome innouation ariſe. There is no newſe yet of the biſhop of Mantoua, ſent to the emperor to do homage, and receaue the inueſtiture: but I do vnderſtand from a very good hand, that there is already ſome doubt of the reception and entertainement of that ambaſſador; and that the emperor doth pretend, that the newe duke of Mantoua ſhould ſend his ſonne vnto him perſonally, to receaue the inueſtiture, in regard that Ferdinand, the penultime duke, did ſend his brother, Don Vincenzo, (who dyed laſt) to take it. There may be ſome miſtery herein, which tyme muſt diſcouer.

THE French king hath written vnto the newe duke of Mantoua a very gratious letter, wherein he doth promiſe to maintayne him in his right againſt any that ſhall offer to moleſt him, adding withall, that rather then he will be wanting vnto him, he will make peace with England, and with thoſe of the religion. This is written vnto mee from Mantoua, in letters of the 16th of this month, from a confident perſon who was lately in England.

THE French ambaſſador hath againe, this weeke, preſſed this ſtate to declare themſelfes in fauor of Mantoua, alleging that the duke of Sauoy is combined with the Spanyards. Inſteed of a categoricall anſwer, he receaued an office of complaint againſt the newe duke of Mantoua, for not hauing ſent nor written hither ſince his arriuall: which point was exaggerated with their hauing written vnto his ſonne the prince, as ſoone as he did write vnto them; and ſeeing the father had ſo much neglected them, they would reſolue vppon nothing, vntill they ſhould heare from himſelfe, whither he had neede of them or not.

THIS day I haue receaued a pacquet from Sir Tho. Roe, wherein there is nothing for your lordſhip: in which regard I make bolde to ſend a copy of what he hath written vnto mee, wherein I do aſſure my ſelfe I ſhall giue your lordſhip as much content, as ſatisfaction vnto that worthy gentleman, who hath commanded mee ſo to do. 1627.

A VOYAGE intended by the little great duke of Toſcany, doth make a great noiſe: his deſigne is to goe to Rome, viſit Loretto, paſſe by Venice, and from hence to tranſport himſelfe to the emperors court: the *ſpeculativi* ſay, That he hath the ambition of a crowne; and becauſe the king of Spayne will not permit any *re* in Italie, but himſelfe, they haue prognoſticated vnto him the crowne of Denmarke, which the pope and the emperor ſhall joyntly conferre vppon him. Such a donation will coſt nothing vnto the pope, who is glad to giue any thing of that nature that is demanded, becauſe he hath not *jus donandi*; yet his authority is increaſed by ſuch a donation. The emperor, who doth owe vnto Florence fiue millions of golde, may be glad to pay him with a title, which muſt oblige him to contribute towards the conqueſt. Theſe are diſcourſes, and perhaps *chimeræ*; for I know nothing aſſured, but of his voyage to Rome and Loretto.

Abſtract of a Letter from Zurich.

THE dieta of the proteſtant cantons, and other cittys of Heluetia of the ſame profeſſion, mentioned in my former letter unto your lordſhip, hath beene aſſembled in this towne; where, after a mature conſideration of the eminent daunger wherein they liue at this preſent, being enuironed with the forces of a moſt puiſſant and victoriouſe ennemy, they haue ſworne an indiſſoluble union; and that, upon the leaſt ſigne of hoſtilitie upon their confines, they will bee ready to aſſiſt one another according to the uttermoſt of their power: and allſoe, if neceſſity require, they will melt their plate and gold chaines, (of which they haue greate ſtore) and make moony thereof to maintaine their armie therewith. And becauſe they cannot truſt the catholique cantones, (hauing noe ſmall reaſon to bee diffident of them) they intend within few days to call a generall dieta at Baden, where they reſolue to demaund of the ſaid catholique cantones, whether (if neceſſity require) they bee reſolued to maintaine, unitedly with them, their common libertye, according to the tenour of their auncient confederation, and laudable exemples of their predeceſſors. Of this they are reſolued to haue a categoricall anſwere, to the entent they may know what to truſt to.

THE proteſtant cantones haue giuen order to muſter all their ſubjects that are able to carry armes. There is likewiſe commaund giuen to euery captaine to exerciſe their militia. The cantones of Zurich and Berne haue beene with the Venetian reſident, to intimate the league they have with the ſtate of Venice, deſiring the ſaid reſident to write to the ſenate to ſend hither a conſiderable ſumm of moony, to the intent they may make uſe thereof, if occation bee preſented. The republique of Venice is bound in vertue of the ſaid league to pay monethly, in tyme of warr, to each of the aforeſaid cantons 4000 ducats. The deputys of Berne, in this dieta, were the baron of Eſpiets and monſieur Weierman.

Zurich, 17. February,
ſtilo loci, 1628.

Abſtract of another from Zurich.

THE dieta to bee held at Baden, mentioned in my former of the 17. February, *ſtilo veteri*, ſhold haue beene aſſembled upon Monday next being the 25. of February, *ſtilo veteri*; but the cantones catholique haue deſired a prolongation of 8 days, pretending to haue ſome ymportant affairs amongſt themſelfes, which they intend to accommodate in the *interim*. Theſe ſigniori are verie jealouſe of theſe proceedings, being alltogether unuſed to put back a dietta which hath beene called by generall conſent; and it is greatly feared, they haue ſecrett intelligence with the emperor and Leopaldo. The euangelicall cantones haue ſent to viſitt their frontires,

1627. with armes and munition to euery place of ymportance. The captaines of their officers are buſie muſtering the peaſants, who are generally reſolued, according to report, to fight couragiouſly for their liberty. Wee haue not any ſpeech of leagues in theſe parts, neither will the proteſtants permitt any in theſe daungerouſe tymes in their dominions. Concerning *penſioni decorſi*, to bee payed heere by other princes, I cannot learne of any; if there bee, it is keept very ſecrett; for heere wee know of noe ſuch matter. I am ſure the proteſtant cantones haue receiued none except that 4000 dolors which Zurich receiues from Venice, and the like doth Berne from the ſame place. As for France, it is ſoe farr from being able to pay *penſioni decorſi*, that monſieur de Fowquet, *maiſtre de requeſtes*, who was choſen ambaſſador for Swizzerland many moneths ſince, is conſtrayned to ſtay at Paris for want of moony.

Zurich, 24. February
1628, ſtilo veteri.

OLIUAR FLEMMING.

Propoſal of the HOLLAND *Ambaſſador to the Senate of* VENICE.

Sereniſſime Prince, tres Illuſtres & tres Excellens Seigneurs,

M'ESTANT à mon audience publique ſelon la couſtume & condition du temps contenus aux termes generaux du debuoir des compliments, pour en une aſſemblée compoſée de ſi grande diuerſité d' humeurs, & d' intereſt, ne rien declarer qui fut pour receuoir une interpretation eſloignée des mes intentions, & de uoſtre bien; je me poiſe maintenant en preſence de voſtre ſerenité pour lui ouurir confedement la charge que meſſeigneurs les Eſtats mes ſouuerains m'ont confiée, qui eſt de prier voſtre ſerenité de paſſer, comme ſans doubte elle faict ſouuent par ſes penſées, la conſtellation du preſent eſtat des affaires de la Chreſtienté, & conſiderer en icelle le gran pas que la maiſon d'Auſtriche marche uers la monarchie auec une oppreſſion generale de tous ceux qui leur y ueullent former quelque oppoſition. Pendant que les rois, princes, & eſtats, qui deuroient preuoir leur danger en ceſte ambition, negligent l'intereſt de leur alliéz, ou ſe tranſportent auec trop de uiolence à des mouuements, & des deſſeings ruineux & non neceſſaires. Vne ſeule deroutte deuant Prague a comme d'un eſclair bouleuerſé cette grande puiſſance de l'empire, & faict tomber à deux doits pres dans l'abſolüe domination de la maiſon d'Auſtriche; d'autant que ſans preuoir, & aller au deuant du mal, chaſcun l'a attendu chez ſoy pour ſuiure la condition & ruine de ſon voiſin.

LE roy de Dannemarc, bien que ſur le tard, apprehendant ce malheur, s'eſt laiſſé perſuader d'employer ſa perſonne, & ſa puiſſance, à recueillir ce desbris, unir ſes amis, & de faire une ligue de la cauſe commune, ſe promettant les effects treſcertains des promeſſes des ſes confederéz, pour former royalle oppoſition au progres des uictoires & ambitieux deſſeings des princes de la maiſon d'Auſtriche: mais ſe trouuant foiblement ſecouru de ſes alliez, & n'ayant de ſoy les moyens aſſez ſuffiſants pour ſouſtenir longuement ſeul le faix d'une ſi grande & onereuſe guerre, il eſt reduit au terme de deuoir abbandonner la cauſe commune, juſques meſmes à penſer à la conſeruation de ſes propres eſtats, qui en ſeront grandement esbranléz, ſi Dieu ne le releue, comme par miracle, de la neceſſité & mauuais eſtat auquel il ſe retrouue; & lui retire auec diſgrace hors de l'empire. Voſtre ſerenité comprendrá aſſez en ſa prudence, qu'il ne reſte plus aucune reſſource pour la liberté de l'empire.

MESSEIGNEURS, &c. ont fourny 10000 livres, & beaucoup d'autres auantages pour aider à le ſouſtenir, puis qu'ilz s'en furent uolontairement obligéz par le traitté, encor que leur guerre, qui le ſoulagoit beaucoup, leur en pouuoit fournir cauſe de juſte excuſe; mais ilz eſperoyent que cet exemple conuieroit les autres confederez à dez plus grandes liberatitéz & aſſiſtances: mais au lieu de ſe porter à un ſi prudent conſeil, il eſt arriué comme par ſurcroiſt du malheur, qu'au meſme temps, & au point de noſtre plus grand beſoing, les deux roys de France, & de la Grande Brettagne, n'ayant peu conuenir du ſens des quelques conuentions, en ſont uenus à ſi grande meſintelligence, qu'elle a eſclatté comme en rupture de guerre, de facon qu'au lieu de porter leurs penſées & conſeils à contrebalancer le dehors, ilz employent leurs moyens l'un contre l'autre, laiſſant ainſi à l'ennemy commun, la liberté de faire ce que lui plaiſt. Ce que conſiderans meſſeigneurs, &c. & que de la continuation, il n'en ſcauroit en fin que leur ruine, & la uoſtre, ilz ont enuoyé des ambaſſadeurs à l'un & à l'autre roy, pour ſupplier leur majeſtés de donner leur different à la conſideration du publique, au moins la faire mettre en traitte, auec offre d'y ſeruir; ce qu'ilz eſperent que voſtre ſerenité aurá auſſi procuré pareillement, puis qu'elle n'y eſt pas moins intereſſée que nous tous. Pareil office ont ilz faict rendre entre les roys de Pouloigne & de Suede, à fin que la mer & le commerce demeurent libres au moyen de ceſte pacification. 1617.

EN une ſi dangereuſe conſtitution d'affaires, qui par le uoiſinage des uictorieux, & en l'union de leurs deſſeigns & intereſts nous menace les premiers, meſſeigneurs, &c. ne relaſche rien de leur ancien courage & conduitte: car à meſure que le peril s'augmente, ilz redoublent les deuoirs de leur conſtance, au de la quaſi du pouuoir, à fin de faire cognoiſtre à leur exemple, que ſi on s'euerteroit de tous coſtéz, qu'il reſteroit encores aſſéz de uigeur pour repouſſer cette uiolente ambition de la maiſon d'Auſtriche.

MESSEIGNEURS, &c. & monſieur le prince d'Orange, en ayants uoulu rendre preuue, ont au plus grand cours de la proſperité eſtrangere de leurs ennemis porté cet' eſté paſſée leur armée aux champs, aſſiegé la tresforte uille de Grol, & forcée de ſe rendre à la barbe de l'ennemy, eſgal en infanterie, & plus puiſſant en caualier, ſans y auoir faict deuant aucune perte de conſideration. Et depuis n'agueres ilz ont enuoyé une flotte nauale uers l'eſtroict du Sont, pour le conſeruer au roy de Dannemarc, auittuaillé Gluckſtat, & aſſeurée la uille d'Embden, & forts circonuoiſins. Mais comme il eſt impoſſible que des eſtats mediocres, uoire les grands eſtats meſmes, ſubſiſtent ſans alliances, meſſeigneurs, &c. ſe deſirans donner la ſeureté qui s'attendoit de leur prudence, ont de longue main recherché l'appuy de leurs amis intereſſéz en la conſeruation de leur cauſe & liberté; & ayants particulierement en l'honneur de contracter auec voſtre ſerenité une ligue defenſiue, auec obligation de mutuel ſecours, au cas que l'une ou l'autre republique uinſt à eſtre aggreſſée la guerre ouuerte: c'eſt pourquoy ilz m'ont commandé de ſommer & ſupplier voſtre ſerenité, de leur faire au pluſtoſt fournir le effect & continuation de cette aſſiſtance promiſe, qui leur eſt tant neceſſaire & ſi utilement employée pour le ſeruice comun; car à meſure que le roy d'Eſpagne eſt puiſſament occupé chéz nous, il lui eſt treſdifficile de rien entreprendre ailleurs que tresfoiblement, la ou ſi la neceſſité uenoit à porter mes dits ſeigneurs, &c. à quelque changement d'opinion au train de leur conduitte, la condition de uoſtre repos en ſeroit moins aſſeurée; mais voſtre ſerenité en ſeroit neceſſitée d'entretenir une forte milice pour ne laiſſer uoſtre ſeureté à la diſcretion de uoſtre ennemy, lequel ne peut eſtre ſans armées, ny ſes armes ſans occupation.

QUAND l'alliance de voſtre ſerenité fut concluë auec mes ſouuerains, nous eſtions tous deux, vous en paice, & nous en treſue, incertains qui ſeroit premier entreprins. Sur ce doubte nous nous ſommes donnéz la foy d'un mutuel ſecours: voſtre ſerenité l' a commencé, & faict paier deux ans: maintenant nous ignorons encor, pour quelle cauſe il a eſté interrompu; car s'il a eſté deu auparauant par le paſſé, il eſt bien d'auantage preſentement que le danger nous preſſe plus uiuement, que les autres roys diuertis ailleurs, nous negligent, que le commerce, l'ame de noſtre eſtat, ceſſe quaſi par tout. Partant, ſereniſſime prince, tres illuſtres & tres excellens ſeigneurs, je vous conjure par le grande & ordinaire prudence de ceſte republique, par le deuoir d'une foy publique, par la ſoing qu' auéz remonſtrée de uouloir prendre de la cauſe comune, de nous faire paier promptement les ſommes que nous ſont deües, & donner tel ordre, que reiglement nous en puiſſions receuoir la continuation ſelon les conditions portées au traitté. Et voſtre ſerenité ſe peut aſſeurer, qu'elle ne ſcauroit employer aucun argent plus utiliment, qu' à arreſter au loing, & à ſi petits prix, les uiolents efforts de l'ambition de nos comuns ennemys, qui autrement, noſtre guerre uenant à ceſſer, auroit toutte liberté de vous approcher: mais rien n'eſt capable de faire changer des reſolutions à meſſeigneurs que l'impuiſſance, de la quelle, ilz ſont perſuadez, que, quand bien il n'y auroit point d'alliance expreſſe entre voſtre ſerenité & eux, vous ne laiſſiéz pas pourtant de les aſſiſter par conſideration politique; de meſme comme nous auons donné de fortes aides en l'empire à fin d'y maintenir la liberté, au moins à tenir la guerre eſtrangere loing de nos frontieres. Sur ce la donque j'attenderay qu'il plaira à voſtre ſerenité prendre vne equitable reſolution à fin d'animer mes ſouuerains de plus en plus en leur conſtante deliberation par les effects de ceſte aſſiſtance; les quels attendant,

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To the Lord CONWAY.

My very good Lord,

THE Venetian carneuall hauing poſt-poſed the expedition of the letters, to their feaſts, I haue gotten ſomewhat to add to my former, though of no great ualew, yet aprehended with earneſt affections to catch hold of euery thing that only looketh toward his majeſties or your lordſhips ſeruice. What it is, you wilbe pleaſed to reade; and that I ſend it in cyphar, is not for any eſtimation of the great ſecrett, but *for the princes ſake*, by *whom* I *diſcouer* all the *wayes of Gabor:* and it *may be his ruine* to be *ſuſpected*, and I *ſhall looſe* my *confidence* with him. I can collect no great matter from yt, but only *that ther may be hope*, that *Proteus wilbe enforced to fall from the emperor*, whom, it *ſeemes, he ſuſpects*; eſpecially *fearing* that *Andrea Battori, brother* of *Sigiſmundo late prince*, and *wholy Imperiall, fled into Poland*, may *be by that ſtate ſett up agaynſt him*; which *the grand ſignor* will *neuer endure*, nor *may we ſuffer* it, as *far as we are able to oppoſe.* From whence may emerge ſomewhat, ouer which I will watch; and that is all that I can promiſe, to uſe the preſent occaſions to our beſt aduantage. Yet I ſing one ſonge, that I haue no fayth in any thing that ſauours of him, unleſs his owne neceſſityes giue it creditt.

HERE is a Poliſh ambaſſador, or internuncio, arriued to the great content of this ſtate. He is not yet entered. What he comes to propound, I ſhall ſoone know: We ſuppoſe, no great new matters; but only, according to cuſtome, to poliſh and confirme an infirme peace, in which neyther ſyde doth truſt. His followers report, that the generall Coneſpolsky, that made the warr with the king of Sueuia, is drawne backe to this frontire, his proper charge: whence I collect eyther peace on that part, or ſome deſigne on this. The Poliſh enterpreter liues, and hath done 4 yeares, in my houſe, upon the kyngs reccomendation. So that I make ſure to know their ſecrett, which I will preſent your lordſhip by the firſt poſt.

SOME neceſſarye aduiſes I haue receiued from Sir Iſake Wake: of which I will make the beſt uſe I can, if poſſible, to draw the armado this yeare into the Mediteran: the ground wherof I haue yeſterday begun, by an office to the capten baſſa; enforming him, by the maſter of the William of London, here newly arriued, of the great preparations in Spayne, of a fleete and army, eyther agaynſt the grand ſignor, or his friends; which in the end will be all one, who is begun with firſt [a]; and to procure him to ſtop the lading of corne in the Arches for Genoua, to make the Spaniards biskett, for which he hath ſent ſpeedy orders to the bey of Rhodes, and the mayne of Morea. God giue us ſome refection, for we are decryed by the enemye like the Iſraelites: *Ubi eſt nunc Deus iſtorum?*

I HAUE receiued intimation of a purpoſe in his majeſtie, to command my ſtay in this court; and I confeſs, I am not good enough to be loſt in his ſeruice; and therfore I muſt humbly obey, and acknowledge his infinite grace, to eſteeme me able for any thing. But I ſhall deceiue all expectation, and doe my maſter no profitt. *44 is at the worſt, except utter diſſipation; and Gabor is a broken glaſs, that cannot be handled without danger or harme. Whatſoeuer his majeſtie commands, I accept as my honor. If I could extinguiſh the fire, *flammas oſcularer*, and would leape into yt: but I humbly beſeech his majeſtie to conſider, that where the foundation is ſand, the building muſt be as light as ſtraw. It is without queſtion, that from theſe parts might haue come the moſt happy diuerſion; but the oportunitye was neglected, and all theſe ſuffered to decline too low, and the enemies encreaſe to be too much knowne to them. Therfore I beſeech your lordſhip, as I will willingly waſt under his majeſties orders, ſo that I may not be tyed to impoſſibilityes, nor preiudiced by expecting ſeruices beyond my power, and the condition of this place and tyme. I ſhall put all things to tryall, and upon this occaſion will ſtartle Gabor. When I haue all done, I aske only to be judged, *per affectus, non per effectus*. And ſo I

* This ſtate.

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[a] The 4 Duch ſhips lading corne for Genoua, meeting Engliſh or Venetians, putt out Holland coulors, if any other nation, Florentine or Savoy, as ſhalbe for their turne; and as I am enformed, they haue alſo, for neede, the Turkiſh waning moone.

ſubmitt my ſelfe wholy to his majeſties benignitye and will, to diſpoſe of me, as I am borne his vaſſall.

I DARE not omitt to acknowledge his majeſties grace to the Leuant companye, at my humble enformation, which I haue underſtood from Sir Iſake Wake, wherby they may in theſe ſeas hold up their heads, as in former ages: for the Venetians ſought too ſeuerely to worke upon them; and I hope they will not forgett gratefully to confeſs the preuenting care of that worthy gentleman, and his ſucceeding paynes for their redintegration, and reſtoring to ancient libertyes, of which I am a manifold wittnes. So, beſeeching your lordſhip to ſhow theſe my papers, and to preſent my vowes and ſupplications before his majeſtie and the duke, I leaue your lordſhip to more neceſſarye meditations, and faythfully reſt, &c.

Conſtantinople, Aſhwedenſday, 27.
February, old ſtile, 1627.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE: *With Extract of his to Lord* CONWAY, March 3. *and of Advices from* Rome, Hamburgh, Memingen, *and* Zurich; *and his from Lord* CARLETON *of* February 28. *and Advices to* GABOR.

My uery good Lord,

SINCE my laſt to your lordſhip of the 26th of February, *ſtilo novo*, I haue receaued yours of the $\frac{12}{22}$. of January; which doth occaſion mee to renewe your trouble at this time, and to redouble my thancks for your ſo noble and free communication of your negotiations and occurrences in theſe parts. Your letter to Mr. Symmes I haue deliuered; but your pacquet Queſtor muſt lye by mee untill Friday, in regard it arriued here the day after the departure of our laſt poſt. I ſuppoſe theſe will goe in company with my laſt to your lordſhip, ill weather hauing ſtayed the fregate which ſhould haue departed ten dayes ſince; and therfore I will reſerue my duplicate untill the next opportunity. I ſhall long to heare of the receipt of ſuch as I haue ſent unto you of late; becauſe of late I haue ſent unto you a worlde of papers, which I would be uery ſorry ſhould be loſt: and I am the more carefull to ſupplye you with French newes, that you may confound the French ambaſſador, when he doth, according to his cuſtome, uent lyes and inuentions of his owne with confidence. Wee do heare from Rochel, that the ſea hath ſpoyled all the French kings workes; and that he is retired to Paris, hauing left his army under the command of the cardinal Richelieu. Sir Peeter Wych hath written unto mee from Liuorno, and inuited mee to correſpond with him; which I will do, when he ſhall be ſetled.

CONCERNING your paſſage, I haue already written to your lordſhip, that if you will be pleaſed to come this waye, I will undertake, with the helpe of God, to ſecure you from enemyes; and to that purpoſe, by the laſt ordinary, I did write to Bruxelles to procure a paſſeport from the infanta, which I do aſſure my ſelfe I ſhall obtayne. Here incloſed your lordſhip ſhall receaue what hath come to my hands ſince my laſt, and an extract of my laſt diſpatch to my lord Conway. Vppon occaſion of giuing notice to theſe ſeigniori, of the intention the emperor had to ſend colonel Slick hither to uiſit them with 30000 men, I did deſire them to requite mee with the like confidence; and in particular, to be uigilant ouer the proceedings of Gabor, and to let mee know what they could heare of him. I had the fortune to bee the firſt who did giue them the *auviſo* aboue ſpecifyed: and they hauing ſince receaued confirmation thereof from their miniſters in Germany and the Haghe, the ſenate hath giuen mee publique thancks, and promiſed requitall in the ſame kinde. I haue written likewiſe to the ſame purpoſe to the duke of Sauoye; ſo that if he do treate with Spayne, (which I do not beleeue) I ſhall quickly know the ſubſtance of his negotiations. I haue long ſince written into England, that our beſt way will bee to take our reuenge, and I am glad to ſee your lordſhip concurre with mee in that opinion. God Almighty bleſſe you and your noble lady, and I reſt

Venice, 6th March,
1628. ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips true faithfull ſeruant,

I. WAKE.

Extract of a Letter from the Same to my Lord CONWAY.

Right Honorable, my ſinguler good Lord,

BY their proceedings at Milan, it ſhould appeare that ſome innouation is intended; for *un ſourd bruit*, which hath paſſed current of late, of a commiſſion giuen vnto the count of Sulz, to leauy three regiments of Lanſque knights, and two of Reiters, is now confirmed, both by the ſending of ſignior Caſtiglion, quarter maſter general of the Spaniſh army, into the Comelina, to prouide quarter for newe trouppes; and by the violence which the gouernor of Milan doth vſe, to rayſe and extort monny. He hath lately demanded of the citty of Milan 300000 crownes; and they excuſing themſelfes vppon the great charge they haue long beene at in maintayning that army, which hath conſumed and ruinated that ſtate, he did ſend his Spaniſh guardes, to take monny or goods by force out of the howſes of thoſe who were *cottilati*. Wherevppon inſued an vniuerſall murmure throughout the whole citty, and the ſhutting vp of all the ſhops, and barricading their howſes for three dayes togither: yet doth Don Gonzales, the gouernor, purſue his demand with much heate; and he will be furniſhed with this ſumme *couſte que couſte*, which hath inforced many of the inhabitants to flye; and at this preſent wee haue in this towne ſome of the beſt familyes retyred hither to ſaue themſelfes. Really there is great miſery all ouer that ſtate, eſpecially in the Comaſco, and the vailliages of Madris, Lagun, and Docarne, where many do dye of hunger; and the reſt ſuſtayne themſelfes with bread made of bran, which they do buy at Milan, at a deare rate.

THE newe duke of Mantoua doth queſtionleſſe feare a ſtorme; for beſydes his fortifying of the citty of Mantoua, buying of armes, and making an enumeration of all his ſubjects able to beare armes, he hath now giuen order for a leauye of 3000 Monferrini; and by proclamation commanded, that all corne, wine, oile, oates, and haye, ſhould immediately be tranſported out of all villages and open townes, into the cittyes, caſtels, and fortraſſes, that in caſe of inuaſion, the army of an enemy may find no ammunition or forrage.

THE Venetians do ſtill *faire bonne mine en mauvais jeu*; and they would haue the worlde beleeue, that the protection of the pope will ſecure them from all danger: but the wiſeſt among them do feare that broken ſtaffe will hardly ſupport them; and if he ſhould combine with them, (which is not probable) yet the maxime of the almirante de Caſtiglia will alwayes be true, that *le ſpade di preti & mercanti non tagliono troppo*. The alarme which I did giue them a month ſince concerning a purpoſe that the emperor had to ſend colonel Slick to viſit them with 30000 men, hath ſince been confirmed by their owne miniſters abroade: and as the ſenate did, by a publique act, giue mee thankes for the newſe, ſo it doth now appeare, that they do in part beleeue it may proue true; for at preſent they are treating very ſecreatly with monſieur de Candales, for a leauy of 3000 French; and their ambaſſador at Paris hath ſent a *monſu* hither, who doth vndertake to bring 2000 more. The circles of Franconia and Sueuia are full of ſouldiers, and their greateſt quarters are about Vlne and Conſtance; which two cittyes do ſuffer very much by ſuch inſolent neighbours. In a very ſhort tyme, all theſe diſperſed trouppes may be put togither; and if they ſhould chance to reſolue to turne their faces towards the South, they may goe farre before they do find oppoſition; eſpecially if the duke of Sauoye do joyne with the Spanyards, as he is ſtrongly ſuſpected.

THE French ambaſſador, monſieur d'Auò, hath this weeke made a recharge in college, and deſyred theſe ſeigniori, in the name of the French king, to accept of the newe duke of Mantoua for *generale delle arme della republica*. The anſwer that he hath receaued, is in ſubſtance, *Neſcio vos*: complimentally it doth runne in this forme, That although in former tymes the State of Venice hath ſerued themſelfes of dukes of Mantoua and of Vrbin, for *generali delle loro armi*; yet they do not finde themſelfes at this preſent neceſſitated to vndergoe ſuch a charge; that they do preſume the protection of France is ſufficient to ſecure the duke of Mantoua; and when the French king ſhall appeare in good forme, they will not be wanting what may be expected from good neighbours. This anſwer is dry in itſelfe, and the French ambaſſador doth growe melancholy: for monſieur de St. Chaumont either is gone,

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gone, or doth threaten to retyre from Mantoua, foreſeeing that the cardinal di Richelieu would diſcharge France for the protection of Mantoua, and caſt the burthen thereof vppon Venice, which theſe ſeigniori will not vndertake.

ADVICES from Rome, *touching the Patriarch of* Conſtantinople, Bohemia, Aquilea, *and* Venice, 1627.

GIOUEDI, dopo pranſo, in caſa del cardinale Bandino, decano de cardinale, fu tenuta una congregatione de primi cardinali della corte; il' titolo fù par Conſtantinopoli, è che quel' patriarca Greco manda in Ollanda diuerſi gioueneti Greci, accio ſiàno inſtruiti et imbuiti della dottrina di Caluino, par poter con queſto mezò introdure in Grecia ancora il Caluiniſmo: emulando Gregorio XIII. il quale, per introdure il' Catholichiſmo nel' ſettentrione, fundo collegij di ſimili fanciulli. Et ſtato il' papa di cio informato dalli Catholici di Ollanda, et in ſpecialita del veſcouo iui di ſecreto reſidente. Ma il moto principale gli e uenuto dalli altri veſcoui et prelati Greci, liquali, benche non reconoſcono il' papa come capo in poteſtate et juriſdittione della chieſa, lo confeſſano pero pro primate in dignitate et preeminenza, et à lui ricorrono par agiuto in quelli articoli ne'quali, inſieme col medeſimo papa, diſconuengono dalli Caluiniſti, Luterani, et ſimili. Et ora par cio apponto ſono ricorſſi a Roma accio il' papa, par mezzo di quei potentati Catholici li quali tengono ambaſciatori alla Porta in Conſtantinopoli, rimedija tanti mali, et faccia deporre et caſtigare quel' patriarca, il' quale con nouita di dottrine cerca di ſolleuare lo ſtato & imperio Ottomano: et portato il' negotio di queſta maniera contro il' patriarca, ſi crede che egli la fara molto male pure che li prencipi, ad inſtanza del papa, uogliano abbraciare l'impreſa. Ma par che communemente a tutti li prencipi——da poco guſto et ne ha molto pochi affettionati, ſendo egli con tutti inofficioſo, non ſo come uorranno entrare in queſta lizza et rompere coſi dura lancia par amor ſuo.

Chriſtiani ò eccleſiaſtici.

IL' negotio poi di Bohemia è, perche et negli anni gia molto fa paſſati, et in qua, non ha molto; moltiſſimi ſtati, poſſeſſioni, fauolta immobili et ſimili, le quali, preualendo li Proteſtanti, furono da loro occupate etu ſurpate a Catholici, maſſime eccleſiaſtici, et religioſi clauſtrali: hora par le vittorie del' imperatore ſono in dominio di caſa d'Auſtria, et d'altri, a quali Ceſare ne ha fatta parte; et li eccleſiaſtici et religioſi ſucceſſori chiedono li beni delle ſue chieſe, et delli loro monaſterij, â quali non puo preſcrittione malæ fidei, et uiolentiſſime leuare il' proprio. Non nega Ceſare, non negano gli altri prencipi Catholici, di uedere reſtituire alle chieſe et monaſterij li ſtati et poderi, quali eſſi hanno, dicono, a guerra giuſta tolti alli Proteſtanti, et eſſi Proteſtanti uſurparano alli ſerui di Dio, ma addimandati tempo, et di non fare la reſtitutione tutta inſieme, ma a poco a poco, et queſto in gratia, par reſarcimento di tante ſpeſe fatte nelle preterite guerre a pro della religione Catholica Romana. Al papa quanto dimanda, pare da un canto ragioneuole et uorrebbe in parte condiſcendere alla diſpenſa, par animarli maggiormente con queſta eſca al eſterminio delli altri prencipi Proteſtanti, et in particolare delle citta franche, ma dall' altro capo ſe piantano con longo tempo radici nel' altrui, malageuolute ſi potrano poi ſradicare, non eſſendo per la pratica dottrina piu difficile che quella della reſtitutione, prò adeſſo la conſulta quid expediat.

LA finiſſe la reſolutione et audire di Ba---, con l'oppreſſione delli Proteſtanti in Alemagna, et col uolere reſolutiſſimamente priuare et ſpogliare quanto prima dello ſtato anco Denamarca: ma machina beſtialmente contro .G. par priuarli di tutto lo ſtato di Frioli, et ha detto. bb. a perſona gia mio amico et padrone: ora peggio non poterebbe ſuccedere a G. che la morte del patriarca di Aquileia, ſtante Ceſare con tante ſoldateſche armate, fortunate, et uittorioſe di tutto il' ſettentrione. Perche gia prima che il' Frioli foſſe leuato da Auſtriaci, al patriarca, queſto patriarca era prencipe potentiſſimo del' imperio, et haueua nella dieta imperiale il' primo luogo: hora Ceſare vuole pigliare la difeſa del patriarcato, et reſtituire all imperio queſto prencipe, et recuperare allo ſteſſo prencipe tutto lo ſtato ſuo: dicendo di uolere anche egli darli Trieſte, Gradiſca, et excludere par ogni modo .G. faccia lo ſteſſo di quanto id Frioli poſſiede; perche non eſſendo il' patriarca, con cui guerreggiano, padrone, ſe non uiuendo di quello ſtato, niuno potea occuparlo nè preſcriuerlo, non ualendo la preſcrittione in iuſta partis: et li breui papali che pretendre .G. ſono exſtotti, et ad redimenda vexationem. Aggionge al papa par alletarlo in cio contro .G. che tutto fa egli par ingroſſare li prencipi Catholici del' imperio; accio Proteſtanti

Venetia.

8627. ſtanti mai piu aleuano il' capo, ma ſiano del' tutto annichilati. Il' patriarca uiuente paſſa 70 anni, credo uederemo queſta ancora ma ſtia ſicura. 25 ſi machina gran male contro .G: come qui torchiano con mano a ſuo tempo ella uedra. Le bano di corte la mano Roma 35. li 13. Nouembre, 1627.

Abſtract of a Letter from HAMBURGH.

THERE is certainly ſom greate matter in hand; for there are 22 regiments gon in greate haſt from theſe parts up towards Nurenbergh, Ulme, and Franconia. It is ſurmiſed, that Leopaldus and the emperor goe not both one way; and that Leopald aimes to bee king of the Romans. For certaine, they meane to giue a blow ſomwhere, either in France, or in your territories; for as yet I cannot bee perſuaded that Leopaldus is flowen off: but it cannot be long concealed. Wee expect the forces of Denmarke and Sweden ſhortly into the land of Holſtein, and the ennemy lys ſcattered and in greate feare. The deputies of the Hanz townes are ſtill at Lubecke. I expect noe harme from them; and the denyall of ſhips to the emperor, and remaining neutrall, is offence enough; but when the emperor ſhall ſee them arme, which they doe priuatly, hee will bee highly offended.

THE king of Denmarke hath a fine ſeate called Wansbeck, within halfe a league of Hamburgh. One Ofondi, an Italian by birth, an arch-jeſuiticall papiſt, and chiefe doer and factor for all the papiſts; this man, hauing gotten the grant of Tilly and Walleſtein of this houſe, hath feaſted thoſe greate commanders in the ſaid houſe, and made it a kind of receptacle to the catholique, defaced the kings armes and name, and reformed all according to his owne pleaſure; and hauing on Wedneſday laſt giuen out moony and wares upon triple retorne, that the maſſe ſhall bee publiquely ſaid in Hamburgh verie ſhortly, and that Stode, Lukeſtat, and Grempe, ſhall bee rendred unto the emperor within a fortnight, ſpoken ſoe diſdainfully of the king, and ſoe ſaucilie of the magiſtrats, for ſuffering any of the kings counſellors or miniſters to ſtay in the towne; that ſame day going to Wansbecke, three horſe men came to him, and tooke him hard by the houſe, ſett him on horſebacke with a red cloake, hatt and feather, carryed him allſoe rownd about the towne, and to the riuer ſide, and there imbarqued, and went for Lukeſtat: a man of 60 years, well knowne to all the Jeſuits. Tilli doth ſtorm mightilie at this, but the magiſtrats cannot helpe it, the fact being doone in the kings owne houſe and juriſdiction. Saxe is wholy diſguſted, but dare not ſtirr, hauing men quartered round about his countrie. The duke of Saxe, his ſoone, hath beene elected archbiſhop of Magdeburgh; and ſince, the emperor hath proteſted againſt it, and will perforce haue his ſoone archbiſhop. The emperors forces are mightilie ſtrong in Pomerland, and upon the borders of Pruſſia, which the Polonians like not.

Hamburgh, March 1.
1628. ſtilo veteri.

POSTSCRIPT.

I WISH Leopaldoes ambition and means to bee king of the Romans, cold take effect: for wee all wold joyne with him, and, noe doubt, might expect better conditions for the Palatinate that way, then any other, except the king of Bohemia's ſoone might mach with the duke of Bauaria's brothers daughter; which matter was broached in king James his tyme, of happie memorie, by one Franciſco della Rota, who keept ſtill in the French ambaſſadors houſe in London, and went out of England with good ſatisfaction, and to the Hagh, and had conference with their majeſties there.

THE duke of Saxe hath aduanced greate ſomes of moony for the emperors ſeruice, and for his reward *habebit beneficium ordinis*; and hath allready 4 regiments quartered in his country.

THAT aduertiſement I ſent unto your lordſhip formerly, of an armie of 20000 to goe towards the ſtate of Venice under the commaund of the count of Sleeke, was certaine; and that nobleman, to whom hee offered one regiment of horſe, an other of foote, his owne couſin, and my familiar friend, hath aſſured mee of it.

AUVISI

AUVISI di Memminga, Anno 1628. a li primo Marzo.

SI auiſa che hieri il general di Mansfelt ſia arriuato a Langenau, 5 hore lontano di Meminga, et iui, ouero à Memingà, hauirà quartier, è ancota arriuato a Poſfingen appreſſo Vlmo; o cornitti di caualleria ſotto il colonello di Cronburg con alcuni pezzi de canoni, arriuandoné, et aſpettandone giornalmente di maggior numero, aſpettando in particolare ancora 6000 caualli. Li ſigniori d'Vlm, et circumuicini agreuati, hanno mandato il dottor Faribeller di S. M. Cª. per ueder come il fattro ſi ſià, promettendo una groſſa ſumma di dinari per leuar uia quelli aggraui, ſperando che in breue uenirà ordinanza di S. M. Cª. di marchiar piu inanzi. Sono 2 comiſſarij di ſua maeſta a Vlmo, l'uno con nome Volfio Rodolfo di Oſſà, l'altro un ſieur di Reitenau, quali non hanno ancora fatto propoſta, ne ſi ſa quello che uoglino proponere. Il prencipe di Lauenburg, et colonel Miroda marchiano con lor ſoldadeſca a Suenfurt, quali hanno ordine del general di Mansfelt, di non moleſtar le terre quali contribuiſcono alla legha Cattolica.

A LANGENAU hanno reſegnato, et quelle compagnie la attorno Meminga non erano ancora fornite, et coſi le hanno fornite con 600 borgheſi di Rempta, et Eiſna, quali per la pouertà ſi hanno rimeſſi, et mettono all' ordine le ſtange per ponerui le bandiere che medeſimamente doueuano reſegnare. Detta ſoldadeſca ſi hanno diportati malamente, poi che il tutto hanno ruinato, che molto contadini hanno biſogniato dar luocho, ſperando all'arriuo del general di miglior gouerno.

HIERI ſera all' improuiſo arriuorono a Meminga 60 caualli quali haueuano ordine di hauer quartier là, medeſimente ſi aſpettaua là una compª di fanteria, con ſperanza che in breue ſi ſaperà doue quella armata (qual ſi dice arriuare al numero di 40000) marchiarà. Il arciduca Leopoldo, duca di Bauiera, Heiburg, Virtenburg, ſi aboccorono inſieme a Ginzburg, ſette hore dilontano di Meminga, ſi come eſſo Leopoldo hà dormito queſta notte a Puxhaim, mezza horetta fora di Meminga, in un conuento di Cartuſeii, et hoggi sè fermato a Papenhauſen, $1\frac{1}{2}$ di Meminga, appreſſo il ſignior Gironimo Fuicher; ſi penſaua doneſſe entrare in Meminga, ma non é ſequito. Il uecchio ſignior conte Geor. Fuicher, chi habita in Meminga, è andato a compagnarlo. Si aſpetta a Meminga queſta ſera il veſcouo di Coſtanzia et Bellingen, quali medeſimamente debino arriuare a Ginzburg: quello che tratteranno il tempo lo dimoſtrerà.

COPIE of a Letter from Zurich, from Mr. OLIUER FLEMING to Sir ISAAC WAKE.

THE generall dieta of the Heluetians, mentioned in my two former letters unto your lordſhip, begineth to-morrow, the 2d of March, *ſtilo veteri*: by my next, I hoope to bee able to giue you information of what ſhall bee treated there.

THE regiments of foot of the count de Sults, Cratz, and Verdugo, being togither ſom 8000 men, haue taken their quarter within 6 howers riding of Schaffhauſen; which hath mooued theſe ſigniori to ſend 600 men in garriſon into a little citty of theirs called Stein, ſeated not farr from Schaffhauſen upon the Rhine: they haue allſoe ſent 500 men upon their confines towards Sueuia. Colonell Eſher is ſent in haſt to leauy a thouſand Germans, with expreſſe order to take none into ſeruice, but good experienced ſoldiers.

THESE ſigniori haue muſtered an hundred companies, each companie conſiſting of 200 men: the number in all doth amount to 20000 fighting men, who are drilled twiſe a weeke, and may bee brought into the feild in 24 howers warning. Beſids theſe, this citty is able to ſend into the feild, in few howers warning, 6000 men, and leaue the citty well guarded beſids. The cantone of Berne hath muſtered aboue 30000 men, who are ready, if neceſſitie require, to joyne with the forces of this cantone at firſt warning. The euangelical cantons are reſolued, if they be aſſalted, not onely to defend themſelfes valiantly, but allſoe to offend the ennemy to the uttermoſt of their power; intending to ſend an armie volant in Alſatia, and to putt all to fire and ſword that cometh in their way.

Zurich, March 1.
ſtilo vet. 1628.

From the Lord CARLETON *to Sir* ISAAC WAKE.

My very goode Lord,

NOW I am ſetting pen to paper, I am aduiſing how to excuſe my continuall excuſes, all my letters touching that ſtring, for being ſo ſlack in correſpondence with your lordſhip, from whom I receaue weekely letters, and euen now your laſt, of the 11th of this preſent; wherby I ſee in what ſtate monſ. Oſterwike was betwixt your ſelf and the French ambaſſador; and I ſhall long for your next letters, to know how he acquits himſelf towards you. The diſpute betwixt that ſtate and the pope, mentioned in your former letters, touching the inueſtiture of Aquileia, being but *pugna verborum*, will ſurely be ſoone pacified; but there will be more cerimonie in the matter of Mantoua, about which I ſhall gladly heare further from your lordſhip after the returne of the Spaniſh currier ſent from Milan. With my laſt I ſent your lordſhip certaine propoſitions of mine to the States; wherunto they haue made me ſo vnſatisfactorie an anſweare, both vnder one, that I haue returned it to them againe, without ſending it into England. Theyr ambaſſadors arriued at Graueſend the 14th of this preſent, where they ſtayde 3 or 4 dayes, till the kings returne from Hampton-court. I am ſure theyr very firſt audience will miniſter much new matter. Meane while I haue here with me Sir William Balfore and Mr. Dolbier, (a follower of count Manſfelte, whom you ſaw in his returne by Venice) who were diſpatched two dayes, by his majeſty, before the arriual of theſe ambaſſadors, with commiſſion to leauie, in theſe parts, 1000 horſe, and to buy arms for 10000 foote. All which are to be tranſported into England, where you will haue heard a parlement is aſſigned to beguin abowt the midſt of next month. And I finde by theſe gentlemen, his majeſty reſolues to appeare in the head of a royal armie; for the tranſport whereof a fleete of 100 ſhips of warre are preparing; wherunto I haue order to moue the States to adde a fourth part, according to the obligation of owr treatie; and I ſhall not dowbt of goode ſucceſſe, ſo the deſſigne be according to the intent of the treatie; otherwiſe theſe are a heauie people. God bleſſe all theſe great actions to the aduancement of his cauſe, and the goode of owr king and kingdomes. For this buſineſſe I attend the returne of the prince of Orange, who is lookte for back here to-morrow, from a jorney he hath made into Brabant, to viſit ſuch workes the States haue made in oppoſition to the ennemys fortifications about Sant Fleeta; to which the prince approched ſo neere, that the captaine of his ſhip had his leg ſhot of from one of them, of which he is ſince dead.

WE haue newes here, that the Spaniſh fleete and French are parted, with ſome vnkindnes betwixt the admirals, from before Rochel; and that the Spaniards are returned home. And, amongſt other particulars, I heare from Parys, that monſ. de Bethune being to returne from the ambaſſage of Rome, the new cardinal de Berul is to ſucceede him in that charge; which makes me deſpaire of any goode diſpoſition in the French king, to ſettle the affaires of his kingdome, leauing thoſe of the religion in peace, ſince he employes ſuch inſtruments, from which he will take direction in his counſells. For I know not a more paſſionat ſpirit then this cardinal, nor one more animated and inflamed againſt owr land.

VPPON anſweare of ſuch letters I ſent by my nephew, in companie of theſe ambaſſadors, I exſpect ſome goode ſubiect of writing to your lordſhip, which I will neuer omit, when I haue any thing worthie of you. Meane while, I pray you, lett monſ. Candale know his fauour to me is well placed, for the choiſe he makes of one that loues his perſon, and honors his merit very really and ſincerely. And I euer reſt

Hagh, this 28. of
February, 1628.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionately, to doe you ſeruice,

D. CARLETON.

BECAUSE my lord and my lady Veres letters come vſually too late for the poſt, I now ſend to call for them; and yf any come, they ſhall goe herewith. They were content, this laſt weeke, to ſuffer me to bring ſome gueſts with me to diner to them, which were the king and queen of Bohemia, and the princeſſe of Orange, in abſence of her husband; to whom they gaue royal entertainment.

ADUICES

1627.

ADUICES giuen the Tranſyluanian *Agent, partly from Sir* ISAKE WAKE, *and partly from others.* Feb. 29. 1627.

AD principem Valſteinenſem conceſſum eſt regnum Daniæ: cuius inveſtitura per ſubſcriptionem papæ, imperatoris, et Hiſpaniarum regis confirmata eſt; cum hac conditione reſtricta, vt corona regia reſignabitur, et auferetur: et ſub titulo ducis feudatarij imperij dominium habeat. Norvegia et pars Sueciæ Dano ſubiectæ, comiti Slich aſſignantur cum propoſito totum Suecorum regnum ei concedere.

HÆ ſunt Hiſpanorum cogitationes et molimenta, vbi menſe Julij, anno *præterito, in ciuitate Madridi concluſum erat, bellum in Germania proſequi, vſque prouinciæ ſubactæ, tributis, vectigalibus, et ſupplicijs tritæ, et devaſtatæ, amplius lacertos mouere non potuerint. Eodem loci etiam conſtitutum erat, imperatorem Ottomanum et Tranſiluaniæ principem circumvenire et fallere, et quæcunque eorum poſtulata pro tempore concedere, et eis in omnibus aſſentire; vſquedum Auſtriaci totam Germaniam ſubigerunt, et coniunctim principis Gaboris actiones recenſere et recudere, et earum nouam rationem exigere valebunt, et parati erunt. In arcanis Viennæ concilijs decretum eſt, Angliam, Daniam, Sueciam, et Belgiæ confœderatas prouincias, hoſtes imperij declarare. Eadem reſolutio in Venetos et Heluetios ſtabilitur; ſed non publice, donec Gallorum rex confœderationem confirmauerit. Interea temporis duci Leopoldo contra hos res nouas moliri cura commiſſa eſt: præcipue circa electionem noui patriarchæ Aquileæ, ex qua totum dominium Venetorum in Foro-julij dependet. Et ne impræſentiarum ſuſpectæ ſint eis hæ machinationes, diſcordias ſimulare, et ſimultates fingere, inter imperatorem et Leopoldum, neceſſarium videtur.

* 1627.

CUM Poloniæ rege circa Andream Battoreum conſulere ſtatutum erat: in prima occaſione eum Tranſiluaniam invadere paratum habere, et vicinitate et auxilio iſtius regni, principem Gabrielem deponere et caſtigare, et illius provinciæ montes pro munimento ſtabilire. Qua re infectâ, pax imperij, & Auſtriacorum monarchia, nunquam firma et ſecura eſſe poteſt.

To Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My very good Lord,

VPON the 5. of this moneth, the ſentence of baniſhment agaynſt the Jeſuites was put in execution; and theiſe here ſent away on a barke armado, with their Greeke aſſiſtant, that quarrelled agaynſt his majeſties honor, well guarded and chayned in irons; with order to ſhip them at Scio for France, to the joy of moſt chriſtians, and the peace of the Greecke church. The French ambaſſador reſts in contumacye, ſufficiently mortefyed. He continues the interdict of trade, and venteth his rage on his owne poore ſubiects; neyther ſuffering their laden ſhips to goe out, nor one come in, to unlade. So that they pray agaynſt him, as in the Letanye, From famine and peſtilence, *libera nos, Domine.* He ſtill braueth, that he will depart, and now he is putt to triall; the offence is taken from before his eyes, and he hath no hope to recall them. I thinke he knowes not which way to diſengage himſelfe; few beleeue that he hath the authoritye he pretends, or that France will breake for ſuch a cauſe; and when he will goe, he muſt firſt reckon with his creditors, among whom the poore Engliſh are miſerably out of 60000 dollors. The reſt of this quiet order, crept into many angles, principally ayming at Jeruſalem, to gett poſſeſſion of the holy ſepulchre, and to ſupplant the Zoccollanti, are like to follow their flagge, (for on theſe all the other depended) and to be baniſhed this dominion: which wilbe a great aduantage to my ſucceſſor, both in publicque buſineſs, and in the particular of balancing the French; who ſought here a monarchy ouer all chriſtians, *tanquam univerſalis legatus.*

THE Poliſh ambaſſador as yet hath no audience, and is prohibited, till then, any correſpondence with others. I am informed, he hath order to renounce the laſt capitulations made by the duke of Sbaraſs, and to looke higher to former treatyes; but what the purpoſe of quarrelling is, unleſs they haue ſome deſſigne upon Tranſiluania, I cannot penetrate. From Gabor we haue nothing. The diſpleaſure of this ſtate taken agaynſt him, the proiect of raiſing a competitor by the Cæſarean

1627. faction, and the admonition ſent me by your lordſhip concurring, may moue him, aboue my hope. I haue giuen his agent a diſcourſe gathered from them, and diuers other intelligences concerning him, that he may ruminate upon them, not ſeeming to haue any other end, but care of his preſeruation for the common bond of religion. The grand ſignior and theſe miniſters were ſo ſcandaliſed at him, and his owne ſubiects ſo prone to diſcontent, that the aduerſarye might eaſely haue deceiued both, by procuring the acceptation of ſome other. But therin I haue entered my caution in his behalfe; that by ſupporting him, and apprehending the occaſion of his feares, they might redeeme a braue ſeruant: by change they ſhalbe certeyne of an enemye. Therfore I haue moued the viziers to write to him, and to offer him protection, upon condition that he aſſure himſelfe to this empire; and by ſome meritt, and open act or declaration, that he approue his fayth, and cleare the juſt ſuſpition of being agreed, and fallen off to the houſe of Auſtria; or otherwiſe, the grand ſignor will prouide for the ſafety of the prouince. The counſell is ſincere to both; for this ſtate can haue no aſſurance of him, but by the offence of the emperor; nor he, of his owne ſafety, without their better ſatiſfaction; and depoſe him they cannot, without a warr, and hazard of all they poſſeſs in Hungarye. The motion is uery acceptable, and if I can procure it to be rightly conducted, he wilbe neceſſitated to purge himſelfe; and ſhall find, if he haue any nature or gratitude, that thoſe whom he had uniuſtely prouoked and offended, haue yet beene ſollicitous of his conſeruation, and to reconcile him to his witts and friends. I will not promiſe, that this fancy ſhall produce any great effect; but I foreſee, that he cannot walke in this neutralitye, and that his caſe is dangerous, unleſs he fixe ſomewhere ſincerely. While I haue nothing to doe, I can looſe no tyme; *nor labour, from idlenes.* Neyther doe I *thinke of him*, as a *confœderate*, to *truſt* or *ſpend upon*: but if *he may be thruſt* into *action*, in *his owne element*, *for his owne cauſe*, to *make* a *ſcorreria* into *Auſtria*, with *his light horſe*, to *burne villages*, and *forage the enemies countrye*, for *which only he is able*; *Germany may haue great eaſe* by him. *If better happen*, thoſe benefitts are moſt welcome that are beyond our hopes.

THREE Duch ſhips, more then the former aduiſed, are come in to the Arches to lade corne for Genoua, to make biskett for Spayne; which hath prouoked me to exclayme agaynſt the libertye or abuſe; and I haue procured ſtrict orders, diſpatched both by land and ſea, to preuent them; whereby, if any be taken, they are guilty of their owne fall, by treaſon; for their ambaſſador hath renounced them both to me and the capten baſſa. Some of them haue pretended a licence and command, the coppy wherof is ſent hither, gotten ſubreptitiouſly, and no man will now avow it. I hope to keepe them from this bread, and that it wilbe ualewed as a good and neceſſarye ſeruice.

THE Venice bailo here, did an office with me in the name of the ſenate; in particular, lamenting of the Dragon, for an inſolence done in their ſeas of Zant, agaynſt a ſhip of their ſubiects, miſtaken for a Frenchman; and in generall, of the too much forwardnes of our maſters within the ſight and protection of their ports, in aſſaulting the French, or ſearching for their goods. Remedy wherof they deſired of me. The firſt caſe I know, and doe confeſs, that ther was an offence done raſhly, but unwillingly; for which the maſter will make honeſt recognition. I haue entreated him to anſwere the ſenate; That it was not his majeſties will, that any of his ſubiects ſhould iniurye his friends; neyther did I hope, they would protect his enemies: that what had happened by the Dragon, was an error, ſuch as often chanceth in the ſea; for which there ſhould be giuen fitt animaduerſion: and that I would direct orders and admonition to thoſe trading in theſe parts, to gouerne and comport themſelues with the ſubiects of the ſenate, ſo as they might giue account of their actions before the tribunall of his majeſties juſtice: and that I hoped they ſhall haue no cauſe to complayne of the contrarye, at leaſt as far as my will or authoritye extendeth. If ther be any fitt occaſion, your lordſhip ſhall doe me a fauour to make the ſame replye and expoſition for me, wiſhing there were the ſame aptnes in that ſtate, to complye with us, and to redreſs other great abuſes and extortions done to his majeſties ſubiects in their dominions; and, which is worſt, under the title of juſtice, and *bon governo*.

HERE is preparation made of 250000 dollers, to be ſent in ſupply of the great vizier to Tocatt. Abaſa baſſa hath ſent deputyes to the kyng of Poland and Coſſackes, who haue beene outwardly well receiued; but what they haue treated in particular, or aduanced, is yet a ſecrett. That rebell doth proiect great matters, and whither the ſoldiers wilbe drawne into the fielde this yeare, or not, is uery doubtfull. The comming ſpring, with the ſunne, will enlighten *and cleare* many things; ſo praying for your lordſhips health and felicitye, I committ you to the gratious keeping of our bleſſed God, reſting, &c.

Conſtantinople, $\frac{7}{17}$.
March, 1627.

THE agent of Tranſyluania, who ſince his reſidence neuer uiſited nor held any correſpondence with me, upon the enformation giuen him the laſt weeke, in the behalfe of his maſters ſafetye, this morning came to me, to confer about the contents therof, and to thancke me. I fynd he hath no order to make any motion, but a good enclination in himſelfe, being of our religion, and reputed an honeſt man, to doe any good office in his power. He lamented exceedingly the perſecution of the proteſtants in Germany, and the feare of the ſame rod in his owne countrye: he proteſted to haue written in that ſubiect often to his prince, who, as he ſayes, hath his miniſters, both in the *marquiſate of Brandeburgh*, and other places, to obſerue the proceedings of the emperor; and that it is impoſſible, that ſo wiſe a man ſhould ouerſee his owne ruine in the increaſe of the Auſtrian power, and not tymely reſolue to oppoſe and preuent yt. That his maſter did ſufficiently know the practices of the Imperialls agaynſt him; that he had no truſt in them; but was aſſured they purpoſed reuenge upon him, when their other occaſions permitted; but that he was enforced to diſſemble, ſeing himſelfe forſaken of the Turkes, and not ſupplyed by his allies. That it was uery true, that he was in great danger and jealouſye of this ſtate; but able to defend himſelfe, if he were enforced: but that he hoped, there would be found a better temper; and to that end he had counſelled the prince to a reconciliation with the grand ſignor, and to caſt himſelfe wholy into his protection, therby to aſſure the foundation: wherin he had ſo far preuayled, that two dayes ſince he had receiued letters, and deliuered them to the chimacham, full of ſatisfaction; and that within 15 dayes ſignior Todolagi would be here as extraordinarye ambaſſador, to giue account for him, and to redintegrate him into his former confidence, in which office he deſired my concurrence. I held it to be a good omen, that we both fell upon one conſideration, and promiſed to aſſiſt him; and then opened to him, what I had alreadye begunn, to the ſame end, without *any reflection upon our ſelues*, but only in *contemplation* of the *common bond* of one *true religion*. And as he made no *other ouuerture*, nor intimation of any *confœderacy* paſt, or *to come*, or of any *purpoſe in his prince to breake with the emperor*; only that it was firſt neceſſary to *recouer* his *creditt* in *this port*, to *make* him *able*; and then to *leaue* it to *God*, and to *his owne wiſdome*, to *conſider* how *neceſſarye* it was to oppoſe the common enemye; ſo I made no *ſhow to him* of *any hope* we had, or any *purpoſe in* me, to *beginn* new *treatyes*; but that this *communication paſſed betweene us*, as *priuat men*, well *affected to our religion*, and the publicque libertye: yet ſome *impreſſion* on *both ſydes*, I ſuppoſe, is taken; and it is not *impoſſible*, that *Gabor* may *redeeme* his *honor* for *conſcience*, *ſhame*, or *neceſſitye*. And ſo I leaue theeſe ſeedes to Gods bleſſing, and the dew of heauen. Both before, and at the arriuall of the ambaſſador, I will prepare theſe miniſters to make him uſefull to us, and ſeruiceable to them. Agayne, God keepe your lordſhip, as wiſheth

Conſtantinople, $\frac{8}{18}$.
March, 1627.

Your, &c.

To the Lord Viſcount CONWAY.

My very good Lord,

THIS ſtate hath reſolued to proſecute the war this ſummer in Aſia; for though the renitence of the ſoldiers, and many impediments, did perſwade againſt it, yet not to haue moued at all was thought too playne a diſcouerye of their owne infirmitye, and would too much encourage the enemye; eſpecially Abaſſa, who had practiſed both the Tartars, Poles and Coſſacks; and what their confirmation is, is as yet more feared then knowne. A *conductor of the militia is choſen, and two dayes ſince paſſed the water to Aſya ſyde, with the prouiſion: much new ordenance is caſt, which the grand ſignor went to ſee in the founders office; and from thence to the arſenall, to giue order for the gallies. It is ſpread, that this new generall ſhall march directly to Diarbeker, to oppoſe the Perſian, and there remayne as baſſa of the prouince, with a diuiſion of the armye; but ſecrettly he is made great vizier, and the ſeale ſhalbe giuen him, when he is on the way. This is done partly to ſaue charges, becauſe to that eminent degree apperteynes great expence in ſetting out; and partly for reſpect of Halil, baſſa in Tocat, that he may not ſeeme to be diſplaced in diſgrace; but he ſhall ſurrender to the other, and retyre hither *ſalvo honore*. When he ſhalbe declared prime vizier, it is thought, he hath alſo order to change his wayes; but whither, is not knowne. I beleeue they will not attempt much this yeare, but only ſhow to keepe the field, and the reputation of an armye. The ſoldiers are proclaymed to take their pay with the vizier, or to be diſrolled; and that will make them follow ſlowly agaynſt that day, when their muſters are fulleſt.

* Huſureph baſſa a vizier, and late aga of the Janitzaries.

THER is a *great* man of the *Georgeans*, called *Mugurene*, one of the *commanders* of their *armies*, *turned Turke*: the *grand ſignor* hath uſed him with vnuſuall bountye and curteſye; for he promiſeth to doe great matters *againſt the Perſian*, whoſe vanitye hath encouraged and helped forward *this expedition*. He was offered the *charge of baſſa of Natolia*, but refuſed it, chooſing that *of Marus*, of *no worth*; pretending, that lying on the *borders* both of his *owne countrye* and *Perſia*, that he would doe *vnexpected ſeruices*: but he is *a montebank*, *caſt out* from his owne; and if ther be no other ſecrett of *treaſon* and *conniuence* with the *Perſians*, he will doe no great harme, but to himſelfe, that hath *ſold his ſoule to iniquitye*.

THE capten baſſa doth prepare two fleetes, one ſmaller, to guard the Black-ſea, the other to viſitt in his owne perſon the Medeteran, which is moſt requiſite; and I hope, he ſhalbe enabled to proceede. But the Tartars hauing lately entered Poland, and returned with bootye, and 6000 captiues, the Coſſacks, glad of the occaſion, prepare 200 frigatts for reuenge. If that rumor continew, all the force of this citty wilbe converted to defence, and the Leuant ſeas deſerted, where ſo many diſorders are committed, that it is moſt neceſſarye to preſs a reformation: for both the grand ſignors ports are cloyed with piratts, and the coaſts of Sicely and Naples are not only ſecure at home, but they boldly lade corne in Albania and Morea, which now are become their granarye: and becauſe that ſtollen libertye is not enough, the Duch help the Spaniard, whoſe ſhips were laden all but one before the prohibition arriued: which iniurye, I hope, his majeſtie will ſtrongly reſent, and complayne to the States, that ſome execution may be done vpon ſuch offenders, who fede both our and their enemies, for the lucre of fraight.

THE Poliſh internuntio is ready to take his leaue, with ſatisfaction of his demands in all but one poynt; that it might be lawfull to follow the Tartars, and invade them in their owne countrye, without breach of peace; which theſe miniſters reiected, vnleſs the ſame liberty might be giuen the Turkes againſt the Coſſaks. His buſines was of no great conſequence, but *pro forma* to renew capitulations; and ſuch is the neceſſitye and zeale of this empire, to enterteyne peace with all their neighbors, and to reſtreyne the Coſſacks, that they meete more then halfe way any propoſition that may giue them ſecuritye, or hope of it, for the preſent.

I HAUE had a free *conference* with the *chimacham*, concerning the neceſſitye to *reconcile* the *prince of Tranſiluania*, and to *aſſure* him to the *grand ſignor*, by ſome declaration againſt his enemies; and found in him an earneſt inclination, mixed with ſuſpition. He told mee of the letter of ſubmiſſion newly deliuered him, and the promiſe of an ambaſſador to confirme it; but that he doubted it was not ſincere, and that the meſſenger was ſent to explore them, and to enterteyne tyme; becauſe that he knew the *ambaſſadors employed* from *Gabor* to *Shachin Ghiray*, had moued him to joyne in the ſurpriſe of *Bugdania* and *Valachia*, and to diuide them. He deſired me to ſound his agent, and to diſcouer the truth to him; and if I found, that he did *faythfully purpoſe* a returning to *the grand ſignors obedience*, that he ſhould *be accepted and nouriſhed*. He reuealed to me great jealouſye of the emperor, that by many circumſtances they had cauſe to ſuſpect ſome fraud in the delay of the ratification of the treatye, hauing heard nothing from thoſe parts in 4 moneths; and it is moſt certeyne, that vntill 30 dayes ſince, the laſt internuntio ſent hither with the capitulations, and the grand ſignors commiſſioner returned with him, were both ſtayed by Morteſa baſſa in Buda, and not ſuffered to proceede; becauſe the firſt meſſenger diſpatched by him to Vienna, when this Hungar came hither, was not ſent back; and the ſetting forth of the greate ambaſſador for finall conſummation was delayed vpon pretence of ſicknes, and the election of a new, which is taken for a deluſion. On all ſydes they are full of ſuſpition, and therfore they haue appoynted Chinan baſſa, a vizier, to guard in Adrianople, and to make ſhow of rayſing the frontyre and Grecian army; *hoping therby* to *quicken the emperor*, and *to fright Gabor*. If *they can*, they *will haue peace*; but many concurrences doe giue ſome ſmall hope, that it may be otherwiſe. In this coniuncture of vacillation, here is taken a Greeke, ſent from the vice-re of Naples, a ſpye for the kyng of Spayne in the houſe of the emperors agent, who is gone of deuotion (as his ſeruants ſay) to Jeruſalem; wheryvpon his enterpreter hath hid himſelfe, and his houſhold was in great feare. The matter is new, and I know not the ſecrett; but it ſeemes, ſomwhat is or might be diſcouered of importance, which doth much offend this ſtate; eſpecially at this inſtant, of expectation of the ambaſſador to ratefye the peace, that the emperors miniſters ſhould harbour and protect the ſpyes of their declared enemyes. This is a fauour of their new friendſhip, by which I hope they will judge the future expectance. It is reported, that ther is gone an order to arreſt the agent; but I beleeue not they will proceede ſo rigorouſly. Another meſſenger from Vienna is catchd, with letters in cyphar directed to one Antonio Roſſi, brother, as I ſuppoſe, to that Roſſi baniſhed with the Jeſuites; or to himſelfe, the chriſtian name changed, to diſguiſe it. All birds of one feather. Theſe ſeuerall practices layd togither, may produce vnexpected mutations; wherin I will not omitt to nouriſh euery apparence, though I haue fayth in nothing, agaynſt the neceſſitye of this ſyde to embrace peace, and the ambition of the other to reigne, by aduantage of war and tymes, ouer all, that are too weake to oppoſe them. Humbly referring the judgement to his majeſties wiſedome, and my ſelfe to your lordſhips fauour, I euer reſt, &c.

Conſtantinople, 22. March, 1627.

THESE two mentioned ſpyes are all one, multiplyed by the firſt rumor. The man apprehended is come from Naples: his papers in cyphar. And ſo theſe miniſters are at a dead fault, and can make nothing of them; being vnable to follow their game paſt the firſt furye. Ther is certeynly ſome matter of conſequence, that the interpreter had two dayes abſented himſelfe, who now peepes abroad; but the diſpleaſure of this ſtate burnes the more inwardlye.

RECAPITULATION of all the Negotiations of Sir ISAKE WAKE, *in the Yeare* 1627.

THE yeare being now expired, I hold it my dutie to ſumm up the occurrences thereof; that by looking back upon things paſt, your lordſhip may in the ſame glaſſe ſee the ſtate of things preſent, and conjecture of the future.

AT the beginning of the yeare, the ſtate was importuned by three ſeuerall princes, to contribute ſomthing to the common cauſe: the marquis of Baden employed the colonel Brett; the king of Denmark, doctor Kratz; and for the prince of Tranſiluania, heere did appeare colonel Peplitz, and the other Mansfeldians. Monny was the thing deſired, and though euery one ſeuerally did require a contribution, yet was there this uniformity in their negotiations, that all did declare themſelues ſatisfyed,

1627. if any one might be ſupplyed. Brett, who came firſt, was the firſt diſpached with a letter of compliment to his maiſter, and a chaine of 200 crownes for himſelfe; but with a direct excluſion of his propoſition. Doctor Kratz was defrayed, during his aboade heere, and diſmiſſed with a preſent of 800 crownes, and a reſponſall letter to his maiſter: the anſwers hee receiued, were genericall, and verie ambiguouſe; of which no other ſence cold bee made, but that they wold not declare themſelues unto Kratz, who at his departure left the purſuit of his negociation unto mee, and Sir John Berk. Peplitz did ſpeede noe better for Gabor, it beeing told him at his firſt audience, That whatſoeuer negotiations did depend upon the count Mansfelt (as his did) were fallen to the ground at his death.

Note the diſcouragement of Gabor, and a peruerſe anſwer to a prince, as if his perſon were neglected.

THE marquis of Baden, after the negatiue receiued from the ſtate of Venice, did yet offer vnto mee to ſett on foot his pretended diuerſion with the help of other freinds, in caſe his majeſtie wold make good what hee had promiſed; wherof he did receiue aſſurance by my ſeruant Oliuar Flemming, whom I diſpatched expreſly towards him: but the archduke Leopald, hauing diſcouered the deſigne, did preuent it, by lodging new troops in the marquiſate, which did come ſoe neere to the marquis, that hee was in daunger to haue beene ſurpriſed in Rhetel, if he had not fled to Baſill; from whence hee after journeyed towards the king of Denmark, where he hath remained ever ſince.

IN March I had order from the king of Denmark to ſend unto him the count de la Tour, which was performed according to his deſire; the count hauing ſpontaneouſly reſigned his charge heere, to ſerue his country and religion, where hee was called. The ſenate did refuſe to giue him leaue the firſt tyme that it was asked; but they cold not refuſe to lett him goe, when hee did take leaue of himſelfe: in which action hee got as much honour, as the ſtate of Venice did loſſe.

AFTER this, they were again mooued by mee for Gabor, who was not then knowen to bee loſt, but recommended by Sir Thomas Roe; and when the adminiſtrator of Magdebourgh arriued at Venice, hee did likewiſe renew the king of Denmarks ſuit for aſſiſtance: but all was to noe purpoſe; for either the ſenate did returne noe anſwere, or ſuch as noe conſtruction cold bee made of.

CONCERNING the difference betwixt his majeſtie and the French king, I haue this yeare ſpoken three tymes in the colledge, in Aprill, Auguſt, and Nouember; the two firſt tymes, upon occation preſented to mee by the doge; and the laſt, to anſwere at once unto a greate manny of ſcandalouſe papers and libells, which the French had ſcattered over all Italie. For the merchants of the Engliſh nation I did appeare twiſe in colledge, and procure them ſuch ſatiſfaction, as they did deſire for the preſent; and there are all the negotiations that haue paſſed through my hands this yeare, with the ſenate of Venice, by way of propoſitions and anſwers.

THE principall occurrences of Italie, this yeare, haue beene theſe: In Februarie the French and Spaniards did ſurrender the Valtelina unto the pope; Torquato Corti did take poſſeſſion thereof in his name, and immediatly retire againe; leauing the prouince free in ſhew, but really ſubjected to the Spaniards, who are abſolutely maſters of that paſſage. The Valtelineſchi haue beene all this yeare dreſſing a new forme of gouernment; but all their projects hitherto haue beene ſoe anarchicall, that noe one forme hath pleaſed either themſelues or others. The French ambaſſador at Coire doth exclaime againſt the Valtelineſchis proceedings; proteſting that they are contrarie to the interpretation that his maſter hath giuen unto the treatie of Monzon: but hee hath noe voyce in chapter; and Don Gonzales de Cordoua, gouernor of Milan, doth diſpoſe of thoſe people as he liſts. This may in time prooue *lapis ſcandali*; for the French cannot bee ſoe dull as not to ſee the daily encroaching of the Spaniards and Auſtriaci that way; and the Venetians, who doe verie well foreſee their owne ruin, are not wanting daylie to quicken the French king with ymportunate clamors.

AS ſoone as the Valtelina was redepoſited into the hands of the pope, the Venetians did wholie diſarme, a little more haſtelie then they needed; and as at this preſent they haue but ten companies of Ultramontani, ſoe, if they ſhold heereafter haue neede of auxiliaries, it is a queſtion where they may find any, and how they may paſſe. The Spaniards haue not been ſoe forward in the ſtate of Milan; for although at the begining of the yeare they did diſmiſſe Popenhaim and his regiment, to reenforce Tillie; and afterwards Illo, and the count of Sultz, to ſerue the archduk Leopald;

pald; yet haue they ſtill retained all the troups of count Carlo Mansfelt, and haue ſoe reenforced themſelues with *Biſogni* out of Spaine, that their armie is of good conſideration; and if they ſhold attempt any innovation in Italie, they may execute what they liſt, before any oppoſition can bee made. 1627.

BETWIXT the duk of Sauoy and the Genoeſi, there haue paſſed all this yeare altercations, repriſalls, and acts of reciprocall hoſtilitie; mixed with treaties of accord, which are of a double nature.

SAUOY and Genoua haue treated apart, and had intention to accommodate betwixt themſelues, without arbitrators. Genoua did ymploy the biſhop of Vintimiglia, and the duk of Sauoy the caualier Paſer. Theſe two commiſſioners were agreed upon ſuch articles as might content both partys; but the Genoueſi, preſuming the duk of Sauoy was as ſhure of the protection of France, as they were of Spaine, did ſtill remitt all unto Madrid, and wold never com to any concluſion. Now the deciſion of the controverſie did remaine in hands of the king of Spayn and France, who haue verie cuningly giuen their determinatiue ſentence and concluſion, and bound themſelfes to force both parties to ſtand to their ſentence; but as yet, that arreſt is not pronounced.

IN this place, I muſt needs make mention of Mr. Walter Montagu, whoſe firſt coming to the court of Sauoye, in Aprill, did make a great noiſe: if hee hath advantaged the common cauſe in any thing, it is more than hee hath declared to mee: It is advertiſed hither, that hee hath been taken upon the frontire of Lorraine. Of all his negotiations I will ſay nothing, (allthough he did ſend Mr. Hales from Turin to Venice, to giue mee part of all that hee had treated) becauſe hee himſelfe hath beene in England ſince; and ſent Mr. Wood, ſince his ſecond coming, to Turin.

WHAT forces the duke of Sauoy hath on foot, or the Genoueſi, your lordſhip muſt expect to heare from Mr. Hales: but really they haue none of any conſideration; and as the Genoueſi are bound to adhere to Spaine, ſoe the houſe of Sauoy muſt depend upon France. It is true, that the duke of Sauoy doth hate France, and the prince of Piedmont doth not encline that way, and all the Infante are of the Spaniſh partie; but they haue caſt themſelfs into ſuch thraldom, that they cannot retire, and now they muſt bee French in faction, if not in affection.

FERDINAND GONSAGA, duke of Mantoua, died at the beginning of the yeare; hauing beene long ſick, both in body and mind, and raigned twelue years with little ſatisfaction; his inclination to poetrie, muſique, alchimy, and other ſuch ſtudys, hauing diuerted him from the theorie or practiſe of good gouernment, and made him more fitt for a cloiſter then to meſnage a ſcepter. His death produced noe innouation; for immediatly his ducheſſe dowager retyred to Florence, and his brother Vincentio Gonzaga aſſumed the gouernement of ſtate. This prince was heertofore a cardinall likewiſe, as his brother Ferdinand had beene; but as hee did quicly caſt away his red hat for a wife, and marrie the counteſſe Iſabella di Nouellara, princeſſe of Bozzuolo; ſoe, ſince, hee wold as willingly caſt of his wife, but cannot. This diuorce hath beene in agitation in the court of Rome theſe ſix yeares, and there it is like to hang as long againe; for notwithſtanding that the emperor doth fauour the deſire of the duke his brother-in-law, yet the French doe oppoſe it; and the pope doth partially encline to monſieur di Neuers, whoſe ſucceſſion doth reſt aſſured, as long as the duke of Mantoua will not converſe with this wife of his, and cannot marrie another.

FLORENCE hath afforded noe matter of conſequence; onely towards the latter end of the yeare, a queſtion hath riſen about the marrying of the elder ſiſter of that duke; who hauing beene formerly promiſed to Edward Farneſe the yong duke of Parma, hath ſince, by the queene mother in France, been demaunded for the duke of Orleans; but it is thought, that the buſineſſe will eaſilie bee accommodated: for the houſe of Medices hath a magazine of ladys, to furniſh all the princes of Chriſtendom with wiues; and monſieur de San Chaumont, who hath this yeare beene ymployed once allready into Italie to comply with the new duke of Mantoua, in the name of the French king, is now com again into theſe parts, with commiſſion to goe to Florence, Parma, and Roome, and to gett either the elder or yonger daughter of Florence for the duke of Orleans. The pope is a little auerſe, and doth earneſtly preſſe for a daughter of Bauaria to bee giuen to monſieur; hooping that an alliance of that nature may intereſt the crowne of France in the protection of the duke of Bauaria, and the confirming the poſſeſſion of the electorate Pallatinate in his perſon

1628. and houſe. Hee doth glorifie himſelfe much in the league, which hee hath contracted betwixt France and Spaine; and as hee doth promiſe himſelfe the honour, by the collegation of thoſe two crownes, to reduce all Chriſtendom to the obedience of the ſea of Rome; ſoe hee hath a greate ambition to reunite the Greeke church to the Latin, about which worke he doth trauayle verie ſeriouſly. In that court the French are the more loued at this preſent, in regard that they doe all that hee wold haue them doe; but it is a queſtion, whether the Spaniard bee more feared or hated. It is certaine, that the conſtable of Nauarra, ſoone to the duke of Alua, viceroy of Naples, beeing ymployed to Roome in the ſpring in an extraordinarie and ſolemne ambaſſage, did depart with ſmall ſatisfaction; and ſince that tyme the conde d'Ogniate, who doth reſide there in ordinarie for the king of Spaine, hath beene ſoe bafled by the pops nephew, that his ſoone doth not dare to com into Rome, nor the ambaſſador to ſtirr out of his houſe, where hee doth ſtand ſtrongly upon his guards.

BETWIXT the pope and the Venetians, the intelligence is better of late, then it was formerlie: for ſince France retired out of the league, they haue carryed themſelfes with more obſeruance toward the pope; yet that inſtrument is not tuned ſoe perfectly, but that daylie ſom ſtring is diſcordant, either tuching matter of confine or juriſdiction in the gulfe, or the puniſhing of delinquent preiſts and fryars; and if monſieur Grimani, patriarch of Aquilea, (who hath allmoſt 80 years) ſhold die, it wold bee hard for the Venetians to auoid a daungerouſe check; for the emperor doth lay ſtrong claime to that *jus patronatus*, which hee doth ſay the Venetians haue uſurped; and the pope, who doth pretend as ſtrongly therunto as either of them, will not bee brought to confirm the election that each of them haue made for a coadjutor or ſucceſſor, that when the place ſhall fall voide, hee may diſpoſe of it as hee liſt. This doth import noe leſſe then all Friuli, which is ſubject to he juriſdiction of the patriarch; and if any ſhold bee inveſted in that ſea, who is not a gentleman of Venice, they will looſe the beſt flower in their garland.

SMALL ſtore of moony hath com this yeare out of Spaine into Italie; I cannot preciſely tell what hath beene brought to Genoa. The Spaniards talk of 500000 crownes, but they doe uſe to amplifie; and if they doe ſpeake treuth, much of it was ymployed towards the payment of the old debts; for nothing hath beene remitted for the ſtate of Milan, as doth appeare by the embaſſage which they haue now ſent into Spaine, to complaine of their gouernor Don Gonzales di Cordoua, who hath made them beare the whole burden of defraying that armie. From Genoa to Venice (which is the ordinarie ſcale) there hath come this yeare only 200000 crownes, which was remitted to Antwerp; and coming to late to ſaue Grol, hath beene ymployed upon the ſetting forth of the fleete of Oſtend and Dunkirk.

IN Apulia, there hath beene this yeare prodigiouſe earthquakes, which haue ſwallowed up many townes; and moſt of the riuers of Italie haue ſoe deborded, that they haue come ſhort in their harveſt, loſt the beſt part of their vintage, and are threatned with a dirth, which is in part felt allready.

THIS yeare hath beene cloſed with the death of Don Vincenzo Gonzaga, duke of Mantoua; who was the laſt male of Federigo Gonzaga, whoſe deſcendants haue gouerned that ſtate the ſpace of one hundred years and more. Now they are to remount to the brother of Federigo, who was Ludouico Gonzaga, from whom is deſcended the duke of Neuers, unto whom the ſucceſſion doth belong *de jure*. Don Ferrante Gonzaga, marquis of Guaſtalda, doth pretend unto the inheritance, and hee is ſupported by the Spaniards: it will appeare quicly, whether hee can doe any thing, or not; and my weekly diſpatches will aduertiſe your lordſhip of all that ſhall paſſe.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My Lord,

IT will not ſeeme ſtrange unto you, that I did write nothing touching the ouuertures lately propounded unto you by the Dutch ambaſſador; when you ſhall underſtand that I neuer heard one word tending to that purpoſe, until I receaued your lordſhips letter, dated the 26th of January. Nothing did paſſe betwixt the adminiſtrator and mee, after his returne, but his relation of Gabor's apoſtacye; and thereof I did immediately giue an account, both unto my lord Conway, and to your lordſhip ; and therfore, if you haue entertayned any opinion of my being 1628. negligent, I ſhall deſire you to abſolue mee from the ſuſpition of that crime, of which I am altogither innocent. Since the receipt of your letter I haue ſpoken with Van Sonneuelt the Dutch ſecretary, who doth confeſſe, that the adminiſtrator did ſaye ſomething to him to that purpoſe, and tell him, that as he had commanded Scultetus to ſpeake ſome ſuch language to the king of Denmarke, ſo he himſelfe would do the like at his arriuall at the Haghe. Sonneuelt, as from himſelfe, doth confeſſe to haue intimated thus much to the Dutch ambaſſador ſignor Haga, and deſired him to deliuer his opinion of the poſſibility or impoſſibility of the buiſineſſe. This hath giuen occaſion, as I ſuppoſe, unto ſignor Haga, to tempt your lordſhip, and to ſound your opinion, for the direction of his owne judgment ; for I can aſſure your lordſhip, that he had not then any commiſſion to make any ſuch ouuertures ; and if he haue nowe, hee muſt be beholding to your lordſhip for it.

WHEREAS your lordſhip doth require mee to deliuer my opinion therein, I ſhall on the other ſide deſire to bee excuſed, as being *extra ſphæram actiuitatis & intellectus mei* ; and becauſe I will not preſume to bee wiſer then my booke, I will ſend your lordſhip what I haue receaued from the king of Denmarke, to that purpoſe, with expreſſe order to tranſmit it unto you. One circumſtance I will note in matter of time, which maye ſeeme to argue ſome fatality in that buſineſſe ; namely, that the letters of the king of Denmarke, and thoſe of your lordſhip, did come to my hands both togither, uppon one day ; and that there is uery little difference in the date of them both, which is ſomething ominous, conſidering the diſtance. In obedience to the commandements of that king, I do now ſend your lordſhip here incloſed the copye of his letter, and of an other written by Scultetus to mee, hauing changed in both of them the cifre in which they had written, and put them into the cifre that your lordſhip hath of mine. Thoſe letters do expreſſe ſo clearely the deſire of that king, that you will ſee I do ſerue onely but as a *porta-lettere*, to conueigh unto your lordſhip ſuch letters as he doth addreſſe unto mee ; and hauing donne that, I do ſuppoſe that I haue ſufficiently acquitted my ſelfe of my duty. Your lordſhip will finde theſe ouuertures uery different from thoſe which the Dutch ambaſſador did make ; and if they be pratticable, I doubt not but your lordſhip will do your beſt to giue ſatisfaction unto that king.

WEE are made beleeue here, that Gabor hath declared himſelfe againſt the emperor, by protecting the proteſtants in Hungary, whom the Palatin, by order from the emperor, would haue expulſed out of that prouince, if the Hayduchi and Uſſari, ſent by Gabor to aſſiſt them, had not cauſed him to retire with ſome loſſe. This is confidently affirmed by one of quality, lately come hither from Vienna ; but I can hardly beleeue any good of that prince. I cannot heare yet, that he hath employed any one into Spayne ; and I am of opinion, that the greate ſecreate diſcouered by him to the grand ſignor, was a chimæra of his owne inuention ; for I do not finde any confront, and yet I haue ſent one expreſly to Vienna, to reſide there, and to obſerue all the proceedings in thoſe parts. Something I haue met withall tending to that purpoſe ; but I do not ſee that Gabor hath any part therein. Your lordſhip, I hope, hath receaued a paper of *auviſi ſecreti*, which I ſent unto you three months ſince. In conformity unto that aduertiſment, I will now tell your lordſhip, that
the emperor
I haue underſtood, from a uery good hand, that 91 a. hath, of late, inſtantly
the ſtate of Venice t h e t u r 28 13
moued 68. b. to joyne with him againſt 49. 21. 12. 64. 50. 51. 45. 28. 13. 70. 69.
And becauſe this aduertiſment is well grounded, and really true, I do leaue it to the
wiſdome of your lordſhip to make the beſt uſe thereof, adding onely this worde,
Venetians
that the 87. b. haue abſolutely rejected the motion.

CONCERNING your Greeke biſhop, long ſince recommended unto mee, hauing donne then as much as I was able, and ingaged the duke of Sauoye, and the prince cardinall, I muſt now confeſſe, that I cannot ſerue your lordſhip any further therein, becauſe the cardinal is retired, and all that houſe in contumacie, at this preſent, with the court of Rome.

THE Imperialiſts do ingroſſe fearefully in the circle of Sueuia, and their rendeuous is about Vlme and Meminga. Wolfe Manſfelt is generall of the army ; and as their preſent poſture doth lye fit for Italye, Heluetia, Metz in France, and the Lowe

Countryes

1628. Countryes hauing the maſtery of the Rhine, from Briſſack to Cologne; ſo, if you will looke uppon your mappes, you ſhall finde, that they are lodged uppon the brinck of the Danube nauigable, where they may imbarque all their army downwards, and tranſport it into Hungary with facility, and without oppoſition. I haue, of purpoſe, put this aduertiſment out of his due place, to auoid ſuſpition; and although my letter maye ſeeme a rapſodye, in regarde of the disjointednes of the diſcourſes; yet your lordſhip, in your wiſdome, will, I am ſure, make good uſe of this auuiſo. So, wiſhing your lordſhip and your noble lady all happineſſe, and longing to ſee you here in Venice, I leaue you to the protection of the Almighty; and reſt

Venice, 30th March,
1628, ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt faithfull and humble frend
and ſeruant,

I. Wake.

Because your lordſhip doth command mee to let you know what the Dutch ambaſſador hath written in anſwer to the ſecretary of Holland, I haue, for your ſatiſfaction, ſent you here incloſed, a copye of his letter, tranſlated into French by the ſecretary.

COPIE of the King *of* Denmark *his Letter to Sir* Isaac Wake.

Christianus IV. *D. G.* Danniæ, Noruegiæ, Wandalorum Gothorumq; *Rex*, Sleſuici, Holſatiæ, Stormariæ, *ac* Dithmarſiæ *Comes in* Oldenburg, *et* Delmenhorſt.

Singulari gratia et fauore noſtro regio præmiſſis, generoſe, ſincere grateq;
commissario
nobis dilecte, ex 8. 36. 32. 33. 23, 47. 48. 3. 46. 23. 36. ac fidelis noſtri dilecti
schulpteto
Johannis 47. 8. 21. 51. 30. 41. 4. 13. 50. 36. obſequiſſima relatione nomine Dn.
administratore de halla
1. 10. 32. 23. 35. 27. 47. 50. 45. 3. 50. 36. 46. 13. 10. 13. 21. 3. 30. 31. 3. agnati, adfinis, filii, atq; compatris noſtri cariſſimi, nobis factâ, clementiſſime intelleximus
pecunias gaborcos
41. 13. 8. 51. 35. 23. 4. 47. illas quas præterito anno 19. 3. 6. 37. 46. 8. 36. 48.
tantinopolim
50. 3. 35. 50. 23. 34. 37. 41. 36. 30. 23. 32. tranſcribi juſſimus, melius ac utilius
turce
impendi non poſſe, quam ſi inter aulæ 50. 51. 46. 8. 13. præcipue vero primum
uezir cimachao turca
51. 13. 62. 23. 46. et 9. 23. 33. 1. 8. 22. 3. 36. quorum conſiliis 50. 51. 46. 8. 3. in arduis negotiis præcipue utitur, nec non reliquos præcipue autoritatis purpuratos
consiliarios
ac 8. 36. 34. 47. 23. 30. 24. 1. 45. 27. 40. 48. diſtribuantur, eo fine, ut vel inſtante
pacis
menſe Maio ſolennem hanc prope 41. 4. 8. 23. 47. concluſæ confirmationem
turca
omnibus viribus impediant, vel etiam proxima æſtate arma 49. 51. 45. 8. 3. erga
vngarde austrie
fines 51. 35. 19. 1. 45. 10. 13. et 1. 51. 47. 49. 45. 23. 13. promouere et diuertere
turca
conentur. Quorum prius ex eo fundamento factu procliue erit, quod 49. 51. 45. 8. 1.
pacis Impre.
dictæ 41. 1. 8. 23. 47. confirmationem ab 91.a. per internuncium ſuum elapſo Septembri tranſmiſſam jamjam in manibus habeat, ideoq; ab omni incurſione, et prouinciarum ſuarum infeſtatione tutus et ſecurus eſſe poſſit, quamdiu etiam
ratificationem
45. 1. 49. 23. 18. 24. 8. 1. 49. 23. 37. 35. 15. 33. ex parte ſua ſuſpenderit: poſterius
gabor
vero ea de cauſa proficuum foret; et quoniam 19. 3. 7. 37. 45. promiſſa, et ex fœdere debita auxilia, ſua ſponte ac lubens minime repreſentauerit, hac ratione nolens uolens
turcis
arma arripere, ac 49. 51. 45. 8. 23. 48. ſine ullo ſtipendio aut pecunia militare cogatur.
pecuniarum
Quocirca liberam prædictarum 41. 13. 8. 51. 34. 23. 1. 45. 51. 33. diſpenſationem

p a c i s
et alienationem, modo aliqua vel 42. 1. 8. 23. 47. impediendæ vel diuerſionis fa-
t h
ciendæ ſpes illis affulgeat, generoſis ac nobilibus, ſincerè nobis dilectis Dn. 42. 22.
o r o e h a d l e
37. 46. 37. 15. equiti, et Cornelio 22. 1. 10. 30. 13. ſereniſſimi Angliæ regis,
a u l a t u r
nepotis et fratris noſtri car^{mi} et ill^{um} Belgiæ Statuum in 1. 51. 30. 3. 49. 55. 46.
c e
8. 13. reſpectiue legatis, hiſce literis noſtris pro arbitrio ipſorum inſtituendam plenario permittimus: Gen^{tem} vero veſtram gratioſe requirimus, quatenus hanc noſtram intentionem utriq; oratori quantocyus renudare, eoſq; nomine noſtro benigne adhortari atq; inflammare velit, ut executionem ejus ſecretò, et ſub pallio, quantum
g a
quidem fieri poteſt, ad indigetatum ſcopum dirigere ſatagant, ne ſi prædictus 20. 1.
b o r
6. 36. 45. per oratorem ſuum inibi reſidentem de eo certior factus fuerit, ſalubre hoc propoſitum conſuetâ ſua aſtutiâ et calliditate interuertere queat. Id quod generoſitati veſtræ communis cauſæ promouendæ gratia benigne ſignificandum duximus, cui gratiam noſtram regiam inclinatiſſimo animi affectu offerimus. Dab. in regia noſtra Haſnienſi, xxi. Jan. anno ciɔiɔcxxviii.

COPIE of Sir ISAAC WAKE *his Letter to the* KING *of* Denmark.

Sereniſſime Rex,

ACCEPI M. V. literas Januarij vigeſimo datas, quarum mandatis ſi obſequium meum aliqua in re poterit ſatisfacere, felicem me nimis ac beatum judicabo: illas, imperante M. V. tranſcripſi, novoq; charactere indui, Conſtantinopolim deniq; tranſmiſi, nullus dubitans, quin ab illuſt. equite Thoma Roe, reſponſum votis meis permature ſim reportaturus. Multa quidem in vulgus ſparguntur de rebus Italiæ nouandis, quod videntur porrò non leuia ſuadere indicia; veruntamen ejuſmodi ſunt, ut ex iis nihil ahhuc certi colligi poſſit; neq; enim Cis-Alpini, niſi ad maximas rerum anguſtias redacti, arma ſumere facile adducuntur. Sin præter ſpem eò inclinet temporum fatalis periodus, ut extra fines Germaniæ explicanda ſint vexilla, id certe pro lucro habendum; interim, me monitore, M. V. rebus optime ſuis proſpexerit, ſi volaticis iſtis, et incertis nimium rumoribus, abrogatâ fide, de inſtaurando exercitu, et mari Baltico muniendo, unice et ſerio cogitet. Siquidem bonos omnes et cordatos vbiq; chriſtianos mirifice erigit fama incolumitatis veſtræ, et perpetuo ſibi conſtantis animi in libertatis cauſa propugnanda: quod quidem ſanctum propoſitum ut quotidiano precum noſtrarum ſuffragio apud D. O. M. promotum cupimus, ita de victoria ipſa ſpem minime leuem intus fouemus. Nuncium Viennam unum, alterum Ulmam deſtinatò miſi ad exploranda omnia ipſorum conſilia: certum eſt enim omni inuigilare occaſioni, qua de rebus cognitu neceſſariis, M. V. faciam certiorem.

D. O. M. M. V. vitam diuturnam, et rerum omnium felicem exitum concedat.

Quod vouet, optat.

COPIE of a Letter from Signor SCULTETUS *to Sir* ISAAC WAKE.

Ill^{mo} et Ecc^{mo} Sig^{re} et Pron. mio Oss^{mo}.

DOPO la debita reuerenza et offerta della mea humil^{ma} ſeruitú fo ſapere V.E. il mio feliciſſimo arriuo a Coppenhagen a dix de Gennaro, la doue hauendo riſcontrato S. M^{tà} per gratia di Dio in buoniſſima diſpoſitione, et fattole piena relatione del
b e t h l e m g a b o r
6. 13. 50. 21. 30. 13. 33. 29. 1. 6. 36. 46. et della poca ſperanza del ſuo ſuccorſo, manco diuerſione, ella m' ha dato ordine, oltre la lettera di lei d'auuiſare V. E. con queſte righe,
R o e h a
che S. M. non dubita punto che V. E. inſieme col ſig^{re} 46. 40. 13. et il ſig^{re} 21. 1.
d a Ambaſſadors t u r c o
10. 3. 54. e. appreſſo al 50. 51. 46. 8. 40. uſeranno gran diligenza et induſtria, o per

1628.
p a c e u d a
impedire la confirmatione della 41. 1. 8. 13. appreſſo a 6. 51. 10. 1. conchiuſa, o per
t u r c o a u s t r i a c
iſpingnere le armi del 50. 51. 46. 8. 40. verſo le frontiere 1. 51. 47. 50. 46. 27. 3. 8.
h e
22. 13. la ſtate che viene: et recordandoſi S. M. beneſſimo che una coſa di ſi grand
o r o
importanza non puo eſſer ottenuta ſenza forza d' 40. 46. 40. pero ella ſi contenta
Ambri
(caſo che gle ſopra accenati SSri. 54. e. ſcorgono qualche ſperanza di metter in effetto
f n g h i
o l'uno, o l'altro) ch' olore le ſpeſe, et li preſenti del Ser^mo Re d' 27. 35. 19. 22. 26.
i t e r r a o l a n d e ſ c d a
30. 50. 13. 45. 46. 3. e delli 40. 30. 1. 35. 10. 13. 48. 23. ſia adoprato anco il 10. 4.
n a r o c o ſ t a n t i n o p
34. 5. 46. 40. di lei, drizzato per cambio a 8. 40. 48. 50. 1. 35. 50. 23. 35. 40. 41.
o l i
40. 30. 27. l' anno paſſato, la ſomma del quale montera a 60^m. imperiali Incirca, per
guadagnare i piu principali nella lettera di S. M. nominati, et de darlene poi conto
t u r c o
quanto et achi. E crede S. M. ch'il primo ſara facile, hauendo il 50. 51. 46. 8. 40.
Impre
la confirmatione del 91 a. gia. nelle mani, et pero potrà ritenere la ſua tanto quanto
li piacerà, et parerà buono: il ſecondo benche ſara di qualche difficoltà, tuttauia
g a b o r
ottenuto quello, il 19. 3. 6. 40. 46. ſara coſtretto a far la guerra, et militare per forza,
ſenza alcuno denaro, o ſuſſidio, vero premio et guiderdone di coſtui, chi ha coſi vitu-
a r m a t a ſ i
peroſamente mancato di parola, et ruinato l' 1. 46. 33. 3. 50. 4. di S. M. in 48. 23.
l e c i a
30. 13. 8. 24. 4. ma biſogna che queſto ſi faccia al piu che ſi puo ſotto l'acqua, et in
g a b o r
ſegretiſſimo, perche ſe 19. 1. 6. 40. 46. per il ſuo reſidente, ne fuſſe auuertito, il partito
non riuſcerebbe, a coſa della grand' auttorità che tiene in quella corte. La lega col
r e d i s u e c c a l g
46. 13. 10. 23. 48. 51. 13. 8. 23. 1. hora mai e fatta per il ſignor cancellario 30. 19.
a s negotiation z a t f w f t e l
1. 48. 50. e. 62. 3. 50. 18. 56. 18. 50. 13. 30. conſigliero, et percio c'é buona ſperanza
g a b o r
ſi per mantenere et defendere il reſto, come per ricuperare il perſo, ſe 19. 4. 6. 40. 46.
Ambri
voleſſe fare il debito ſuo, ſarebbe ancora a tempo; ma non hauendo ſpediti i ſuoi 54. e.
r e p o
al ſudetto 46. 13. ſi come prometteua alla mia partenza per iſpingerlo alla con 41. 40.
l o n i a
30. 40. 35. 23. 5. io non ſo che dire, riuocandomi fra tanto in memoria quel diuino
detto del Homerico Achille, ad Uliſſe reſpoſto:

Odi illum haud minus atq; horrendi limen Averni,
Qui aliud celat mens clauſum, aliudq; profatur.

g a b o r l e g a
Ho ſcritto al 19. 1. 6. 40. 46. et auiſatolo della ſopradetta 30. 13. 19. 4. toccherá
Ambri ſ u e c i a
adeſſo a lui di ſpedire i ſuoi 54. e. al Re di 42. 51. 13. 8. 26. 3. per diſporlo alla
p o l o n i a p o l o n i a
triegua con 41. 40. 30. 40. 35. 27. 1. ſi come ha promeſſo, perche 41. 40. 30. 40. 35. 27. 1.
ſ u e c i a
la vuol ſolamente per 12 anni, ma 48. 51. 13. 8. 26. 3. vuol per 20 o 30, et coſi non
porno accordarſi. In oltre S. M. m' ha dato carico d' informarmi di V. Ecc^za ſe
i dinari del ſuo Re deputati alla leuata di 5^m fanti et mille caualli per fare la
a l ſ a c i a
diverſione in 1. 30. 48. 3. 8. 23. 4. ſieno ancora nelle mani di lei, ſcuoprendoſi hora
mezzi conuenienti di metterlo in effetto la ſtade che viene, et appunto S. M. ſpedendo
o ſ a n d e ſ e
ſuo ſecretario il ſig^re Gunter per negotij importantiſſimi a gli 38. 30. 1. 35. 10. 13. 48. 23.

b u s s i o n
fa ricercare Monsr. di 7. 51. 30. 31. 23. 40. 34. prencipe coragioſo per il capo, e poi
u g l l a r s b e r n a
un Franceſe, Monsr 51. 44. 30. 31. 1. 46. 48. colonello de ſigri di 6. 13. 46. 35. 3. il
quale offeriſce 5 fin a 6m. Suizzeri, buona gente, in ſecreto, et il rendeuous ſará nel ducato
ſ e d a t o l
di 48. 13. 10. 1. 18. il reſto di dinari per complire l' armata trouuera S. M. o gli 40. 30.
a n d e ſ e
1. 35. 40. 13. 48. 27. e caſo ch' il ſopradetto prencipe non vorebbe accettare il
a d m i n i s t r a t o r
generalato biſognorebbe darlo al ſigr 4. 10. 33. 23. 35. 23. 47. 50. 46. 3. 49. 40. 46.
d i h a l l a
10. 26. 21. 3. 30. 31. 4. V. E. ſi compiaccia de reſcriuermi preſto ſopra queſto poſto.

In queſti giorni é ſtato publicamente del ſigre colonello Carperan accuſato, et hieri condennato il ſigre Joachim Mizlaff, gia commiſſario generale di S. M. in Sileſia, d' eſſer caduto nella ſomma diſgratia del Re (ſentenza capitale) per molti inormiſſimi eceeſſi, abbaſtanza con teſtimonij, omni exceptioni majoribus prouati, menato poi in prigione nel palazzo reale, doue aſpetta o la gratia del Re, o l' eſſecutione della ſentenza: con queſto baſciando a V. Eccza.

Dat. Haſniæ,
21. Jan. 1628.

Qui ſi fa grandiſſima preparatione per mare, et s' aſpettano vaſcelli di Suecia fra
g a b o r
meſe con 4m. ſoldati: ſe 19. 1. 6. 40. 46. voleſſe far il douer ſuo, ogni coſa
t u
potrebbe eſſer releuata, ma dubitando io di lui reſta a eſſer ſollecitato 50. 51.
r c o
46. 8. 40.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My very good Lord,

HAUING anſwered your letter of the 26th of Jan. and ſent you in that pacquet all ſuch papers as do concerne the diſcourſe paſſed betwixt the Dutch ambaſſador and your lordſhip, I muſt now come to a ſecond letter of yours dated the $\frac{9}{19}$ of February; which doth require no further anſwer, as treating of the ſame ſubject, unto which I haue already anſwered at large in my former. Such letters as came incloſed in your firſt pacquet, addreſſed unto my lord Conway, and Mr. Queſtor, were ſent away at that uery inſtant; and theſe other, which now I finde in your later, ſhall, God willing, haue *ricapito* to morrow.

CONCERNING the way you are to take homewarde, I haue already told your lordſhip, more than once, that if you do reſolue to come hither, I do not doubt but to procure you a ſafe paſſage by land; and my hope is, that you will the more willingly incline this waye, becauſe I do ſuppoſe you would be glad to ſee the queen of Bohemia.

CONCERNING the affayres of theſe I will referre your lordſhip unto the incloſed papers; and here kiſs the hands of your noble lady, and euer reſt

Venice, 30th March 1628,
ſtilo nouo.

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate humble ſeruant,

ISAAC WAKE.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Lord CARLETON *to the Lord* CONWAY, *of the 8th of* March 1627.

TILLY hath written hether to the States, and the baron d' Anholt to the gouernor of theyr troopes at Embden, (who is gouerned by certayne of theyr deputyes reſiding in that towne) both by way of expoſtulation, as a breach of neutrality, for ſtopping of victualls and prouiſion out of theſe parts to theyr armyes, on the one ſide by theyr ſhipping in the Ems and the Weſer, and on the other by a garde

1628. vpon the gates of Embden : to which both make the ſame anſweare ; That in regard the Imperialiſts haue formerly hindred, and ſo ſtill continue, the coming of corne and cattell out of ſuch places they haue in poſſeſſion into theſe parts, as likewiſe into the towne of Embden, they can doe no leſſe then be carefull, that no prouiſions, of which here growes ſcarcity, ſhould paſſe from hence ; being otherwiſe deſirous to conſerue theyr neutrality. This being here ſuſpected to be no other then the quarrell of Eſop's wolfe with the lambe, for troubling his waters, (as it is in effect, becauſe the firſt inhibition of paſſage of prouiſions began with the Imperialiſts) they are here gone through with a reſolution they haue had long in ſpeach, of making a new leauye of 10000 men, in place of ſuch Wackgelders they were wont to entertayne, whilſt the army was in the field : which is vpon theſe conditions ; to be all High-Duchmen, without mixture of any ſtrangers, namely, Engliſh, Scottiſh, or French ; to be entertayned for 6 monthes, after the common rate of this countrey pay, beginning with June next : meane-while, as men come to theyr rendezvous in any conſiderable number of 30 or 40, they are to enter into pay ; the companyes beeing 200, and two rixdalers a man for the leauye. The States are to furniſh armes vpon condition of reſtitution at the expiration of 6 monthes, in caſe the States hold them no longer in ſeruice ; which depends on theyr diſpoſall.

THIS reſolution is taken vpon this counſell ; firſt, that the men are eaſily had vpon the late breaking of the king of Denmarks army : next, the coſt is, in effect, the ſame they ſhould beſtowe on theyr Wackgelders, whoſe ſeruice they may likewiſe make vſe of, yf there be occaſion : thirdly, to put a reputation vpon theyr affayres, by ſuch a leauy, the fame whereof wilbe greater then the thing itſelf ; yet it is very conſiderable, that in ſuch a tyme of neceſſity, theſe new leauyes, with the Wackgelders they can rayſe on a ſodayne, and ſuch of theyr townes-men they call the Scutterye, (whoſe ſeruice they uſe ſometimes) will amount to about 20000 men, beſides their ordinary army : laſtly, and chiefly, becauſe they will not be vnprouided of men for defence of theyr countrey, in caſe, vpon purſute of the quarrell betwixt the two crownes, eyther one or both the nations ſhould be reuoked by theyr princes.

I HAUE vſed my vttermoſt indeauour, as well in priuat as in publique, to ſaue Sir William Balfores company vnto him, notwithſtanding the ſeruice he hath vndertaken for his majeſty ; but he hath bene encountred by certayne French officers, coronells and others, who ſhew they haue the like letters from theyr king to go ſerue in France, and hold theyr places here, which they haue tendred to ſome of the States with the copyes of them ; but forbeare to preſent them in the aſſemblye, till they ſee the ſucceſſe of Sir William Balfore. The States peremptorily refuſe his holding his company, giuing way to no reaſons I can alleadge in his fauour ; and yet there are many more (and thoſe I haue not fayled to repreſent) for a confederat prince, aboue one who holds no more then ordinary amity with this ſtate ; for a prince who is in actuall declared warre with theyr enemy, aboue one who ſeekes and purſues theyr enemyes friendſhip ; and for an ancient ſeruant of the ſtate, as Sir William Balfore is, in compariſon of others ; but nothing can preuayle.

THIS day, taking occaſion of preſſing an anſweare to my laſt propoſition, I had audience in theyr aſſembly, in which I did much expoſtulate theyr proceeding with Sir William Balfore, and repreſented vnto them the connivence is continually vſed concerning the French, in purchaſe of ſhipping and munition for warre ; notwithſtanding that, it is well knowne, the French had contracted friendſhip with Spayne, and haue hoſtility with none but his majeſty, and thoſe of our religion in France ; and, on the other ſide, it is no leſſe apparent, that what his majeſty doth in this leauy of horſe, is chiefly againſt Spaniſh invaſion, without further deſſigne in France, then, by aſſiſtance of the Rochellers, to procure thoſe of the religion a ſafe and ſecure peace. Hervpon I acquainted them with ſuch aduertiſement I haue, and which your lordſhip will find in the copyes which goe herewith, of the preparations in France, which depend vpon prouiſions from hence ; and of ſuch particulars as are here marchanding, on the one ſide publiquely and avowedly, (for which the French ambaſſador requires paſport of the States) and on the other, ſecretly, vnder borrowed names and faigned pretences, by Lopez the Spanyard, who lyeth like an agent or reſident, negotiating in Amſterdam.

FOR anſweare, they promiſed me, that on Munday next, without further delay, they would take my propoſition in hand, and reſolue vpon it ; and touching the

French preparations, as well of ſhipping as all manner of munition, that they haue already written two ſeuerall letters to the admiraltyes of Amſterdam and Northolland, which they would now agayne renewe, to make ſtay of them; and that they had a placcart in hand, which ſhould ſpeedily be publiſhed againſt ſuch as lent theyr names vpon ſuch bargaines as are now vſed, of aſſurance for the getting of ſhipping from hence; and although this be all the induſtrie I can vſe, and the States cannot well doe more; yet is it needfull a diligent watch ſhould be held vpon ſuch ſhipping as paſſeth the Sleeue for this month and the next at leaſt; in which tyme the French expect theyr equippage from hence.

THERE is no day almoſt paſſeth ouer my head without dealing with the prince of Orange, or ſome of the States, touching the ſtopping of this French ſea preparation; the effect whereof your lordſhip will ſee, by a copy I ſend herewith of a propoſition the French ambaſſador made in the aſſembly of the States, on Munday laſt, with what impatiencie he takes it, he hauing vented therin many diſcontentments, as well againſt the States as the prince of Orange, in ſatyrical termes; wherwith they are all ſo much ſcandaliſed, that they intend to complayne of him in France by theyr ambaſſadors.

THE particular occaſion of offence which the ambaſſador ioynes to this publique buſineſſe of ſtay of munition, (to which he giues the title of marchandiſe) is an accident which hapned in the Hagh, betwixt ſome of his followers and a High-Duchman of his excellencyes garde, whom they murthered about a fortnight ſince in the night. With them were two Frenchmen of the garde likewiſe, whereof one was formerly the French ambaſſadors ſeruant; and they all hauing theyr refuge into the French ambaſſadors houſe, (where the two Frenchmen of the garde ſtill remayne) the ordinary forme of calling in ſoldiers, who abſent themſelues from their colours, by ſound of drumme, (with penalty of hauing theyr names pinn'd to the gallowes, in caſe they abſent themſelues beyond the third ſummons) paſſeth vpon them by ſentence of the counſell of warre, which was held here the laſt weeke by officers of all nations, eſpecially French. This made him aſſemble all the French officers about him, (euen ſuch as for priuate quarrells haue bene long eſtranged from him) as yf it had were a national quarrell, and that his houſe ſhould haue been aſſayled. All this belongs to the explication of the chiefe ſubject of his propoſition; which requires an hiſtorical comment from the beginning of his ambaſſage to this day, to haue the particulars he glaunceth at well vnderſtood.

*A COPY of * my Letter to my Lord* CONWAY, *dated* $\frac{14}{24}$. March 1628.

[* *i.e. Sir* Iſaac Wake'*s*.]

IF any judgement might ſafely be grounded vppon outward appearances, it might be thought the fatall criſis of innouation in Italy were neare at hand; for dayly *ſigna concoctionis* do ſhewe themſelfes, which do indicate a rupture. An aſtrologer would take vnto himſelfe the boldneſſe of prognoſticating a ſtorme to be neare, when he doth ſee the ayre full of blacke cloudes; but I will content my ſelfe to relate, as ſincerely as I can, what I ſhall finde to *conſtare in materia di facto*, and leaue the criticall part vnto any that will vndertake to determin *de futuris contingentibus*.

VPPON Sunday the 12th of March, *ſtilo nouo*, Don Gonzales di Cordoua departed from Milan, accompanyed with all the nobility, feudatary officers of the army, and the *cornetta regia*, *more militari*, and tranſported himſelfe to Pauia. After hauing taryed there ſeuen dayes, and giuen order for all neceſſary prouiſions, and drawen the canon out of the caſtle, (which is the magazen of the ſtate) he went to Aleſſandria della Paglea, which doth confine with Monferrate: there he arriued vppon the 19th of March; and not farre from thence, an enteruiewe is to paſs betwixt the duke of Sauoye and him.

BEFORE his departure from Milan, Don Gonzales did caſt into Guaſtalla 150 Trentini, to ſecure that towne (which is in the center of the Mantouano) from any ſurpriſe; and he hath giuen order for quarter to be prouided for 2000 others in Cremona. This day wee expect here the regent Roe, a prime counſellor of Milan, who is to giue an account to this ſtate, of the proceedings of Don Gonzales, and of the exceptions that he doth take againſt the duke of Niuires. An other principall ſenator of Milan is likewiſe diſpatched to Rome, to the ſame purpoſe. The biſhop of Mantoua, who was ſent ambaſſador to the emperor, to receaue for Niuers the

1628. inueſtiture of that ſtate, hath written to his maſter from Prague, that Don Ceſare Gonzaga, ſonne of the marques of Guaſtalla, had ſo preoccupied the emperor, and that councell before his arriuall, that now he did incounter with many difficultyes. By all theſe circumſtances it may appeare, that the emperor and the king of Spayne haue an intention and purpoſe, either to breake the backe of the newe duke of Mantoua, or to force him to bowe and to yeald to ſuch conditions as they will impoſe vppon him. And this conjecture is confirmed by the late treaty, paſſed betwixt the king of Spayne and the duke of Sauoye, negotiated by Don Aluarez d' Oſſada, and now to be concluded betwixt the duke and Don Gonzales as their firſt enteruiewe. Vppon the 19th of March, the duke of Sauoye was not departed from Turin, but he was prouiding to goe towards Aſti, and prince Tomaſo towards Sauoye. The caualleria was then to be muſtered, and ſent to quarter. 12000 muſquets, 10000 pikes, and 3000 cuiraſſes were prouiding; but the men who ſhould vſe them are yet inuiſible; for he hath no infantery of conſideration at preſent, neither is it knowen that he hath giuen commiſſion for newe leauyes.

THE newe duke of Mantoua being well informed of theſe proceedings, doth prouide for his owne defence, both at home and abroade. At home he hath giuen patents for the rayſing of 4000 foot, and order for the muſtering of 2000 of the trained bands of that prouince; 400 horſe he hath already *effettini* of the country; and he is now leauying 600 more: the laſt week he went in perſon to Borgoforte, where he did deſigne a forte, which is now making, to hinder the deſcent of the enemyes forces by the Po. To ſtrengthen himſelfe with forein aſſiſtance, he hath diſpatched into France, to giue an account of the danger which has threatned him. The marquis Strozzi is to goe inſtantly to Rome, to implore protection from the pope; and as here wee do howerly expect the marquis Franceſco Gonzaga, with a commiſſion to the ſame purpoſe, ſo hath his ordinary reſident ſignor Parma, already begunne that negotiation, hauing this weeke demanded of this ſtate three things, in the name of his maſter: firſt, aſſiſtance of men and monny: ſecondly, leaue for diuers gentlemen of Breſcia and Verona, to ſerue him as voluntaryes: and laſtly, the borrowing of ſuch armes as he doth wante, and they can ſpare.

THE artifices which this ſtate doth vſe, to diſſemble apprehenſion of danger, are almoſt incredible; they do ſeeme to contemne any aduertiſment, brought either out of Sueuia, of the ingroſſing of the imperialiſts about Vlme, or out of Piedmont, of the treaty betwixt the duke of Sauoye and the Spanyards; and they do ambitiouſly aſſert, that the world ſhould thinke that theſe are but *terrores panici*, and that the authority of the pope, and their dexterity, will ſecure Italy from innouation; and yet they do viſibly diſcouer ſome feare, by careſſing all martialliſts, and men of employment, more then they were wont to do; and this weeke, they haue not onely reentertayned Mr. di Candales, into their ſeruice, for ſeuen yeares to come, but increaſed his penſion to the ſumme of 7000 crownes *per annum*, of *moneta di banco*. Thoſe poore trouppes that do remayne, are commanded towarde the confine of Mantoua, and order is giuen to increaſe their companys from 60 to 100. Hitherto it doth appeare, by all the circumſtances aboue ſpecifyed, that Italy doth runne danger of innouation, and this is the populare opinion: I will now point out ſome fewe circumſtances, which do ſeeme to indicate the contrary. Firſt, It is certaine, that the pope will employe all his authority, and the Venetians all their dexterity, to quench this fyre; and howe farre they may preuayle in their negotiations, tyme muſt tell vs. Secondly, Notwithſtanding greate brauadoes, neither the duke of Sauoy, nor the Spanyards had, vppon the 19th of this month, paſſed the Rubicone, that is to ſaye, committed any act of hoſtility. Thirdly, As the duke of Sauoy hath giuen audience to Mr. de St. Chaumont, heard his expoſition, giuen him leaue to diſpatch Mr. de Sanderan to Paris, and promiſed to expect an anſwer the ſpace of 14 dayes, ſo doth the gouernor of Milan giue eare vnto propoſitions made vnto him, in the name of the duke of Mantoua; and while theſe negotiations are on foote, no ſure judgement can be made of the iſſue. Laſtly, When the reſident of Mantoua did, this weeke, make the demands aboue ſpecified, vnto this ſtate in college, he did conclude with a proteſtation, that if his maſter were not gratifyed by this ſtate in his demands, he ſhould be inforced to accommodate himſelfe with the Spanyards, and to accord the demolition of the cittadel of Caſal, which is the *lapis ſcandali*. The ſame reſident hath proteſted vnto me, ſince his being in college, that his maſter will dye rather than ſubmit himſelfe vnto the inſolent diſcretion of the Spanyards, who haue no authority to diſpoſe of any thing within his dominions; and he doth aſſure mee, that the French king will not condeſcend vnto the demolition of that cittadel, which duke Vincenzo the firſt did builde, at the inſtigation of Henry the 4th, to ſerue as a bridle, to keepe the Spanyards from vſurping further vppon the liberty of Italy. But I did reply vnto the reſident, That I did eſteeme the protection of France ſo weake a ground for his maſter to builde vppon, conſidering that thoſe who had made no ſcruple to violate and breake a league confirmed by oath with Venice and Sauoye, and to ſell and betray all the frends and allyes of that crowne, would beare as little reſpect to his maſter as they had donne to greater princes; it being manifeſt, that the cardinal de Richelieu did make more account of a port in Brittany for himſelfe, then of a dutchy of Mantoua for Mr. di Niuers.

THIS being the true ſtate of affaires here, concerning Mantoua, as they do ſtand at preſent, I ſhall, in all humility, renewe my ſuite heretofore made vnto your lordſhip, to counſell his majeſtie not to builde vppon any diuerſion, which may be preſumed to be made here in Italye; but to attend vnto the ſecuring of the Baltique ſea, and thoſe northerne riuers, and to put *in lucro* any eaſe or aduantage which may come from hence.

From my Lord CARLETON *to Sir* ISAAC WAKE.

Receiued by Sir Thomas Roe, in Smyrna, June 23. 1628.

My very goode Lord, Hagh, *this 20th of* March, 1628.

IN exchange of the aduertiſments of your two letters, of the 25th of the laſt and 3d of this preſent, the moſt I can returne you is an extract of my laſt diſpatch to my Lord Conway, accompanied with a propoſition of this French ambaſſadors to ſett againſt Monſieur d' Oſterwikes; wherby you may account your ſelf payde in number, but not in waight: for that you ſent me is graue and judicious, well becoming a publique miniſter; this is of an other ſtraine, onely excuſable by the leuitie of the nation: and for vnderſtanding therof you will haue neede of Monſieur Oſterwickes help, (beſides the explication I giue of one part in my letter to my lord Conway) the whole ſtorie of his time being toucht more or leſſe, ſince his coming into theſe parts, in a ſtile of ſatire *Menippee,* which hath aſſuredly proceeded of perturbation of minde, at many diſcontentments he hath here entertained: elſe, being a man of ſuch able parts, and much experience in the trade of ambaſſadors, hauing bin a maſter of cerimonies in the court of France, it is vnpoſſible he ſhould committ ſuch an extrauagancie as is this propoſition, of which the States doe complaine in France, by theyr ambaſſadors; whoſe arriual at St. Denis is aduertiſed hether, with aſſurance of extraordinarie goode entertainment, by lodging and defrayment, neuer yet practiſed in that court to ambaſſadors of this ſtate; which falling out ſo croſſe, and contrarie to what this ambaſſador had order from thence to pronounce, and proteſt againſt theyr coming, is an other extrauagancie proper onely to that nation; but falling within the compas of your Italian prouerb, *Chi ti careſſe più, che non ſuole,* &c. For I belieue (and indeauour to make others of the ſame minde) that this is onely to gett ſuch preparation of ſhipping and munition they haue made in theſe parts, in ſafetie into France; and then they muſt exſpect here the accuſtomed payment the French vſe to theyr frends, of ſcorne and contempt. I perceaue you are willing to entertaine a goode conceit not onely of my induſtrie in this ſeruice, but likewiſe of the effects thereof: and I wiſh, for my comfort, I my ſelf could haue the ſame ſatisfaction; but I finde by long experience, theſe are not ſuch tractable people, as to get amongſt them any honor in negotiating: howſoeuer I am not driuen to thoſe impatiencies you will finde in this French propoſition. And now his majeſty hath fauoured me with my reuocation; of which I intend to make vſe at the comming of our cloth ſhips to theyr mart hereby at Delft; and thoſe I expect by the firſt winde, and in them my nephew, whom I am to leaue in my place as his majeſties agent, till the cumming of an ambaſſador; and with him I will leaue charge of repaying my defects of diligent writing to your lordſhip, till owr ambaſſadors arriual; meane while I will not omit any occaſion of ſaluting you: and when it ſhall pleaſe God to ſend me into England, as I will giue teſtimonie of your correſpondence with me as a publique miniſter, (which is part of owr charge) ſo as your

1628. auntient frend and ſeruant, I will embrace all oportunities to expreſſe my affection to your lordſhip.

There was ſome matter of account betwixt my deare wife (with whoſe loſſe God hath puniſhed me) and Daniel Nye, for ſuch particularities he knoweth beſt; for payment of which he required of me 20 or 30, I cannot readily call to minde which, bodies of Chriſoſtome in Greeke, which I bought of Sir John Sidley, (Sir Henry Sauiles heire) and ſent him, he promiſing to make goode vnto me the ſurpluſage. I pray you, know how theſe accounts ſtande betwixt vs; and fauour me with a word of aduertiſment.

It is like enough, before theſe ſhips I expect be arriued and diſcharged, and I readie to goe, I may heare from you in this place. But yf your letters follow me into England, and containe more then this buſineſſe, I pray you feare not that I will make any other vſe then is fit of any matter of aduertiſment. And my long practiſe in this trade of forraigne occurrents, will make me glad of them, and readie to returne you what home affordes: as now I ſend you what I haue from my lord Conwey. So, with my beſt wiſhes to yourſelf and yours, doe reſt,

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionat ſeruant,

D. Carleton.

Received by Sir Thomas Roe, in Smyrna, June 23. 1628.

The French *Ambaſſador's Propoſition at the* Hagh, *of* March 13. 1628.

Harangue faite à Meſſieurs les ESTATS *des* Provinces Vnies *des* Pais Bas, *par Monſieur* DESSES, *Ambaſſadeur du Roy de* France.

Meſſieurs,

AUANT hier apres auoir fait inſtance pour le paſſeport tant de fois mentionné, j'ay enuoyé le memoire, comme j'auois dit à vos ſeigneuries, et à monſieur le prince d'Orange, lequel promiſt d'interpoſer ſon authorité au prompt ottroy d'iceluy, et fut peu apres en voſtre aſſemblée. Neantmoins ſur la nuict voſtre greffier a dit à mon ſecretaire, qu'il n'auoit pas eſté mis en deliberation, faute de nombre pour le reſoudre. Hyer fuſt jour de repos, et ce matin auec la ſeptmaine je recommence ma pourſuitte. Nos marchandiſes ſont chargées: j'ay eu ordre de les faire paſſer en France dans le 16me de ce mois. La choſe auroit eſté fort poſſible ſans les difficultés du paſſeport, les vents damont s'eſtans rencontus extraordinairement propres à ceſt effect, rares en ces coſtes, comme ont fait voir la perte de la baye, et le retardement de vos ambaſſadeurs, ſans recourir à ce qu'en a eſcrit le vainqueur des Gaules en ſes commentaires, lors que le vaiſſeau de M. de Thoiras fut mal prins au Theſſel, dont il ne fut pas moins au pouuoir de vos ſeigneuries de faire raiſon au roy mon maiſtre incontinent apres que d'accorder le dit paſſeport. Il me ſouuient que je ne peus auoir reſponce que deſpuis que le vent fut changé, qui chaſſoit toutes vos flottes dans le Texel, et y retenoit les Anglois. Je ſerois bien marry, ſy l'on vzoit de pareil deſlay au prejudice du ſeruice de ſa majeſté pour retarder ce qu'il n'y a pretexte de refuſer deffinitivement. C'eſt à vos ſeigneuries à exempter vos ambaſſadeurs de la neceſſité d'en faire excuſe. Quand à moy, je n'auray point de ceſſe à preſſer juſques à ce que je ſois eſclaircy de voſtre reſolution: cependant je ne puis me taire de ce que Satmedi, comme j'eſtois à voſtre aſſemblée, il ſe tint conſeil de guerre pour proceder contre deux Francois, l'vn deſquelz a eſté mon domeſtique mentionné dans ma proteſtation du 12me de Fevurier, pour auoir fait ſon debuoir, lors que cinq de vos officiers attauterent d'aſſaſſiner mon cocher à la veue de vos feneſtres; et deſpuis s'eſt auſſy porté en homme de bien en pareil rencontre au heaulme. J'ay enuoyé l'eſclairciſſement du dite affaire au roy mon maiſtre, et me garderai de ſouffrir qu'il leur ſoit meffaict, juſques à ce que j'aye commandement de ſa majeſté. Et vos ſeigneuries, qui ſcauent bien deſlayer les choſes les plus juſtes et neceſſaires, quand il leur plaiſt, pourroyent bien auſſy ſurſeoir toutes procedeures juſques à ce qu'il y euſt declaration de la volonte de ſa dite majeſté, à qui vos ſeigneuries doibuent encores tant de juſtices en choſes plus importantes; car auſſy bien de cela, comme de tant d'aultres cas qui me touchent, quelque machination qui ſe faſce icy, et quelque artifice et deſguiſement que l'on y puiſſe à porter, ne ſera que ce qu'il en plairra ſa dite majeſté. Il eſt eſtrange, que pour des faits arriués ſur le paué de Lahaye apres que les cours ordinaires ont procedé, et en choſes dignes d'eſtre traittées par les puiſſances les plus ſouueraines, l'on en ayt diſtraict tantoſt vne partie diuiſant la contenance de la cauſe, tantoſt on en attire le tout au conſeil de guerre, ou faulte de chaleur de juſtice à diſſiper le mal et la calomnie, l'on n'en voit reuſſir que des brouillards. Je ſcay que l'on employe icy ſur toutes choſes pretexte d'ignorance : mais vos ſeigneuries ne pourront pas ne ſcauoir, qu' au conſeil de guerre, entre aultres le ſeigneur de Fouillons fuſt choiſy pour aſſiſter le moins excuſable des cinq qui traitreuſement aſſaſſinerent mon dit cocher. Il ſe retira icy, lors qu'il y vint, pour ſe ſauver d'une comdamnation encourue à Montpelier, pour vn rapt auſſy laſchement executé qu' infidellement entreprins ; et y obtint vne compagnie par mon moyen. Vous ſcaues ce qu'il vault, et la peine qu'il a à s'excuſer du manquement de ſon debuoir, lors que la garniſon de l'Eſcluſe faillit d'eſtre ſurprinze. Rien ne l'a rendu ſy agreable à ceux qui ne le pouuoit ſouffrir auparauant, que ce dernier merite. Les aultres choiſis pour ce dit conſeil de guerre eſtoyent de nations ennemies et intereſſeés dans la cauſe dont il s'agiſſoit, ou jeunes gens deſceux par les plus fins qui n'y ont point eſté. Monſieur de Hauterie, qui s'en eſt abſtenu, auſſy bien que monſieur Deſthiaulx, lors que ſe tenoit ceſte aſſemblée, trouuant vn de mes domeſtiques, qui alloit vers ſon nepueu de Leuuille, luy dit en riant, qu'il ne le trouneroit pas qu'il eſtoit au conſeil de guerre. Deſpuis le dit ſeigneur Leuuille m'a mandé, qu'il n'auoit point ſceu que je deuſſe auoir intereſt à ce qui ſe trattoit au dit conſeil de guerre auec force ſermentz et honeſtetés. Le ſeigneur de Malaguet, à qui j'auois parlé de l'accident des le lendemain qu'il arriua, m'eſtant venu trouuer au ſoir, me dit, qu'il ne s'y eſtoit traitté q'vne queſtion, ſans nommer les perſonnes ny les circonſtances, comme s'il n'y auoit point de loix militaires, et qu'on euſt beſoin de telles aſſemblées pour decider ſemblables queſtions de droict.

Tous les gens de bien, qu' ont eſté ſurprins au dit conſeil, me ſont venus faire excuſe ; et j'ay donné à entendre l'importance de faict à monſieur de Hauterie, et au corps des officiers Francois, qu'il auoit emmené chez moy, luy ayant fait comprendre, que, ſy par exces d'animoſité, et par ſurprinſe, et par ambition mal reglée, il euſt tant ſeulement taſché de faire cognoiſtre, qu'il n'y a point de plus grand crime aux Francois que d' aſſiſter l'ambaſſadeur de France, et les ſeins, ou il y va de la vie et de l'honneur, et ce par ſon jugement illuſoire, inequitable, et pour ſeruir ſeulement de flambeau à vne faction contre le ſeruice du roy mon maiſtre, et la ſainctété du droict des gens que nous voyons icy tous les jours fouler aux pieds. En cas que l'on euſt eu deſſein de beſoigner de bon, voycy de quoy il s'agiſt de rendre ce point ceux juges de ma vie, qui à preſent debuoyent expoſer la leur pour mà ſeurté, et meſme d'aulcuns dont elle eſt affettée à ſatisfaire à la juſtice du roy mon maiſtre pour pluſieurs crimes, ſpecialement celuy auquel ſa dignité eſt bleſsée auec mon intereſt, que ſy on pretendoit de tirer les deux ſoldats de mon logis, il faloit que tous bons ſeruiteurs du roy vinſent l'empeſcher, que, tant que je reſpirerois, je conſeruois les droicts qui m'ont eſté commis ; que quand je ſerois ſeul ou abandonné, comme lors que le ſeigneur de Maiſonneufue, officier d'ailleurs de bonne et entiere reputation, à qui j'adreſſay ma parolle, viſt aupres de moy, ſans tirer l'eſpée, outrager mon cocher, je ne manquerois non plus à ce que je doibz qu' à l'occaſion ou j'aduertis vos deputés à la ceremonie de l'ordre de la jarretiere, que j'irois ſeul auec vn gentilhomme à tous les actes d'icelle, et empeſcherois toutes vaines pretenſions, dont il vous ſouuient qu'il s'enſuivit la ceſſation de feſtin de monſieur le prince d'Orange, le corps des officiers m'ayant teſmoigné ne pouvoir croire que l'on voulut rien entreprendre contre la franchiſe de ma maiſon, et qu'ils m'en aſſeuroyent, j'ay eſtimé que me reſpondant meſme de ce qui paſſoit leur puiſſance, ils ne manqueroyent point à ce qui dependoit d'eux ; et la deſſus declare à vos ſeigneuries, que tous les gens de bien de la nation mourront auec moy avant qu'il ſoit fait mal aux dits deux ſoldats, qui meritent mieux recompenſe de ſa majeſté, que ceux à qui on accorde icy pour auoir oultraigé mes gens, quoy leur auoit refuſé, moy le demandant, ſelon l'intention de ſa majeſté.

MESSIEURS, croyez vous que que diſent toutes les nations, en meſme temps on veut proceder juſques à interrogatoire contre les miniſtres d'Angleterre, menacer ſeluy de Suede atrocement pour auoir eſcrit la verité à ſon roy : je n'ay que trop à parler de ce que eſt paſſé en mon endroict, et me tais de ce qui s'eſt fait concernant l'ambaſſadeur de Venize : mais ſy faut il aduouer que, deſpuis peu, il ne s'eſt icy trouvé ambaſſadeur ny reſident Chreſtien qui n'ayt eſté violé, et n'y a eſté veritablement traitté auec reſpect, et à voſtre prejudice, q'un Mahometan deſadvoué par les ſiens, et

1628. vous ſcavez pourquoy. Mais on dira, Quel intereſt j'ay au fait de tous les miniſtres publics, meſmes des nos ennemis ? Je reſponds à ceſte objection, le roy mon maiſtre les ayant ſurmonté par armes et par courteſies, il eſt à croire qu'ils retourneront bientoſt nos amis, comme il eſt àdeſirer pour le bien public, et plus pour vos ſeigneuries que pour qui ce ſoit. Les Alemans, qui rempliſſent ces lieux de ſang toutes les nuicts, et meſme tuent quelquefois des incognus pour les miens, ne pouvant eſperer de condition tolerable, et de repos que par la grandeur, et bienveillance du roy mon maiſtre, en imitant les beaulx exemples de ſes predeceſſeurs. J'ay l' honneur d' eſtre ambaſſadeur du premier roy du monde, et du plus puiſſant de vos alliés: s'il y a quelque lumiere en moy, il ne ſera point dict que je l' ay caché en lieu obſcure. Tous les amis ont intereſt à la conſervation de voſtre juſtice et ſouveraineté, et du droict des gens en ce pais, qui en eſt l' eſtape commune. Vous ſcavez qu'il y a beaucoup d'avantaiges qui ſe perdent pour en mal uſer. N'attendes pas que tant que les choſes n'iront leur droct chemin, pour quelque conſideration que ce ſoit, je taiſe au roy mon maiſtre, ny à vos ſeigneuries, les verités qu'il importe d'eſtre deſduites. Il eſt neceſſaire de me faire raiſon aux choſes juſtes, ou par voye de faire rompre, ou ſuſpendre toute negociation: devant que d' en venirla, vous en aurez ſupputé tous les inconueniens: et j' attendray le reſte du roy mon maiſtre, lequel en bien ſeruant je ne flechiray pour amour ny crainté de perſonne. Fait à la Haye, ce 31me Mars, 1628.

Soubz ſigné DESPEZES.

LE paſſeport pretendu par ceſte harangue eſt pour faire ſortir quelques vivres, poudres, canons, armes, et meſmes quelques vaiſſeaulx qui le roy a faict acheſter à Amſterdam : à quoy s'eſt oppoſé l' ambaſſadeur du roy de la Grande Bretaigne ; qui a eſte cauſe que la choſe a tirée de longue : neantmoins ils l'ont en fin accordé avec quelque modification.

POUR le conſeil de guerre dont il parle, il fault ſcauoir, que ſes gens, aſſiſtés de deux ſoldats des gardes du prince d' Orange, l'un deſquels a eſté ſon laquais, en ſorte qu'ils eſtoyent au nombre de ſept, prindrent querelle dans vn bordel contre trois Alemans, auſſy ſoldats des gardes, deux deſquels s'en eſtant fuis, ils tuerent l' aultre, qui leur demandoit ſa vie à genoulx, et la larme à l'oeil. Ces deux ſoldats donc, qui eſtoyent auec les dits valets, ſe ſont retires dans ſon logis. Les officiers de leur compagnie leur ont fait dire, qu'ils revinſent faire leurs factions accouſtumées, et qu'il ne leur ſeroit point fait de mal ; ce qu'ils n'ont jamais voulu faire. Sur cela on aſſemble le conſeil de guerre aquel ſont appelés des Francois meſſieurs de Maiſonneufue, Malaguet, Leuuille, Lafforce, et le Fouillons. A ce conſeil on leur propoſe, que deux ſoldats Francois des gardes de monſieur le prince d' Orange s'eſtans abſentes ſans congé deſpuis quelques jours, et refuſant de revenir au drapeau, s'il n'eſt pas juſte de les faire appeler au ſon de tambour, et à faulte de comparoir de mettre leur noms au gibet ? Tout le conſeil d'une voix dit, qu'il n'y auoit point de difficulté. A ce meſme conſeil on propoſa trois ou quatre aultres cas ſemblables, ou aprochans. Mr. l'ambaſſadeur ayant oui parler de ce conſeil, envoye querir Mrs. d'Hauterie, Maiſonneufue, Malaguet, Leuille et Lafforce pour choſe qui concernoit le ſervice du roy. Eſtans là, il ſe plaint de ce conſeil, et leur dit, qu'il croit qu'on veut forcer ſa maiſon pour avoir ces ſoldats ; et leur demande leurs perſonnes et leurs compagnies de la part du roy, pour le guarentir de ceſte violence ; que pour lui, il eſtoit reſolu de mourir en ceſte occaſion.

Received by Sir Thomas Roe in Smyrna, Jun. 23. 1628.

La Riſpoſta dell' Arciduca LEOPOLDO *alli SS*ri SWIZZERI, 27 Marzo : *Tradotta dall'* Aleman *in* Italiano.

LEOPOLDO, *per Gratia di Dio, Arciduca d'* Auſtria, *Duca di* Borgogna, *Conte di* Tirol *et* Gerz, *Lantgrauio in* Alſatia.

HONORANDI, et ſingularmente cari.--- Da meſſo eſpreſſo habbiamo riceuute le voſtre lettere ben conditionate, et a pieno da quelle inteſo, che é quartierato all' intorno di voſtri confini un numero di militia, che ſempre piu s'aumenta, pregando, ch'eſſendo queſto inprouiſo alloggio non ſolo contra la perpetua alleanza hereditaria, et altri ſincerationi ſeguiti in adietro, ma cauſando anco in queſti tempi calamitoſi gran careſtia, tanto a voſtri paeſi, come a tutti li vicinaggi, et ancora diuerſi geloſie et ſoſpetti ; voleſſimo, per diuertire li aggrauij che ne ſuccedono, et per conſeruatione di

detta

dettá allianza hereditaria, dare ordine, che detta gente foſſe allontanata da voſtri confini, et venghino inſieme allontonate l'incommoditá che ne ſeguono. Non poſſiamo celarui, che non meno a noi, et noſtri ſudditi medeſimi ne' luoghi oue ſi trattiene queſto alloggio improuiſo apporta notabile incommodo, ne ſentireſſimo minimo piacere che voi, et li voſtri doueſte eſſerne aggrauati. Ma poiche detta gente non appertiene a noi, ma a S. Ma$^{\grave{a}}$ Ceſ^{a}, alla quale non habbiamo a commandare in minima coſa, tenendo però non ſene habbia d' hauere alcuna diffidenza. Anco voi hauete ſenza aggrauio a conſiderare, non eſſer in noſtro potere di diſporre coſi preſto all' adempimento che voi deſiderate, che ſi voltino altroue. Ma accioche habbiate a ricognoſcer in fatto il noſtro deſiderio a piu firmo ſtabilmento, et avanzamento della detta alleanza hereditaria, non habbiamo tralaſciato di ſcriuere il voſtro penſiero, et tutto il neceſſario con ogni inſtanza a S. Ma$^{t\hat{a}}$ Ceſ^{a}, non dubitando che dará benignamente ordine accio ſienno leuati da voi i ſiniſtri penſieri, et ſchivati gli aggravij che ſi temono: et vi ſiamo con pronta volontá ben affettionati. 1628.

Dato nella noſtra Cittá d' Inſprug,
alli 27 di Marzo, 1628.

LEOPOLDO.

Alli honorandi noſtri particolarmente cari N. N.
li Tredici Cantoni *dell'* Helvetia.

Auviſi di Meminga. *An.* 1628, *alli* $^{27\,\text{Feb.}}_{6\,\text{Mar.}}$

GIA ſono in quartier d' Vlmo ſino a Vangen di ſicuro, frá cauall^{ria} et fanteria, ſino al numero di 24000, et di piu ſi aſpetta ancora giornalmente a Vlmo, vltra cauall^{ria}, 7000 fanti, et gia ſi principia a preparar quartier di Vangen ſino a Coſtantia, per metteruene de maggior numero.

ALLI $^{29}_{10}$ Marzo arriuará a Meminga il general di Mansfelt, con la ſua corte et guardia, et iui hauerá quartier, ſicome di giá gli e preparati il più bel caſamento di quel luoco. Detti di Meminga haueuano mandato il dottor Jenes, et uno dal conſiglio dalli ſignori d' Vlmo a Langenau di S. E. per interuenir, et ſaper il modo tenendo, ſono ritornati nè ſi ſá quello habbino ſpedito eſſendo ancora il tutto in ſecreto.

LI principi ſi ſono ſpartiti da Genzburg: ancora non ſi ſá quello habbino trattato.

IL comiſſario di S. M$^{ta.}$ ſignor di Oſſa, ha dimandato quartier alla cittá d' Auguſta per 1500 caualli.

DETTE ſoldateſche cauſano grande careſtia; in particolar non ſi troua biaue che la caualleria non ſi potra ſoſtentar in longo.—— S' intende ancora come a Roſſenburg ui debbia eſſer una dietta, nella quale ſi tratta di pace frà Suedia et Polonia, et il ſimile fra S. M$^{ta.}$ C^{a} et ſa M^{ta} Rè di Denemarca: a Vienna et a Lubeck ui ſono ſimilm^{te} diette. Li Euangelici dal Lant-obder Ens hanno termine ½ anno di vender li loro beni.—— Per conto della religione, non ſi há eſſeguito nulla eccetuando che già alcuni meſi fá ui ſono poſti in Meminga li Geſuiti, et gia ſi há deſiderato da diuerſe cittá franche li beni d' chieſa.

ABSTRACT of a Letter from Hamburg,

THE aſſemblie of the Hanz towns is drawing towards an end, and it repenteth the emperor and his counſell of that meeting, ſince it hath gone ſoe contrarie to their expectation; for they haue abſolutly refuſed to lend ſhips to the emperor, againſt their neighbours, our friends and allys, and haue ſtraightly commaunded that none of their marriners muſt ſerue any forraine prince or ſtate; and if any want preſent ymployment, there ſhall bee ſom reaſonable means allowed untill there bee ymployment for them. Hamburgh hath allready giuen out patents for raiſing 3000 men in all haſte, and will ſtand to their defence and neutralitie.

THE Imperiall troops march dayly from theſe parts ouer the Elfe, towards Nurenburgh, Ulme, Strasburgh, Suabia: whether they ayme at the Free-townes, or the Venetians, or France, or againſt the Proteſtant Cantones, which is ſuſpected, is yet uncertaine.

IT is not yet knowen what Leopoldus intends, hauing a good number of men in redineſſe; whether hee bee diſcontented, becauſe hee miſt both the crownes of Hungarie, and Bohemia, or whether hee is to execute the counſell of Trent; it is thought

1628. hee will take part with the Proteſtant Cantones, and ſoe by getting the good will of the Imperiall townes and princes, make eaſier his way to bee king of the Romans, which hee is ſuſpected to ayme at, hauing allready ſom at that worke in Morauia and Bohemia.

Hamburgh, March 15th,
1628. ſtilo loci.

Auviſi di Zuricho, *dalli* $\frac{8}{18}$ *di* Marzo, 1628.

DA Coire s'ha con lettere dalli 5. de Marzo ſt. uet. che gli officiali de Valtelina doueano eſſer poſti in poſſeſſo á primi del preſente. L'Vlmi ua reſidente perpetuo per la valle a Milauo, di doue s' aſpettaua di ritorno il dottore Carbonnera, andatoui per render homaggio della carica di podeſtá di Sondrio.

LE compagnie ch'erano loggiate ne contorni del lago di Como s' inuiarno alla parte de Cremona, et in luoco loro s'ode eſſerui arriuate de Napolitani, et che ui debbano uenir altre truppe: di maniera che ſi uede che le frontiere di Valtelina mai reſtaranno s'fornite di ſoldateſca Spagnuola; il che da chiaro inditio che uogliano in ogni modo conſeruarſi quel paſſo ſolo per loro.

PARE non ſia ancor ſeguita l' accettatione delli conditioni d' accomodamento del contado di Chiauenna, má ancor che niſſuna delle parti rimanghi contenta.

S' INTENDE da diuerſi luochi della Sueuia et della Franconia, che la ſoldateſca ſotto il generale Mansfeldt occupa la maggior parte di quelli prouincie, et che inferiſcano danni inumerabili: molte paeſani abandonano le loro habitatione, molti altri muorano di fame; in ſomma non ſi ſente che d'eſtrema miſeria. Nel ducato di Wirtenbergo e' ſtato anco vltimamente alloggiato gran numero di cauallaria. Il duca di Wirtemberg, et l'arciduca Leopoldo, anco il generale Mansfeldt, ſi ſono abocati a Ghinsburg: ſin' ad' hora non ho' potuto penetrare a che fine; ben ſi giudica ch'il duca de Wirtemberg ni ſia uenuto per intercedere per il circolo del Suabia (eſſendo eſſo duca generale di quel circolo) accioche la ſoldateſca ne ſia leuato: altri uogliano ch' abbi pregato che gli ſia fatto gratia de leuare la caualleria fuori del proprio ducato. L' arciduca deue hauer detto, in certo occaſione, non ſaper ella a che fine ſiano amaſſare queſti truppe, et anco che' l' iſteſſo Mansfelt, chi le deue commandare, non ne ſá nulla. L'arciducheſſa s' e' inuiate uerſo Inſprug, la doue S. A. la deue ſeguire in breue.

HORA e gionto qui un corriero del duca di Mantoua qual uá in eſtraordinaria diligenza incorte di Francia, per ſollicitare (come egli dice) ſoccorſo per detta alteſſa contra tentaui di Spagna et Savoya: detto corriero afferma aſſeuerantemente, che Spagnioli hanno meſſo guarnigione nella terra di Chiauenna, come anco nel Contodo.

The preceding Advices [*i.e.* from Lord CARLETON's Letters, p. 791, to this laſt piece of Advices from Zurich included] were ſent by Sir ISAAC WAKE to Sir THOMAS ROE; as by his Letter in the ſaid p. 791.

De Paris, *du* 29^{me} *de* Feurier, *ſtilo novo*, 1628.

LE cardinal de Richelieu eſt fort malade au camp de deuant la Rochelle: il a neantmoins le commandement entre ſes mains au grand meſcontentement des ſeigneurs. Ceux de la Rochelle ſe comportent brauement, en faiſant des ſorties journellement. On dict qu' ils ont grand faute de bois, et peu de chair, ayant neantmoins, apres le depart du roy, fait entrer quelque boeufs. Il y a à Paris des ambaſſadeurs extraordinaires de Sauoye, Lorraine, Mantoue, et ont deſia eu audience. Le non ce et l' ambaſſadeur de Veniſe, en y allant, ſont entrés en picque touchant quelque lettres fauſſés. On attend de jour à autre les ambaſſadeurs d' Hollande. On parle fort de la paix auec Angleterre; mais on n'en uoit point d' apparence. Le duc d' Eſpernon ſe deuoit rendre au camp auec 8 m. hommes pour eſtre general; mais il s' eſt excusé de ſon incapacité, à l'eſgard de ce ſage eccleſiaſtique qui a le temon en la main. Monſieur frere du roy ne ueut qu'on luy parle du mariage auec la Florentine, encore que la reine-mere le preſſe fort; ains s'eſt deliberé de prendre la fille du duc de Neuers.

From Sir ISAAC WAKE. *Without Date; but ſuppoſed in* April *or* May.

1628.
Received by Sir Thomas Roe in Smyrna, July 23. 1628.

My uery good Lord,

YESTERDAY, when I had my pen in my hand to write unto you, I receaued a pacquet from your lordſhip, wherein there were two letters for mee, dated the 22. and 26. of February, duplicates of your former, a relation concerning the Jeſuites and Greekes, cifers concerning Gabor, and the ſtate of that empire, and pacquets for my lord Conway, Mr. Queſtor, and Randall Symmes. Your pacquets ſhall haue *ricapito*, God willing, to morrowe: but for your relation and *auviſi*, I ſhall make you but a poore returne, although I haue ſearched all my warehouſe to ſeeke ſome commodityes, which may make retribution in part; and I thinck I ſhall come neare you in bulke, though not in ualewe: you muſt accept my good will, and aſſure your ſelfe, that I do rather trouble you with impertinent papers, then conceale any thing from you. By the copye of my laſt diſpatch to my lord Conway, you will ſee howe wee ſtand in theſe parts; and for further elucidation thereof, I ſend you likewiſe the copye of Mr. Hales diſpatch from Turin. In ſumme, it is like to proue a hot yeare, and the alarme is greate on all ſides; in the meane time Niuers doth goe downe the winde, and it will bee hard for him to ſaue himſelfe; for the French can do but little in this conjuncture, the pope muſt ſtand *padre commune*, and the Venetians will not paſſe the bounds of neutrality.

Venetians
I AM informed from a uery good hand, the 87. b. haue diſpatcht to their
b a i l o t u r k e
7. 1. 23. 30. 40. 64. 70. to do what maye bee with the 49. 51. 45. 28. 12. 67. 64.
b. r e a k e the empr
to 7. 46. 13. 2. 28. 12. with 91. a. Your lordſhip being uppon the place, will ſoone knowe whither it be true or not, and unto your approued wiſdome I do remit the uſe that maye be made thereof.

I CANNOT do more then I haue donne for your archbiſhop: for although I haue cauſed the cardinal to bee moued againe therein, and he hath expreſſed much readines to imbrace the buiſineſſe; yet now his houſe is in ſuch *contumacia* with the court of Rome, that he is not able to do any thing, neither indeede doth he looke any more that waye.

Mr. WILSON hath left us, and is gone to ſee Italye before he returne into England. I haue not been wanting to offer my ſelfe unto him, but he hath made no uſe of mee. Concerning the waye moſt fit for your lordſhip to take, I haue often deliuered my opinion, that Venice will be the moſt commodious; and as I do expect you here with much deuotion, ſo will I bee ready to ſerue you with ſincere affection. That which you haue written in cifer ſhall, God willing, be tranſmitted either to the queen of Bohemia, or to my lord Carleton, by the firſt opportunity.

So, wiſhing unto your lordſhip all happines, I will here craue leaue to kiſſe the fayre hands of your noble lady, and euer reſt

Venice.

Your Lordſhips moſt faithfull frend,
and ſeruant to command,

I. WAKE.

A COPY of Mr. HALES *his Letter to my Lord* CONWAY, [*referred to above*] *dated* $\substack{30\ \text{March,}\\ 9\ \text{April,}}$ 1628.

Right Honourable, my ſingular good Lord,

AFTER that the duke of Sauoy had made his returne hither on the $\frac{18}{28}$ of March from his diuotion at Auigliana, on the day following, to accompany the count of Soiſſons, his highnes tranſported himſelfe againe to Riuoli; where hauing feaſted the ſayde count, and inwayed him for Sauoy, he retyred back thither againe on the $\frac{22}{30}$. and being at his houſe of pleaſure in the parke, he was there uiſited on the $\frac{21}{31}$. by monſieur Guron (a creature of the cardinal de Richelieue) diſpatched hither in diligence to ſtop his highneſſes reſolution, in his pretended warre againſt Monferrat; for the effecting of which, hauing in his ſhort audience perſwaded this prince, in the name of the French king, to deſiſt from adhering vnto Spayne, proteſting that he

1628. might expect to be inueſted into all whatſoeuer he might pretend vnto, if his highnes would onely rely vppon the French arme, it wrought but little; for after the duke had appeared here in towne the ſame day, and had taken his leaue both of madame the princeſſe of Carigniana, and the infante, accompanyed with the prince major and the prince cardinal, he went that night vnto Montcauiliero, (a place diſtant 6 myles from this towne) as well to ſhake of the multiplicity of audiences and diſturbances which the French do continually giue him, as to attend to put himſelfe in order for his newe warre; which to beginne, his highnes had, on the $\frac{18}{28}$. laſt paſt, ſent the marquis Villa, the lieutenant general of our caualaria, with ſome few trouppes of horſe, the regiment of the Valleſani, conſiſting of ſome 7 or 800; the regiment of the count della Trinità, compoſed of 1000; Don Carlo his natural ſon with ſome 500 more, with two pieces of ordinance drawen out of Chiraſco, towards the citty of Alba, both to ſummon it, and to take it in; but vppon their finding the place not ſo plyable as was imagined, that it ſtood vppon defence, and that the count della Trinità was infortunately ſlayne with a ſhot deliuered from the towne, whiles he ouer-boldly approached the walls, it cauſed the duke of Sauoy, on the $\frac{22\text{ March,}}{1\text{ April,}}$ to moue himſelfe thither in perſon, where hauing ſpent onely two dayes in making approaches, and planting the ordinances, at a ſummon which he commanded to be giuen the towne by one Benſio, to render themſelfes unto the duke of Sauoye their lawfull prince, who was there in perſon, expecting louingly, and as faithfull and obedient ſubjects, to receaue them vnder his protection; proteſting that if they refuſed this grace, and that his highnes made his way by force, they might expect all of them to be treated as traytors and rebels; notwithſtanding the oppoſition made by the gouernor (Conſtantino Radicato, one of the lords of St. Sebaſtian, a towne in Monteferrat) againſt the inhabitants; yet theſe rejecting his command, came to parly, opened their gates, and on the $\frac{24\text{ March,}}{3\text{ April,}}$ with general acclamations of *Viva Savoya!* his highnes was receaued into the towne as their lawful prince. The gouernor fearing to fall into the duke of Sauoys hands, for hauing ſhewed extreme cruelty againſt a ſubject of his, and a perſon of quality, in the laſt warres, as fleaing him aliue, and eating his hart, and for newly burning diuers places about Alba, empoyſoning of victuals, and ſhewing all inhumanity againſt ſuch as would not obey him, is not to be found, but either is ſlipt downe by the wall, or taken ſanctuary; and it ſtandeth vppon him to keepe himſelfe out of our fingers; for if he be taken, he will ſmart for his animoſity. Before his highnes made his ſolemne enterance into the towne (which was performed with majeſticall ceremonyes) himſelfe under a ritch canopye, with his heralds and officers of ſtate before him, he had the patience to ſtand at the gate vntill all the trouppes iſſued forth; and ſuch of the Terazzani and inhabitants of Monferrat as were found in armes, he did giue leaue to goe whither they would, either to Caſal, Trino, or Montcaluo, but disbanded all French from their colours; and after he had commanded ſome of them to be puniſhed, he cauſed 50 or 60 of the reſt to be chayned, and ſent to Aſti, where they may expect either to be put to death, or ſent to the gallyes. Thus his highnes hauing happily performed this impreſa againſt Alba, planted there a ſtrong garriſon of Piedmonteſi and Valleſani, and placed there il caualier Operto, a gentleman of exceeding worth, to be gouernor, is retyred to Aſti to take a little breath before he imbarque himſelfe for his other deſignes.

VIANO, a towne ſeated in Piedmont, vppon the weſtermoſt skirts of Montferrat, diſtant ſome 12 miles from Alba, after a little ſtrayning courteſy, hath reſolued at laſt to follow the fortune of Alba, as likewiſe Guarena and St. Damian, places lying in this princes ſtate on this ſide the riuer of Tanaro; and as theſe townes haue made ſome willing contribution vnto their newe prince to pay his army, ſo may wee beleeue that the reſt will follow their example, and that by this meanes his highnes will draw a conſiderable ſumme of monny into his coffers.

THE duke of Sauoy hauing in this manner poſſeſt himſelfe of that part of the marquiſat of Montferrat, which lyeth beyond the riuer Tanaro, doth now prouide to put himſelfe in equipage to fall downe the Po, towards Trino, as well to take in that towne, as other places of his which lye on this ſyde that riuer, and betwixt the Po and Tanaro; in the performing of which wee do euedently ſee, that his highnes will rather attend to ſtand content with that which the charity of the Spanyards will afford him, then any manner of wayes bring into the field his old claymes, which are two: firſt, vnto the whole ſtate of the marquiſate: and, ſecondly, vnto diuers particular places. When I ſhall learne the true diuiſion of this marquiſate betwixt his highnes and the Spanyards, I will not be wanting, by way of mappe, to repreſent it vnto your lordſhip.

To effect our deſignes againſt Trino, although we haue drawen out of this cittadel 7 peeces of battery, and inwayed them, with other 7 peeces taken out of Aſti, and do put in order all our trouppes; yet becauſe the naturall ſituation of that place is ſtrong, (it being a triangle, and therefore called Trino, whereof two parts are waſht by the Po, not to be aſſalted, and the other angle towards the terra firma not to be vndermyned) and that it is ſtored with great quantity of ammunition and men, wee ſhall, without all doubt, finde a worke of difficulty and tyme.

For what concerneth Caſal, the Spanyards, as farre as wee can learne, do not yet beat it, but are buſye in rayſing their batteryes, planting their ordinance, and making their approaches, in that forme and faſhion as they beſeiged Breda, with an intention to divert the riuer of Po into the towne, which they hope to do, becauſe the ſituation is low. Howſoeuer, there being a braue and valiant gouernor, wee muſt looke that the Spanyards muſt not haue it but at a very deere rate.

No ſooner, vppon the 26. March, was monſieur Sabbaran returned hither from Paris, but that both the French ambaſſadors preſently hyed them to the prince, and hauing told him, that by an expreſſe order from the French king their maſter, they were to ſummon all the French, both horſe and foot, which did ſerue his highnes in Piedmont and other places, to returne within 15 dayes into France to the ſeruice of their king, where euery commander and officer ſhould enjoy the ſame charge he had here, they did hope his highnes would permit it, and not bring his majeſties ſubjects vnder the terrible bannes, which otherwiſe will be inflicted vppon them in caſe of tranſgreſſion. Herevnto the prince boldly replyed, that the French king did very well to call home his ſubjects, whom they would not with-holde, but ſuffer them to goe when and whither they would, and that the ambaſſadors might do very well to accompany them. This French charity they haue afforded vnto the duke of Sauoy to affright him, in regard that the truth is, that in moſt of our regiments of foot wee haue quantity of French, which, if they ſhould retyre with 30 companyes of horſe which they haue at preſent here, and may ammount to 1200 braue horſe, it would much weaken our forces: but by the grace of God the duke of Sauoy hath found a way to preuent this malitiouſneſſe, becauſe he will not haue this cauallary reuerſt back vppon Sauoy by Criquy, out of Dauphinie; hauing formerly, vppon the beginning of this innouation, quartered them in our ſtrong townes farre diſtant one from another, he hath ſent to poſſeſſe himſelfe both of all the horſes and armes, vnder the pretext that he will pay for them, and ſuffer the maſters to depart whither they will. Remedy there is none, but that the French muſt ſubſcribe vnto his command; for the foot doubtleſſe, moſt part of them, ſhall be ſtayed likewiſe here; for la Tours regiment (ſent hither by monſieur de Longueuille) hauing already and before this order arriued, ingroſſed 900 of his ſouldiers into monſieur de Florios regiment, ſo that none but the officers and ſome few ſouldiers are in election to retyre, wee do not finde any diſpoſition in Florio to go from hence; for the reſt, they are ſo ſcattered, as that they are ſcarce ſeene.

Monsieur de St. Chemont hauing ſent to ſpeake with the baron d' Allemande, the generall of our ſeas, about a buſineſſe of much importance, had for anſwer, that being no ſtateſman, nor had any thing to do with monſieur de San Chemont, as he was the French kings ambaſſador, nor as he was monſieur de San Chemont, he did deſyre to be pardoned. This drawing with it a peremptory ſummons of retyring himſelfe from the ſeruice of this prince into France, the baron replyed, that the French king hauing been pleaſed to command him to retyre to the ſeruice of this prince, towards whom his majeſty charged him to vſe all truſt and fidelity, he had, in conformity of this order, ſould all his meanes, and tranſported both himſelfe and wife hither; and therefore did hope his majeſty would not be offended, if he did end the reſt of his dayes in this princes ſeruice, as he is reſolued to do.

The duke of Sauoy, to ſecure Spin or Pin, (a caſtle of Montferrat, neereſt confining to vs vppon this ſide) hauing ſent thither the count de Gouiano with onely one company of foot, they were by the caſtellano (called Guglielmo de Pin) louingly receaued and entertayned. This being knowen at Piouà, another caſtle in Montferrat not farre diſtant from this, where ſome quantity of the Monferrini (banditi) had

fortifyed

1628. fortifyed themſelfes, ſome 200 of theſe, all musketeers, hauing, vppon the 6. of April by this account, taken a reſolution to viſit their reformed neighbours of Pin, they had the happines to do it without anie oppoſition, all ours being merry in the caſtle without either watch or guarde; and cutting the chaynes of the draw-bridge, that it might not be drawen vp, they ſurpriſed both the count, and almoſt all his people, of which part they ſlew in the caſtle, and part made priſoners, 12 of whoſe heads they cut of by the way. What they haue donne with the count himſelfe, wee know not yet; and had not the caſtellians wife cloathed in maydes apparel the count de Solare, a very fayre youth, he had ſuffered with the reſt. Our princes do exceedingly reſcent this act, and do make a reflection vppon Guglielmo de Pin, as if he ſhould be the cauſe of this maſſacer by holding intelligence with thoſe banditi; which he vtterly denyed, and to purge himſelfe the poor gentleman and his ſonne are retyred hither; and although they are knowen to bee, and euer to haue been, in all the laſt warres, partiall ſeruants vnto this houſe, yet in this fury it is doubted they will go neere to be loſt.

NOTWITHSTANDING that this prince did all what he could to keepe the princeſſe of Carigniana here from going into Sauoy, yet ſhee would not by any meanes be kept from the prince hir husband, but ſhare with him in his fortunes; and ſo on the firſt of Aprill, by this account, ſhe departed from this towne.

So, with my harty prayers vnto Almighty God for the preſeruation of his majeſties ſacred perſon, I reſt, &c.

Turin, the 30 March, 9 Aprill, 1628.

Received by Sir Thomas Roe in Smyrna, June 23. 1628.

A DUPLICATE of Sir ISAAC WAKE's *Letter to Lord* CONWAY, [*referred to in Sir* Iſaac's *Letter preceding*] *dated* April $\frac{4}{14}$. 1628.

Right Honorable, my ſinguler good Lord,

I MAY nowe ſafely beginne this diſpatch, as Virgil did his Eneads, with *Arma virumque cano*; for the canon hath nowe proclaymed a warre in theſe parts, and a rupture is made, which will not perhaps be accommodated in haſt. The duke of Sauoye hath taken Alba, Viano, and all the circle of Monſerrate, which doth border vppon the Tanaro. Don Gonzales doth beate Caſal with forty pieces of canon; and, as it is likely that they will diuide Monferrate before any ſecours can appeare, ſo on this ſide the marquis of Montenegro doth ingroſſe the Mantouano, and hath made all the ſubjects of the duke of Mantoua, bordering vppon the riuer Oglio, to flye, and ſaue what they could tranſport with their perſons into the neareſt ſtrong places. The prince of Piedmont is to vndertake this ſiege of Trino; and Nizza della Paglia, with Moncaluo are for Don Gonzales, after he ſhall haue made an end with Caſal. In this manner is the ſkinne of the beare diuided, before the beaſt be killed, and tyme muſt tell vs the ſucceſſe; for although Niuers at preſent is able to do very little, yet if the French king (whoſe martyr he is) will really eſpouſe ſuch a quarell as this is, and accommodate with thoſe of the religion, perhaps *Italia non ridera*.

IT will be expected of mee, that I ſhould (being vppon the place of action) ſpeciſye the ground of this innouation, wherein I will not be wanting vnto my duty; and that my relation may be ſincere and autenticall, I will faithfully aduertiſe what I haue ſeene in *actis publicis*, and been informed by thoſe who, being neutralls, haue hearde the actiue and paſſiue partyes ſaye all that they could ſaye on either ſide.

VNTO the marquiſate of Montferrate the houſe of Sauoy hath long pretended, and the ſentence giuen by Charles the 5th in fauor of the howſe of Gonzaga, was the giuing them the *poſſeſſorio pro interim*, with reſeruation of the *petitorio* for the howſe of Sauoy. Vnto the dutchy of Mantoua the marquis of Guaſtalla doth pretend; and the pretenſions of both thoſe howſes hauing been lately remonſtrated vnto the emperor, he hath ſent a commiſſary vnto the duke of Niuers, in whoſe commiſſion were theſe words, *Che S. M. Ceſarea habbia deſtinato un commiſſario a pigliare il poſſeſſo della citta di Mantoua & di Caſale, per tenerle ſino che di ragione ſi conoſca la cauſa, & che eſſendoli negato queſto del ſeignior Niuers, n'a per tentarle con le forza de Spagnuoli.* Don Gonzales, when he did ſummon Caſal, did vſe the ſame language, *totidem verbis*, and giue them three dayes time to reſolue. The ſenator Roe, ſent hither from Don Gonzales to giue an account to this ſtate of this intended innouation, hath ſpoken the ſame words in this college, without any variation. In conformity of theſe publique acts and propoſitions, I haue ſeen a letter written from the king of Spayne vnto the duke of Vrbin, wherein he doth declare, that he hath no purpoſe for his owne particuler to innouate any thing in Italy; but that the emperor hauing required the aſſiſtance of his forces to reduce his *vaſſalli* to obedience and acknowledgment of his ſoueraignety, he could not deny him ſo reaſonable a requeſt. The count d'Oliuarez hath paſſed a little further with ſignor Mocenigo the Venetian ambaſſador at Madrid, telling him that the emperor was reſolued to be obeyed and acknowledged in Italye, as he had made himſelfe to be obeyed in Germany; and that ſuch princes as did hold any thing of the empire in Italye, ſhould do well to ſubmitt themſelfes betymes to his good pleaſure. Hitherto it doth appeare, by the acts of the emperor, and the letters, expoſitions and declarations of the king of Spayne and his miniſters, that this warre is grounded vppon the ſupremacye of the emperor, who doth pretend to ſequeſter the litigious prouinces of Mantoua and Monferrat, vntill he may giue a definitiue ſentence. 1628.

ON the other ſide the miniſters of France and of Mantoua openly, the Pope and the Venetians more cloſely, do vſe an other language, alleaging that the emperor doth ſerue in this buſineſſe but as a ciſer; and that, although his name and authority be vſed, yet the deſigne was formed at Madrid, and that the liberty of Italye is aymed at.

THE propoſitions made by the ambaſſador of France and thoſe of Mantoua, in the college here, do runne in this tenor; That Niuers hauing acknowledged the emperor for his ſoueraigne, and ſent the biſhop of Mantoua to receaue the inueſtiture of theſe ſtates in his name, the emperor cannot except againſt his perſon, nor queſtion his title, which is out of controuerſye: That the monarchy of Italye is the thing aymed at by the Spanyards, who cannot arriue therevnto without making themſelfes firſt maſters of Caſal, and by conſequence excluding all French ſuccors: That without naming the emperor at all, they haue of themſelfes offered vnto Niuers to giue him the county of Borgundy in exchange, vppon condition that he would reſigne vnto the king of Spayne Mantoua and Montferrat: That through the ſydes of Niuers the French king is wounded, in regard that his ſucceſſion is vnqueſtionable, but onely that his originall extraction out of France doth expoſe him to the hatred of the Spanyards: That if this fyre be not quickly quenched, it will conſume all Italye, and paſſe as farre as the power of Spayne, joyned with the authority and fortune of the emperor, can tranſport it. Finally, they do declare, That Niuers is willing to remit the deciſion of his right vnto the imperiall chamber, prouided that the Spanyards ſeruing themſelfes of the authority of the emperor, may not, by waye of ſequeſtration, enter into any part of his dominions; for although he doth willingly acknowledge the emperor for his ſupreme ſoueraigne, yet he doth not know that the king of Spayne hath authority to command in Italye out of the kingdome of Naples and ſtate of Milan.

BY this diſcourſe your lordſhip will ſee, that as the Spanyards do waſh their hands, and pretend to be pure executors of the emperors pleaſure; ſo on the other ſide the French and Mantouani do laye all the blame vppon the Spanyards. I will not comment vppon ſo playne a text; but it is apparent, that Auſtria and Spayne are one thing, and that they do proceed in all their actions *communi conſilio*; and if Spayne haue ſerued their turne in Germany, it muſt be expected they will requite the Spanyards by aduancing their deſignes in Italye.

HOW the Pope and the Venetians do behaue themſelfes in this buſineſſe, your lordſhip ſhall knowe, God willing, by my next, here being nothing ripe yet at this preſent; for although they haue this weeke choſen a proueditore generale in *terra ferma*, and diuers particuler proueditori to ouerſee their confines, yet they are *duces ſine militibus*, they hauing as yet no forces of any conſideration, nor giuen patents for newe leauyes.

ABSTRACT of a Letter from Mr. HALES, *at* Turin, *of the* 13. Aprill, $\frac{1627}{1628}$.

Received by Sir Thomas Roe in Smyrna, Jun. 23. 1628.

NOTWITHSTANDING the duke of Sauoy did much diſguſt his new ſubjects of the city of Alba, by defacing ſoe ſpeedilie the armes of the duke of Mantoua, and planting his owne in their places, yet hee hath giuen them hoope of liuing in reſt, by his motto *Perpetua quies*, which hee hath cauſed to bee written ouer

1628. his creſt. Radicato the gouernour, hauing at laſt made his peace, is retired to St. Sebaſtian his owne place. The news of his highneſs retyring to Aſti, after theſe new conqueſts, is not true; for late on Sonday-night laſt, hee arriued heere quietly, without making any ſolemne enterance; and hauing heere ſpent 2 ½ [days] in ſetling his affaires, on Wedneſday laſt, the 12th inſtant, he ymbarqued himſelfe vpon the Pó for Trin, towards which place there are going 5000 ſoldiers, moſt part of our ordinance, [that is] to ſay, his highneſs regiment, conſiſting of 500, that of the prince's of 500, the marquis de Lantz compoſed of 600, the count della Trinita's of 1000, (deuided ſince his death into 2 commands) Flores regiment ſtrong of 1500, Monſieur de Chenes (gouernour of Aſti) of 500, and Don Carlo's of 500, togither with 1500 of our horſe, which haue their quarters upon the brinke of the Pó. There are likewiſe planted 20 peeces of ordinance, 16 of which are of batterie, and carry ball of 60 pound weight. It is probable, the duke of Sauoy will doe what hee can to make ſhort worke, in regard the French doe threaten to fall ſpeedilie downe into Piedmont, by the paſſages of Pinerol, la Val Peroſa, and Lucerna; towards which places hee hath ſent Caſtelmont to make neceſſarie prouiſions for oppoſition: and wee doe beleeue heere at preſent, that the duke of Rohan will free his highneſs from that feare, and cauſe Criquy to turne his forces towards him, who marcheth up the Rhodano with 8000 foot, and 400 horſe, and 4 peeces of ordnance, hath taken in Poucin, and intendeth to fortefie that riuer on both ſides, that hee may the better ſpeede with Valenza in Doufanie: and this I am conſtrained to giue creditt unto, in reſpect I haue in a gentlemans hand, of good credit, a letter writt from Auignon *, which ſaith that wee liue heere in ſom feare, in regard that Monſieur de Rohan marcheth victoriouſly hither (with nominating the aforeſaid troopes) and ſoe is to goe towards Douphanie; and that the prince of Conde was at Tolhouſe, preparing forces to encounter him. This proſperitie of the duke of Rohan, I make account, will make the duke of Sauoy grow careleſſe of him; and I cannot but reflect upon the princes words concerning Rochell, which place, if it ſubſiſt, all will goe well; if not, it is not that ſmall matter promiſed can ſauſe Rohan; and ſauſe hee will bee, I hoope, in regard certainely 2 little barques haue ſuccoured Rochell, and wee will hoope it will be ſeconded by others; howſoeuer, heere our French haue allready ſwallowed it up.

* Of the 20. Mar.

WEE follow heere the diſarming the French, and giuing their horſes to ours that want, in ſoe much that both the French ambaſſador, and all that crew, did ſtorme exceedingly; but the duke, not able to diſgeſt the peremptorie commaunds of that miniſter within his owne dominions, did, on the 11. lycence him; in conformitie of which, on the 12. without either preſent, or accompanied with any one whatſoeuer on the part of the duke, he departed the towne, leuing behind him an infamie ſo greate, as hee will neuer bee able to waſh away. Madam did chide him roundly, and told him hee ſhold not eſcape ſcotfree for hauing beene the originall cauſe of all theſe motiues, and of undowing the princes of Mantoua, and all that houſe. Neuer was any miniſter followed with ſoe manie curſes, as is that man.

GURON's negotiating heere was more pleaſant to our princes ears, then Chiamonds was, howſoeuer his late arriuall marred all, and hath doone nothing: on the 20th hee departed from hence towards Mantoua.

ON the 11. heere arriued againe D. Aluares, which night hauing *alla longa* negociated with the princes, on the morrow he poſted bake againe.

MR. MURION lately com from the Spaniſh armie under Caſal, ſayeth, that the Spaniards are yet as farr from the towne.

THAT they haue 8000 men in the field; and that they will haue a bone to picke, in regarde there are 6000 fiſhing men in Caſall.

Turin, 13. Aprill, 1628.
ſtylo loci.

Sent to Sir T. ROE.

RELATION of the Duke of FLORENCE *his Entertainment at* Venice, April, 1628.

TWO days before the arriuall of the duke of Florence, heere did appeare in the colledg, on his behalfe, the count Alleſſandro del Negro, ſent to acquaint this ſtate with his coming, and to adjuſt ſuch puntilij of formalities and ceremonies as were neceſſary to be well underſtood on both ſides aforehand. It was ſoone agreed, that the title of *Altezza Sereniſſima* ſhold bee giuen to the duke by this doge, and to

his

1628 his brother of *Altezza* onely, without further addition, and that in the chamber of the doge the duke ſhold haue the hand and precedence ; as that likewiſe, in the houſe of the duke the doge ſhold haue the hand. Upon theſe conditions the entertainment offred to the duke by this ſtate was accepted, excepting onely the firſt rencounter of gentlemen deputed to meete him on the way, and to bring him to the towne in their gallys. This beeing by him refuſed, out of a deſire hee had to enter priuately, they did ſend to Chiozza diuers barques laden with *rinfreſcamenti* ; and from thence the podeſtá of that towne did conduct him in his priuate piotta to this towne, where he arriued upon Wedneſday the 5th of Aprill, *ſtylo novo*. Paſſing by St. Georgio Maggior he wold needs land there, to ſee that faire monaſterie of Bendictin monkes ; and after hauing runn through the church, cloyſters and refectorie, he went directly to the pallace of the SS^{ri} Grimani, upon the Canal-grande, prouided and richly furniſhed for his reception ; where, at the water ſtayrs, hee was receiued by Alorſo Valareſſo, Pietro Contarini, and Marc' Antonio Moreſini, who being all three caualleri, and lateſt retorned from forraine ambaſſages, had the charge to ouerſee the houſe, and to wayt upon his perſon during his abode in the citty. The ſame day, preſently after diner, hee did take a priuate gondola, and beeing accompanied with non but his brother, Don Gio. Carlo, the prince of Venoſa, and caualier Contareni, hee paſſed through the Canal-grande, and the other beſt canales of the townes, to ſee the face and out-ſides of the pallaces, without diſmounting in any place.

6. The next day in the morning, hee went priuatly to St. Markes Place to ſee the Piazza, the Pallace, and Sala del Conſiglio, and the Armorie of the Counſell of Ten ; and after dinner hee went to Muran, where hee did ſee the glaſſe furnaces worke, and heere two nunns ſing, who are accounted excellent.

7. Upon Fryday in the morning il Teſoro di San Marco was ſhewed unto him, and paſſing through the Merceria hee did find it all couered ouer the head, and richly furniſhed on both ſides with cloth of gold and ſiluer, tirſell, veluet, ſatin, and all manner of moſt rich ſtuffs that were in the citty.

8. All Satirday was ſpent in vewing of the Arſenall, where ten peeces of ordinance were caſt that day ; and after a verie noble and magnificent feaſt, hee was tranſported from thence to his houſe in gallys.

9. Upon Sunday hee was entertained with a brigata, which was excellently well performed, with an infinite concourſe of people.

10. Upon Monday, in the pallace of the SS^{ri} Foſcari (in which Henry the 3d lodged) the principall ladys of the towne aſſembeld ; and beeing diſpenced withall that day, by the SS^{ri} *ſopra le pompe*, they did appeare as rich as they cold make themſelfes with chain diamonds, and excellent pearle ; and, after hauing daunced a while before his highneſs, they were all ſumptuouſly banquetted at 2 greate halls in the ſame pallace.

The viſitts hee did receiue and giue did paſſe on this manner : Upon Thurſday, the day after his arriuall, the SS^{ri} Lando and Peſaro Clauij Grandi (who haue beene both of them ambaſſadors in England) did viſitt him at his lodging, in the name of the colledg ; and the day following, beeing Fryday, Erizzo and Cornaro procuratori di San Marco, did comply with him in the ſame manner and place, in the name of the ſenate. Upon Sonday morning hee did viſitt the doge in his priuate lodgings in the pallace, where hee was mett by the doge at the ſtayrs head, had the right hand of precedence giuen unto him ; and, at his departure, was accompanyed by the doge and 6 conſiglieri downe the firſt par of ſtayrs. The next day, beeing Monday, the doge and conſilieri (which doe make the repreſentatiue ſig^{ria}) did retorne this viſitt unto the duke, who did deſcend ſom part of the ſtayrs to meete them, and giue the hand unto the doge in his lodging, and at his departure accompanied him downe all the ſtayrs unto his barge : as ſoone as the doge was in his barge, the duke did retire, but his brother, Gio. Carlo, and the prince of Venoſa, did ſee all the conſiglieri embarqued, and the barge lanched before they did ſtirr from the *riva*. The reſidents of Mantoua, Urbin and Malta, and the ſecretarie of the emperor, did all of them viſitt him at his lodgings, rather as domeſtique than then as publique miniſters ; but with ambaſſadors of crownes hee did proceed by way of entervew and rencounter, (as hee had doone at Rome) euery one hauing ſeuerally ſtipulated with his counſell aforehand all circomſtances of tyme, title, and paritie, which were punctually obſerued ; for, upon Fryday, hee did ſee the nuncio in a monaſterie of the *Crucigeri* ; and the ſame day the

Spaniſh

1628. Spaniſh ambaſſador did meete him *alla Madonna dell' horto*, another monaſterie; upon Satirday the Engliſh ambaſſador did rencounter him in the Arſenall; and, upon Monday following, the French ambaſſador had his entervew at the Frari, a monaſterie of Franciſcans. Hee did receiue from them all the title of *Altezza Sereniſſima*, and retorne the title of *Excellentia* to all except the nuncio, who cannot haue more then *Illuſtriſſimo*; and their poſture was ſtanding breſt to breſt, without any ſhew of precedence. The ambaſſador of Holland did omitt this ceremonie; for which ſingularitie hee may perhaps haue ſome priuate reaſon, which the wiſeſt in this place cannot yet find.

IN all theſe viſitts and entervews it hath beene obſerued, that although his counſell did ſtipulate aforehand verie ſtrictly, yet when it came to execution, the duke did allways performe more then hee had promiſed; for, as hee did accompanie the doge downe to his barge, which was more then was agreed upon, ſoe in his entervew with the ambaſſadors, hee did not onely exceed likewiſe in the ſame kind of accompanying them at their departure ſome good ſpace, anſwering in proportion to what hee had done to the doge; but further, the morning hee was to goe away, did ſend ſignor Ottauio Medices to all the ambaſſadors, with whom hee had mett, to viſitt them in his name, and to take his farewell; ſoe that really hee hath exceeded in curteſie, and giuen verie good ſatisfaction to all who had the honour to accoſt him.

AS hee did exceed in curteſie, ſoe hee was not deficient in liberalitie; for at the Arſenall he gaue 1000 crownes to the officers, and 200 crownes to the gally which did tranſport him from thence to his lodging: amongſt thoſe who did ſerue him in his houſe, hee did diſtribute 4000 crownes, and hee did not enter into any monaſterie without leauing an almes of 50 crownes for their uſe: at Muran hee did giue 100 piſtolls to the 2 nunns that did ſing; and after the ſame proportion hee hath exceeded to all who preſented him any thing of entertainment. In the ſhops of this towne hee hath ſpent a greate deale of mooney, hauing bought all manner of commoditys the citty did afford, either for uſe or pleaſure; and yet hee hath carryed away with him 100000 piſtolls in caſh, and twice as much in letters of exchange.

To the DUKE *of* BUCKINGHAM, *from Sir* THOMAS ROE.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

I HAUE receiued a meſſage from your grace by Sir Peter Wich, which I will not ſtriue to expreſs, eyther as it is a charachter of your bountye, or myne owne conſolation. As well great joyes, as cares and ſorrowes, doe confound weake minds: and I am able to ſay no more than this; no benefitts can make me more your graces ſeruant; for wher it is not free, it is not worth acceptance.

I SURRENDER moſt willingly to my welcome ſucceſſor all the parts of my employment: how reſpectfully I haue receiued him, as his majeſties miniſter, and in his owne perſon, his owne ingenuitye will preuent me, and your grace will truſt me, that I know whom I ſerue therin. I wiſh the place ſucceſsfull to his majeſties ſeruice by his induſtrye; and that he may gather that which I haue ſowed, and find that which I haue miſſed.

HE hath ſeene ſome of my little marbles, and flatters me with an opinion, that they wilbe acceptable. I am ſure they haue two conſequences of curioſityes; much care in getting, and their valew reſting only upon your gratious liking. I haue lately gotten one, whoſe rude figure I encloſe: and being prayſed by a doctor brought up in Italye, I will tranſcribe his owne words: *È di quelle ſtatue che li gentilhuomini Romani ſogliono metere nelle bauole, et ſcantie di lor librarie, ſecondo il' uſo Romano, intiera, bella, et di finiſſimo marmo, et a giuditio mio di bona ualuta: non ſtaro à depingerla piu oltre.* I know not what my *racolta* will proue: I ſhould haue many; but the death of my ſeruant on the one ſyde, and the difficulty to gett our ſhipps to goe out of the way to take them in, will diminiſh the muſter of my diligence. I could haue laden ſhipps with ſuch ſtones as Mr. Petty diggs; but good things undefaced are rare, or rather not to be found. Our ſearch hath made many poore men induſtrious to rippe up old ruines: ſo that, in this alſo, my ſucceſſor may ſupply my deffects; and I am aboundantly recompenced, if any thing I haue done ſhall be by your grace eſteemed in any proportion of my deuotion.

IN publicque buſines I can write nothing that wilbe pleaſing. Some apparance there is of Gabors returne to the obedience and dependance of the grand ſignor:

but I haue no more fayth; and this is like to haue no farther ſcope than his owne ſecuritye mingled with diſſimulation. I will ſea Sir Peter Wich in the juſt way that I leaue, and augure him an happy progreſs. In all the reſt of my life and fortunes, I caſt my ſelfe into your graces armes and protection, knowing you neuer left any of your ſeruants; and I only deſire your grace to doe unto me, as unto your graces 1628.

Conſtantinople, 15th April, 1628. *Moſt*, &c.

To Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My Lord,

BEING out of office doth not diſcharge me of the dutye of loue, which is a naturall affection; and therfore, though I haue no great matter to write, yet while I prepare for my voyadge, I will giue you account of my ſelfe, and ſuch things as ſhall happen among us. I leaue the publicque buſines, as neare deſperation as may be, to a new phiſitian. Euery day we expect the entrye of Toldolagye, extraordinary of Gabor, an honeſt man, *inter pares*, who was commiſſioner for his maſter at this laſt treaty. His negotiation, as far as I know, wilbe to replace themſelues vnder the ſhadow of this empire; which might produce ſomewhat, if this ſtate wilbe perſwaded to make ſhow not to accept him, without he ſeale his fidelitye, and purge the ſuſpition of diſſimulation, by ſome act againſt the common enemye. But I haue no fayth in him; and doe knowe, that theſe miniſters haue neyther counſell nor ſpiritt enough for any action: if it proue better, I ſhall rejoyce at the ſtarrs of my ſucceſſor. There is yet one little hole open; the delay of the emperors ambaſſador for the ratification: but that he will come, and both ſides ſuffer, rather than part leſs then counterfayt friends, is my full perſwaſion. The ſpye mentioned in my laſt, is yet in priſon. The imperiall drogaman was a day vnder arreſt, and examined, and both confronted: but theſe dull-heads can make nothing of yt; and their old rule to proceede by violence they dare not practice: ſo that this is releaſed; and the other, a knowne ſpye of Naples, is kept, becauſe no man ſollicits for him.

THE new vizier is declared, and departed to the Aſian war: where he will begin, is yet a ſecrett; but I beleeue he ſhall march toward Perſia; for of Abaſſa they had enough the laſt yeare. And he hath now written a letter to admoniſh the grand ſignor not to moleſt him: that he is his ſeruant and ſlaue, and will hold that countrye for him; but if he ſeeke more then this obedience, that he will deliuer his poſſeſſion to the Perſian, againſt whom, if the vizier will proſecute the war, that he will doe all ſeruice, that is to ſay, be a back friend. My laſt judgement is, this empire may ſtand, but neuer riſe agayne.

OF any extraordinarye commiſſion to me, I ſee not; my ſucceſſor, I thincke, did not like it; and thought it a diminution to be vnder; and I no honor to be aboue. Ther appeares no cauſe to neede me; if there were, they would haue truſted me with the knowledge of his majeſties pleaſure immediately: all that he ſhows me, is a clauſe in his inſtructions, that he ſhall be referred to my directions; and, during the ſtay of the ſhips, be joyned with me: and that, if ther were cauſe of my farther reſidence, a ſignification of a commiſſion to remayne as extraordinarye, and to transfer to him the care of merchants; and that, in this qualety, I ſhould be to the grand ſignor recommended. Withall, he gaue me a letter from his majeſtie of an elder date, that doth, *viſta la preſente*, diſcharge me; and this ſhadow of honor, he ſays, he procured me (it may be ſo, when he was abſolutly ſtayd); and yet I find he is loth I uſe it: and I haue no neede of ſmoke nor empty titles. It is ſufficient that his majeſtie hath thought me worthy, as other great perſons haue aduiſed me; and I would haue ſtayed, conſumed, and dyed here, to doe him ſeruice: but thus to be made and vnmade by another, I take to be prepoſterous; neyther an honor, nor good warrant; for he ſayes, before his departure, my ſeruice was ſuppoſed uſeleſs: and if ther ſhall be cauſe of my ſtay, ther is no allowance giuen me, ſo that I muſt liue vpon an imaginarye dyett, like my authoritye. My lord Conway, from whom I expected expreſs direction, did not vouchſafe to write at all: my friends tell me of more than I haue ſeene, or can now performe, or dare to aſſume to my ſelfe; therefore I ſitt downe, and my fayling they muſt take vpon them at home, that haue

1628. left me ignorant and vnabled; for I haue no fault: thus much in honeſt confidence.

WHAT way to take is yet vncerteyne to me in my returne: I beleeue the ſhip muſt goe to Ligorne, and ſo through the long ſeas, if your lordſhip, vpon whoſe counſell I relye, doe not alter me. The land is all enemye, but the element; and the ſea by that the worſe for my poore wife. To ſee your lordſhip, I proteſt, is a greater longing to me than townes and cittyes to young men. If God diſpoſe it otherwiſe, I will ſerue you moſt ſincerely in England, and hope to ſee you there in honor, as one of my protectors; and doe only begg leaue, that when a priuat life ſhall take away the ſtampe of my correſpondence, that made it accepted in a publicque, and reduce it to playne letters, that yet you will vouchſafe them; for your lordſhips friendſhip is the beſt gayne of my Turkiſh journey. I conclude, naked I came in, and naked I goe out: and ſo Almighty God bleſs you and your ladye both, whoſe hands I kyſs, in the behalfe of my wife; and reſt

Conſtantinople, 6th Aprill, 1628. *Your Lordſhips.*

To my Lord CONWAY.

My very good Lord,

LET my weaknes and indiſpoſition excuſe me, both to his majeſtie and your lordſhip; for it hath pleaſed God to lay a double puniſhment upon me, lately; from which though I am by his mercy deliuered, yet I haue feeble eyes and hands to write much. Notwithſtanding, I would not omitt to aduiſe your lordſhip, that Gabors extraordinarye is arriued, and hath had audience yeſterday of the vizier: he hath ſent me two meſſages; the laſt more open and direct; that he hath letters to me from his prince, and ſecrett inſtructions of important conſequence: that to morrow he will viſit me; and deſired me to ſtay the letters for Venice, vntill he had deliuered his meſſage, which I haue not thought fitt to doe, to auoyd noyſe; becauſe alway it is in my power to ſend an expreſs, by the baylos courteſye, more ſecrett and expedite. So I prepare my eares before my heart to beleeue: yet, doubtleſs, ther is ſome matter and hope that he will take care of himſelfe by returning to his friends; which if he will doe this ſummer *opportunè*, before it be too late, he is only able to make the enemy face about. He hath beene practiſing with the king of Sueueland and others; whither to maynteyne an opinion of him, or ſincerely, God knowes: as much as concernes my part, I ſhall know in two or three dayes; being reſolued to creditt nothing, but by conference of his ouertures to me, with thoſe he ſhall make to this ſtate; and to judge of the whole webbe by the ſeuerall threads: wherin I will proceede by the communication and counſell of Sir Peter Wich; uncerteyne how to behaue my ſelfe, without authoritye or inſtructions. And though I haue heard that his majeſtie doth expect my ſeruice in this buſines, yet I ſee no commiſſion directly, and am out of pay; only my ſpiritt beares me up, not to giue ouer, though I prooue a ſacrifice, and to take that halfe warrant I ſee; and ſo I will, while I ſtay, doe my dutye; and would haue done all things that I had knowne to be my dutye. I am able to write no more, but to ſubſcribe

Conſtantinople, $\frac{19}{29}$. Aprill, 1628. *Your Lordſhips.*

To the Same.

My very good Lord,

THE Tranſiluanian ambaſſador hath beene with me, and deliuered a letter from his prince, rather to expoſtulate things paſt, then to ground any thing come. For his ſecrett negotiations, I deſired good wittneſſes; and therefore gaue him audience, in the preſence of Sir Peter Wich, and the Duch reſident. The ſubſtance was, that his maſter had made peace with the emperor againſt his will; partly enforced from hence, partly by want of ſupplies expected; but that, well weighing both the encreaſe of power, and the ambition of uniuerſall monarchye in the houſe of Auſtria, wherin his owne ruine was included, that he was moſt readye and deſirous to continue in the league, and to renewe the war; if we (to uſe his owne wordes) could *præbere occaſionem et modum.* This was all: I deſired him to enterprett himſelfe; for that thoſe generalityes defined nothing. I told him the occaſion was 1628. very fayre, by the union of the kings of Denmarke and Suecueland reſolued to oppoſe with all their force; and the meanes was, to riſe with his armye according to his treatye, for which he ſhould receiue *ſtipendium conſtitutum.* He anſwered at large, that he ment by occaſion; firſt, that the crownes of England and France might be reconciled; and the king of Suecuia procured to come perſonally with a ſtrong infanteria into Sileſia to joyne with him, and all other the princes confœderate joyntly to declare in the cauſe; by *modum,* that couenants might be kept with him for his ſupplies, and the grand ſignor procured to ſuſpend the peace with the emperor, and to countenance and aſſiſt him in all accidents. Theſe vaſt propoſitions made the difficultye greater; and like a man that thought he ſaw his journyes end at hand, by ſeeing a ſteeple upon a hill, but diſcerned not the great vally betweene; ſo it appeared to me, that hoped for ſomewhat, that he had remoued the concluſion further off, almoſt out of ſight. It will be fruictleſs to repeat all replications and remonſtrances of the preſent neceſſity made him: but to driue our diſcourſe to a period, I asked him, if he had commiſſion from his prince, in that later poynt, to unite with us, or ſeperatlye to inſtruct this ſtate of the common danger, and to diſſwade the peace, and to procure that licence and ayds pretended to be deſired. He anſwered in generalityes, he had, and would faythfully doe it. I coniured him, by the reputation of his honeſtye, to ſpeake clearely, if he thought his maſter had any purpoſe this ſummer to take the field, and to declare: for the preſſure of the enemye would not giue leaue to attend the iſſue of his remote ouuertures, and the fortune of Germany was under the anuile, and would be tryed ſpeedelye. To which he anſwered, in his manner, ingenouſlye; that is, ſo coldly, that he did eaſely diſcouer he was unwilling to abuſe us; yet he ſayd, that the prince could be readye in one moneth; and that ſince the emperor had fayled to ſend his ambaſſador to ratefye the peace, there was ſome hope, that this ſtate might change counſells; wherin he would aſſiſt with all his power: which being gayned, that then ther was no doubt he would willingly renew the war: and this I take only to be the wiſdome of a good ſeruant, to put off the fayling of his maſter to others, whom he eſteemes unmoueable. My judgement is, that all is ayre and ſmoke, and that ther is no ſubſtance in, nor dependance upon, his ambaſſage. Notwithſtanding, yeilding to the ſtrength of the Duch ambaſſadors fayth, that ſomewhat might be done, at leaſt to doe my dutye, and leaue nothing undone, we reſolued to make a tryall, by doing an office with the principall miniſters, to ſhow the dangerous growth of the enemy, and the common perill, eſpecially to this empire, upon which the Auſtrians muſt conuert their uictorious armyes, only to keepe thoſe in action whom they cannot content and pay. Which we haue begunn with the loweſt and wiſeſt; and beene in two howſes, wher we haue uſed all our rhetoricque, and other helps of intelligence; for which care we haue receiued thanks, with an excluſiue anſwere: that the peace hauing beene eſtabliſhed by ſentence of a generall councell, he that ſhould dare to propound any enterruption, would be held a traytor; and that though they did beleeue us, and foreſee their owne future trouble by delay, yet ſuch was the conſtitution of the tymes, and the diſobedience of the ſoldier, and the diſtractions of Aſia, that they could not embrace another war, the firſt not extinguiſhed: yet they wiſhed us to proceede to the higher miniſters, becauſe the protraction of the emperors ambaſſador was to all ſuſpitious, and might aduantage us: which we purpoſe to doe; I, for my part, without any hope, but carried about by the violent motion of another ſphære; that though Gabor, this yeare, cannot be coniured up, yet that our diſcourſes may ſo far enicalouſe theſe miniſters, that they may, in preuentiue wiſdome, order Morteſa baſſa of Buda to draw the frontire army into the field, to amuſe the Imperialls, and to be *petra ſcandali* to the concluſion of the peace. Alone, I ſpake with the chimacham the next day after our meeting with the Tranſiluanian; and asked him what he found of his ambaſſage. He anſwered, that Gabor had written a letter long as the chamber, *nec dum finita,* which had been 4 dayes tranſlating; ſo that he had not yet read it: but that I ſhould returne another tyme, and ſee it my ſelfe, and ther upon haue conference. I replyed, he could not but generally collect what was the ſcope, by the diſcourſe of the ambaſſador; to which he ſayd, that upon the laſt brauados of Gabor, he hauing written him roundly, that he now humbled himſelfe, flatered, and ſent

1628. great preſents to make his peace; but that he was a falſe man, neyther friend to us, nor true to the grand ſignor.

WE haue ſent twice to ſignor Todelagi, to know his operations; who in all this tyme could not procure another audience: only he hath deliuered the tranſlate of his letter, but not begun his negotiations promiſed us; and thus eauen deſperation it ſelfe lies ſicke of delay, and I haue nothing to preſent his majeſtie but friuolous, fruictles, faythleſs wordes.

THE Tartar han is openly declared rebell, or enemy to this empire; and his brother Shachin Ghiray, hauing exacted a tribute of the beghs of Bugdania and Valachia, hath receiued an ouerthrow of Cantemir, a Tartar, his æmulous, but obedient to the grand ſignor; whereupon it is ſuddenly reſolued to take Gian Ghiray out of the Rhodes, and to ſend the capten baſſa with the whole armado, to eſtabliſh him prince, and to depoſe the other: ſo that the Medeteran, alſo this yeare, will be free, and this ſtate engaged in ſo many troubles, that euery thing ſeemes to worke the contrary way.

I BESEECH your lordſhip to acquaynt his majeſtie and the duke with this diſcharge of my duty, which I am aſhamed to write; and, though I proue to all unprofitable, yet I am, *&c.*

Conſtantinople $\frac{3}{13}$ May, 1628.

To Sir ISAAC WAKE.

My Lord,

THE troubles I haue with our ſhipping, and the concluſion of buſines, reacheth as far as Venice, to trouble your lordſhip with the coppying out my papers: for hauing promiſed the queen of Bohemia, and my lord Carleton, the laſt poſt, to expound to them the great pretended ſecretts of Gabors ambaſſador, I am ſo ſtreightned, that I haue no meanes, nor tyme, to doe it, but by the coppy of my letter to my lord Conway, which I encloſe to your lordſhip, and deſire the fauour that it may be ſent forward with my packett to the Hage: and that you will pardon me this laſt preſumption. I can ſay no more, but that that prince dares not truſt his owne ſubiects, and will burye all his glorye aliue by his inconſtancye. To day I haue learnt the ſubſtance of his long letter to the vizier, though he hath not yet read it: and is an apologye for his making peace before this ſtate, and without their conſent; and an humiliation, and promiſe of fayth; to guild which, ther is mingled ſome words of diſtruſt in the encreaſe and growth of the emperor, which, I ſuppoſe, is formall.

THE requeſt of the prince of Piedmont I haue conſidered, and made ſome ouuerture upon it; but doe not know wherupon to ground my ſelfe; becauſe theſe miniſters haue not loſt their pride, and will neuer ſend a letter, nor giue a command, to a ſtranger, unleſs it be required immediately from them. To giue licence to any to trade that will, upon their owne hazard, there is no neede; none is prohibited. But to doe any act, without mutuall ſecuritye from them that ſhall trade, is not the rule of this gouerment; for all men ſeeke hither, and take capitulations. Neyther doe I well underſtand the ſcope of his deſire, to whom ſuch a licence ſhould be granted. To be ſent to Nizza to lye there, is uſeleſs: to be granted to any particular here that will trade, is eaſye: but to proclayme it, is not the ſtile. This I haue begun to doe, and will perfect; fully to enforme the vizier of the franchiſe of the ſcale of the duke's deſire, and the profitt of the commerce, and to prepare him, that if they will write hither, and make any offer, and promiſe ſecuritye on his part, that it ſhall be accepted, and any thing granted he ſhall deſire: but unleſs he giue the occaſion, theſe will not begin: only, all men ſhall be free; for ther is no danger of law, to him that will aduenture. If I can doe more, it ſhall be a pledge of my ſeruice to your lordſhip.

I AM ready to returne, but of the way uncertayne: we heare the Valtoline is ſeaſed by the Spaniard, and I am a little odious to them. If I depart on this ſhip, I muſt hazard in the ſea alone: ſo that I encline to remoue to Cephalonia, to ſtay for the currens fleete. Theſe are my diſtracted thoughts; but, if there be any way, I will ſee your lordſhip at Venice, though I ſtay but two dayes, and come priuately; of which you ſhall heare, when I know where, and how I ſhipp my famelye.

ALMIGHTY God bleſs your lordſhip and your noble lady, to whom I preſent my wiues and my humble ſeruice; and reſt, *&c.*

Conſtantinople, $\frac{3}{13}$ May, 1628.

To

To Sir Isaac Wake. (*Copies of which ſent to Lords* Conway *and* Carleton.) 1628.

My Lord,

WHEN I ſent your lordſhip the aduice of the motion of the Duch ambaſſador, I did not in my heart ſuppoſe or doubt, that you had omitted any thing that was propounded by the adminiſtrator to you; but did then diſcouer playnly where my jealouſy lay; becauſe the ſenſe of the ſame motion had often beaten myne eares, that mony would be well ſpent here, to force that which we could not perſwade; which I did not beleeue. Now, by your lordſhips letters, and the *encloſed coppies of the kyng of Denmark, and ſignor Scultetus,* I perceiue, what ground ſoeuer it had, there is ſome expectation of poſſibilitye to worke good effects that way: to which I beſeech your lordſhip *to giue his majeſtie* this anſwere: That I humbly deſire him *to truſt to God,* a *good cauſe,* his *owne wiſedome and valour*; for he may *caſt away mony and honor here*; but *neuer* be *aſſured* of any *performance.* The uſe now that can be made of theſe *and Gabor, is* to worke vpon their owne occaſions and ignorances; and to aduantage our ſelues, without too deare a price, vpon their neceſſities. To *hinder* the *ratification* of the *peace,* if the *emperor* will ſend his *ambaſſador* to confirme it, is *not* in the *power* of any *bribe*; being concluded in a publicque councell; and not only reaſon of ſtate, and the inclination of the viſiers, doe require peace, but the ſoldiers wilbe ready to ſtone any man, that ſhall propound to draw them from their tyranny and dominion here, where they gouerne all things, vntill their owne intereſt compell them. But I belieue, if Gabor had beene payd tymely, he would and could haue preuented and loſened this ſtate at his pleaſure. Secondly, to thinke to perſwade theſe miniſters to ſhow an army on their frontire, as long as they haue any hope of peace; or to doe any action, that might enjealouſe the emperor, and retard the effects of their longings, is to conclude them fooles. That little reaſon they haue, aſſiſted by their great feare to giue occaſion, will diſcerne our arguments to be partiall. And this we haue found by tryall: for the Duch ambaſſador and I haue, according to our purpoſe and promiſe, beene with the viſier, and all the reſt of power in this port: and, hauing not only uſed all our witts, ſhowing them the danger of their eſtate, the probabilitye of being ſodenly invaded, and vnprouided, the terror of the new armye houering about Vlme, the comoditye of the Danuby to ſurpriſe them; the temptation uſed to the Venetians, aduiſed me by your lordſhip, with the caution; the motion of peace with the king of Denmarke, all ſymptomes of preſent perill; the aſſurance, that, if not now, the next yeare they could not avoyd the war, which they ſhould beare then without good companye; requiring only that they would take the example of all wiſe princes to arme, when their ſuſpected neighbors were armed; and laſtly, intimated large gratuityes; yet we receiued no anſwere, from which we could conclude any thing, but complement, and thancks, and generalityes; that they were not ſo weake as the Imperialls ſuppoſed; that the grand ſignors ſword was long, and did cutt well; and that they would giue order to the confines to be in readines to anſwere any invaſion. But, ſuppoſing the power of mony could doe more, and to feele the Duch ambaſſador, hauing communicated both letters to him, and demanded if he had power of the ſumme intimated, I made ſhow of liking the courſe, and that I hoped in yt. But he replyed, he had no mony, nor order for any: that it was true, he had receiued 27000 dollars, which he had payd to Gabor more then a yeare ſince, and had giuen accompt of it; and that the ſecond bills, being for about the ſame ſumme, ſent by merchants, who had contracted in Venice for the remittment, were ſuſpended, and ſince recalled: ſo that only 2000 reſted in his hands, which he was alſo ordered to returne. Beſides, he confeſſed, that if he had caſh, he durſt not venture to diſburſe it, without a better commiſſion and inſtructions, vpon what conditions and power to aſſure this ſtate, that the princes would not make peace without them, and leaue them in the quarrel; without which, he thought it in vayne to hope, that for our ſakes, or a little mony, they would begin a breach, and hazard their owne quiett. Thus his majeſtie may ſee, that he neyther hath mony here, as he ſuppoſeth; nor if he had, that any man durſt caſt it away vpon the fayth of thoſe that would be readier to take then to performe. This your lordſhip wilbe pleaſed to write to his majeſtie as truth; and that all other perſwaſions will rather diſtract then aduantage him. *Sic evenit in conſilijs infelicibus: optima videntur, quorum tempus effugerat.*

1628. YET your lordſhips letters ſhall not goe without ſome contentment, in effects a cheaper way; for neceſſitye is like to force that, which neyther monye, oratorie, nor friendſhip, hath beene, or could be able to doe: and now the uſe of us here, wilbe only to prouoke their owne occaſions, to encreaſe their jealouſies, *et diſcordias ex ſeipſis naſcentes fomentare.*

THEN your lordſhip wilbe pleaſed to know, that the emperor did ſend a poſt to the baſſa of Buda (where the grand ſignors meſſenger (for he hath not title of ambaſſador) lay attending the comming of the Imperialls expected, and ſo to paſs forward to Vienna, with the articles ſigned here, according to agreement) to excuſe the delay of theirs, vpon exception taken at two clauſes in the preface of the treatye, in the ſtile of this court. Firſt, the emperor would not admitt thoſe words, that he hauing ſought peace at the port, it was granted him. Secondly, that the *mutæ færagæ* ſent to him, was not qualefyed in his credence generall ambaſſador, as well as his that ſhould come hither. Theſe cauills being vneſſentiall, ſhow eyther a deſire to protract the concluſion, or to abuſe it. The baſſa, though troubled, yet wrote backe, that for ceremonies his majeſtie needed not to defer to diſpatch his ambaſſador, whoſe preſence would procure all ſatisfaction. But in the particulars, being able to change nothing without warrant from hence, ther yet appeares no ſigne nor newes of his ſetting forward, to the great diſcontent of this ſtate; and what to beleeue, without better intelligence, the wiſeſt cannot reſolue: but hauing cauſe enough, they yet feare to doubt. In the inſtant of this jealouſye Gabor hath hither diſpeeded a ſecretarye in poſt, arriued in 10 dayes, with a large letter to his extraordinary and reſident here; which hath much changed the ſcene, and may doe our buſines, if ther be no other fraud than appeares. The ſubſtance is, that hauing recalled his nephew out of Holland, and ſent him to trauell, and vnder the title of a ſeruant, placed with him a truſty and able inſtrument, purpoſely to diſcouer and enforme him of the eſtate and diſpoſition of the princes of Chriſtendome, eſpecially of Germanye; that he had receiued from him, and other his miniſters abroad, this certeyne aduertiſement. Firſt, in generall, that the victories of the emperor, and the encreaſe of power in the houſe of Auſtria, was not only growne terrible to all other princes, but conſequently ought moſt to be ſuſpected to the grand ſignor. In particular, that they had afoote in 6 armies 150,000 ſoldiers; wherof two being commanded by the marqueſs of Spinola, and M. Tilly, were employed againſt Holland, hopefull this ſummer to reduce the States to great neceſſitye: the third, in the charge of Walſtein, was ordeyned to proſecute the kyng of Denmarke: a fourth, under the conduct of count Slick, was deſſigned to march into Pruſſia, to ayd the Poland: a fift, quartered in Pomerania and Sileſia, whereof Don Balthaſar de Marades was generall: a ſixt, newly leuied by D. Mansfelt, and drawne togither at Vlme, vpon the Danubye; which two laſt were certeynly appointed to fall downe into Hungarye. Therfore he deſired the grand ſignor to conſider the ſcituation of the vniting of theſe forces, which confirmed his intelligence, that the army of Don Balthaſar was commanded to invade him, and to begin at Caſſouia; that of Mansfelt to embarke vpon the riuer, and to beſiege Buda; that ſo aſſaulting both togither, the one might not be able to aſſiſt the other: which had enforced him to weigh his owne ſafetye, and timely to prouide for it. To which end he had ſent ſufficient garriſons to Caſſow, and himſelfe was departed toward Varadin, there to collect his army, where he would abide the enemy, and attend a reſolution; which place he had choſen, as well for the ſtrength, as to be neare Morteſa baſſa, that they might mutually ſuccor one another, and anſwere all attempts. He ſayth, he hath ſent the ſame aduice to Buda, deſiring the baſſa to rayſe all his troopes, and to be in readines; which he hath alſo by another poſt aduertiſed hither, and demanded ayds, and orders to take the field. Gabor doth vehemently preſs the feare and neceſſitye; requiring tymely ſupport, and proteſting that he will receiue his gueſts with good cannonado's, if he may be protected; otherwiſe that he muſt *ſaluti ſuæ proſpicere.* He coniureth the viſier to enforme the grand ſignor of euery particular, that his dutye may be diſcharged. He addeth many other diſcourſes of practices, and feares from Poland, and other places, to our purpoſe not materiall. The whole hath beene communicated to the viſier, who replyed the firſt words. All this hath beene told me by the Engliſh ambaſſador (for your lordſhips aduice of the army at Vlme intimated the ſame oportunitye of paſſage by water); and thereupon ſodeyne and expreſs order is giuen, and commands written (to day, I hope, to be ſent forward) to the ſonne of Naſuf-baſſa, a capigi baſſi, to rayſe all the beghs of Greece, and Hungarye, and to march directly to Buda, and there to obey that baſſa as generall, and to joyne in occaſion with the prince of Tranſiluania. What will ſucceed, I leaue to God, who hath done it, and hath his owne councells in yt; hoping, at leaſt, that one of the propoſitions of the king of Denmarke will, by this change, be effected. The grand ſignors armye without doubt ſhalbe drawne to the frontyre, to fauour Gabor; and the emperor muſt not truſt them much, vnleſs he know they are betrayed: and eyther it will proue a ſcandall to the peace, or haſten his ambaſſador, who ſhalbe accepted, at all tymes; and this ſtorme, if he come, blow ouer; for I know they haue written to procure one, though he were (to uſe their owne words) made of wood. I doe not beleeue that the emperor will breake of this ſide, and loſe a great oportunitye; yet there are many reaſons to oppoſe this incredulitye. Firſt, he cannot pay, nor licenſe his armies ſafely vnpayd; nor is Germany able to feede them; therefore they muſt be employed. Secondly, if he haue any inclination to peace and charetye to his owne countrye, he can no way ſo well with his honour retyre from his engagements, as by converting his armes this way, which will beare a fayre ſhow, both in reſpect of the pope, and the duke of Bauare; and drawe him neceſſarye contribution. Howſoever, whither it will proue ſo or not, and whither Gabor beleeue it or not, there may good uſe be made of the feare of the one, and of the fraud of the other, if ther be any. His ambaſſador, notwithſtanding, hath not made any motion to us concerning the league, which he may neede; nor is it mentioned in his letters; whither aſhamed or vnreſolued; and being taſted vpon the poynt, he anſwered, that it was not tyme, vntill the prince were aſſured of the Turkes as the foundation; and, becauſe I would leaue nothing vnattempted to nouriſh Gabor in this way, I haue giuen them an aſſurance of me, *et anſam ſpei*, by a third hand, of their majeſties confœderate; offering to ſollicite for their maſter in England; and to procure not only reconciliation, but their aſſiſtance and protection, if he really and nobly goe into action: and this is all I can doe; and if he deſerue it, will doe it effectually. And I am perſwaded I haue yet creditt with him, and that I haue beene guiltye to this change: for he ſaw his actions were narrowly weighed and tryed, and that he muſt directly declare, and adhere to one ſyde: and he knowes, though he haue ſinned againſt this [court] yet he may ſafelyer truſt in them, for their owne ſakes, and ſhall not paſs too ſharp a purgatorye. I wiſh I could doe the kyng of Denmarke more ſeruice, but I ſhall not write aboue one poſt, which wilbe, how this alarme doth take effect: and ſo I will take my leaue of the prince of Tranſiluania, whom I will returne to flatter. And though this noyſe may ſeeme to giue occaſion to my ſtay, I hope it will not be ſo enterpreted, when I haue no commiſſion, inſtruction, nor meanes to liue. How I diſpoſe my ſelfe, by the next I will acquaynt your lordſhip, wherein the deſire to ſee you ſhall gouerne me. Metrophanes hath written to me to implore your fauour, to aſſiſt him, whom the patriarch hath recommended; which I doubt not your lordſhip will doe of your owne noblenes, as far as may ſtand with your owne convenience.

THE Tartar han, and his brother, are diſtreſſed by Cantemir, and in danger to be taken aliue, which doth much eaſe and content this ſtate. The armado ſhall goe to the Euxine, to place a new prince. From Aſia, we haue nothing of conſequence: vntill the horſes haue eaten graſs, little wilbe done. And ſo,

Conſtantinople, 17. May, 1628.

Tour Lordſhips.

To my Lord CONWAY.

My Lord,

I REFERRED your lordſhip in my laſt to my anſwere to Sir Iſaac Wake, to whom I promiſed to giue account of the new alarme giuen by the prince of Tranſyluania; wherein is not much more done, then what I then aduiſed; only the grand ſignors letter is written to him, and his ambaſſador is readye for diſpatch, who doth attend his audience, and to receiue particular orders. Vpon this we may ground, firſt, that ther appeares no ſigne of the comming of the emperors extraordinarye, to ratefye the peace; and I know his dependants here haue priuatly confeſſed, that

1628. they now feare ther is no purpoſe to ſend any, becauſe the apparance of Gabors arming hath troubled them, the Imperialls doubting that he ſhalbe deteyned, or violenced, or ſome other aduantage wrought againſt them. Secondly, whatſoeuer Gabors ſecrett meaning is, certeynlye he hath diſcredited the emperor with this ſtate, and ſhaken their hope of ſafetye in truſting him; which is euident by the grand ſignors letter now ſent; the ſubſtance whereof is, that he deſired to anſwere all poynts particularly; but being ſo many, and his ambaſſador a man of approued fayth, he doth refer the prince to his relation, to whom he will deliuer his mind fully. He thanked him for the aduertiſement giuen of the deſſignes of the emperor, and that in preuention of them, he had ſent to him the ſonne of Naſuff-baſſa, with commands to draw his army to Buda with expedition, to which ſhould be joyned thoſe beyond the Danubye, and all the beghs that he had with him the yeare 1626; giuing order, that if the baſſa of Buda were firſt aſſaulted, that the prince ſhould vnite his forces with him; but if himſelfe, that the baſſa ſhould aſſiſt him, and that they ſhould maynteyne betweene them a good correſpondence. Theſe are the contents, but no order of offence, only to be ready in occaſion. The Tranſiluanian ambaſſador doth expect ſome larger commiſſion by word of mouth: for ſo Gabor ſtands betweene theſe two great empires, that neyther are aſſured of him; and therefore, if the grand ſignor will giue him encouragement to doe more, yet he will not truſt him to deliuer it in writing, leaſt he ſend it to Vienna. I ſhall know all from the ambaſſador, if he haue his audience before my departure; and though I cannot ſound this abyſſus, nor vnderſtand what Gabor would haue, yet theſe are *bona auguria* of ſome change; they may interrupt the peace, and ſteale into a breach before eyther ſide be aware. Perhaps Gabor hopeth to doe as did the ſeneſhall of Normandy betweene Lewis the XI. and Charls of Burgundye, to bring their troopes ſo neare together, as the diuell cannot part them; for if he meane to renew the war, this ſtate muſt be coſened: therefore methinks it workes like a maſter-peice of cunning. Howeuer the emperor cannot ſecurely draw all his forces away from looking after theſe motions, which wilbe a priuatiue diuerſion; and becauſe I know not what to judge, I haue reſolued it is beſt to be friends, and to inanimate and flatter Gabor, to ſeeme not to ſee what is paſt, and to hope for better, and to ſweeten the way to my ſucceſſor, if he haue any good meaning yet vndiſcouered. I haue written him the encloſed letter, and ſo I take my leaue of him and this perplexed buſines, referring your lordſhip in the future to Sir Peter Wiche, whom I haue as fully inſtructed as I am able. I preſume not to write to his majeſtie vntill I haue taken my leaue, which I expect within 3 dayes, and then to giue him an humble account of the laſt ſcene, and ſubmiſſiue thankes for his gratious fauour of my reuocation, that I may returne to pray for him in England, the land of happines, bleſſed in his reigne; which Almighty God make glorious to his majeſtie, and a centurye to his people; and ſo I conclude,

Conſtantinople, 30. May,
old ſtile, 1628.

Your Lordſhips.

THE capten baſſa and the armado are yeſterday gone to the Black-ſea, with Gehan Begh Ghiray, to make him prince of the Tartars: if it ſucceed not, they will proue a worſe ſcourge to the confines of this cyttye, then the Perſians are to Aſia.

The ſame to Sir ISAAC WAKE, *with the Differences following.*

My Lord,

"I PROMISED your lordſhip in my laſt an account of the new alarme," *et cet.* ending with the words, "Inſtructed as I am able." Concluding thus to Sir Iſaac:

I HOPE to ſhip within 3 dayes directly for Ligorne, whence I will ſee your lordſhip by poſt, though I ſtay but one night; for that wilbe the gayne of my journy, to take your inſtructions in my way, and to be knowne thereby to be

Conſtantinople, 30. May,
old ſtile, 1628.

Your Lordſhips.

The Poſtſcript *above to Lord* CONWAY, *was thus altered to Sir* ISAAC WAKE.

THE ſickneſs is in the bayloe's houſe; dead about 20; and he fled to the riuer. The capten baſſa and the armado, &c. *ut ſupra.*

1628.

To his MAJESTIE.

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

I HAUE receiued your maieſties gratious letter of reuocation long ſince by Sir Peter Wich, which I haue obeyed with all humilitye, reſigning both my chardge, and fully enforming him, according to my weakeneſs, in all things concerning your maieſties ſeruice, or the merchants affaires. That I haue deferred to render your maieſtie humble thancks for my libertye, being afrayd to trouble you with my fruictleſs intruſions, you will vouchſafe my excuſe; that I deſired firſt to take my leaue of the grand ſignor, and to finiſh my imployment, that I might at once poure out my humble grateful deuotions, and obteyne your benigne acceptance and pardon for my omiſſions. By the bleſſing of God I haue ſettled the buſines properly vnder my charge, and returne with ſatisfaction of thoſe with whom, and for whom, I ſerued. Only that whereon I had ſett my heart, whereby to valew my ſelfe before your maieſtie, hath fayled me, rather than I my dutye. Therein I haue inſtructed my ſucceſſor, and giuen him copies of my beſt obſeruations; and your maieſtie may expect from him the fruicts I could not reape, if Gabor doe not moue more out of habite then counſell. For your maieſtie wilbe enformed by my laſt letters, that he is againe taking armes, as he pretends, in preuention of the emperor; but his very actions are cutt in characters; few can reade them, without his cyphar. His extraordinarye ambaſſador departed the 4. June, the ſame day I left Conſtantinople. Before, I went priuatly to uiſitt him, to flatter his maſter, and to ſound the depth of his diſpatch; but had little tyme to confer, which he promiſed to recompence the next day, and performed not for the multitude of buſines. What he told me then was, (and he is a playne and honeſt man) that he had obteyned allowance of his maſters arming, who was gone to Varadin; and that the grand ſignors miniſters, deſpayring of the peace with the emperor, had giuen order to the baſſa of Buda to march to the frontire, there to attend occaſion. He aſſured me, that ther was in this motion a greater ſecrett and deſſigne then he had power to reueale, many things being yet vnripe. But ſeeing I had offered my ſelfe to ſerue the prince in England by my letters, (with the tenor of which I had acquainted him) he promiſed me, by the way of Venice, full enformation and inſtructions, in which I ſhould expect greater fruicts then I did hope. This is all I can relate of the concluſion of my negotiations, and might here end, but that I cannot forbeare (though to coniecture of the future actions of that prince is like judiciall aſtrologye, *Ars ſæpiſſime fallax, ſemper vana et infida*) to deliuer ſome opinion, which, if it proue erroneous, yet it is *bonæ indolis ſignum, ſemper ſperare.*

FIRST, it is certeyne that he hath putt himſelfe into armes without any cauſe knowne to us, or inſtigation from this ſtate; but, contrarye to their ſenſe, againſt the hayre, he hath brought them into a way ready to breake with the emperor, for feare of a breach. Some thinke he hath done it to returne to creditt with the grand ſignor, by a ſeeming watchfullnes without occaſion, and to make ſhow that he is not fallen of to his enemies, and he cares not much to mocke the blind: others, that he hath in his contemplation eyther to help the king of Sueueland by reputation of his armes, or actually againſt the Poles. But I know the emperor takes the offence, and I find no ſalt in theſe coniectures to prouoke him really, whom he hath moſt cauſe to feare. And therefore my judgement is, (beſides the conſideration of his vnquiet nature, and that he is *hoſtis imperio natus*) that he is touched in conſcience for the guiltines of his many invaſions vpon the Auſtrian territories; and that he hath found by ſome intelligence, that he is not pardonable, nor ſafe in his peace; conſidering well the conditions of thoſe that contend for empire, *Occaſione invitati eos ultum ineunt, qui per occaſionem temporum ipſis nocuerunt*; and therefore neceſſitye enforceth him to rayſe helpe tymely, at leaſt to ſhow the Imperialls, that he hath not ſo loſt his creditt here, that the grand ſignor will ſuffer him to periſh. Vpon this ſomewhat may be wrought, and I am of opinion he may be brought back to the league, and to ſerue your maieſtie better cheape then formerly; or at the worſt, *pro ſtipendio conſtituto*; and if euer he can be recouered, he will doe more ſeruice then a formed armye at much leſs charge, becauſe his marches are furious like Jehu, and ſodeyne like lightening; and that he drawes with his trayne the feare of the

1628. Turkes, which is in Hungarye ten thouſand ſtrong in ſhadowes. Where to begin to lay hold of him is the greateſt difficultye. Perhaps at Conſtantinople he will open himſelfe no more, nor truſt to miniſters in a way ſo long about; yet this preparation muſt be done him there, to foment the jealouſies of the Turkes at preſent, in the ſtay of the comming of the emperors ambaſſador, and to aggrauate it, as a deluſion; if at laſt he arriue, to oppoſe him, and rayſe new diuerſions againſt him, of which there is ſufficient ſubiect: for if that peace be once conſummate, there is no poſſibilitye for Gabor to riſe, vnleſs he be ſupplied with foote from the league, the chardge whereof wilbe greater then he is wourth; and he is of beſt uſe, like a Tartar, by incurſions *macerare inimicum*, and in his owne element: and thus your majeſtie may enjoy him if he moue, and neyther loſe by truſting him, or ſpending more then countenance vpon him. This encounter of the concluſion of the treatye I did ambitiouſly deſire to ſee finiſhed, hauing ſtudied and beene practicque in yt: but the delay is like to be more effectuall then my oppoſition; for if they meete, they will agree, and your majeſties ſeruice will not neede me, where my place is ſupplied and bettered. And therefore, though I had ſome intimation of your royall pleaſure to honor me by commanding my ſtay, yet receiuing nothing vnder your majeſties hand, nor other directions, I ſuppoſed that there was no more expected from me, then obedience to my diſcharge; wherein if I haue erred, I am not yet guiltye in my heart of any fayling in zeale to your majeſties ſeruice; for which I am moſt ready to lay downe my life, meanes, and whatſoeuer is deareſt to me. Which deuotion I humbly beſeech your majeſtie vouchſafe to accept for all defects. Almighty God bleſs your majeſtie, and make the ſucceſs of your royall actions as glorious as your intentions, to the benefitt of this broken age, and the wonder of many to come.

Smyrna, 27. June, 1628.

Your Majeſties moſt humble and
loyall ſubiect and ſeruant,

R.

To the Duke of BUCKINGHAM.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

I HAUE preſumed to write to his majeſtie the concluſion of my negotiations; and my wauering judgement, which followes the mutabilityes of the prince of Tranſiluania: a ſubiect ſufficient to diſcreditt any man; but herein, ſeing I am but his ſhadow, leuetye will not be imputed to me; for when he moues, I cannot keepe one forme. I will refer your grace to what I haue aduentured there, knowing you muſt both cenſure it, and aſſured, that your comment wilbe fauourable to your ſeruant. I vndertake nothing; but ſeeing that he is reſuming armes, and doth pretend againſt the emperor, wiſedome teacheth to apprehend, and applye his nature to the beſt uſe: for my ſenſe is, that though his majeſtie neede not hinder better preparations by truſting vpon him, yet it wilbe expedient to take him at euery bound, and to nouriſh him in all his owne wayes, to which, and to ſome monye, he wilbe conſtant, for neceſſitye and couetouſnes.

I AM now collecting and lading the few marbles I haue found for your grace. Some are to be ſhipt from Patraſs: others I attend from Zea and the iſlands. If they want the expected beautye, your grace will conſider I had them out of the ground, which is not ſufficient ſanctuarye from the envye of the Turkes, and vouchſafe in them my true zeale to your ſeruice.

I RECEIUED from your grace a comfortable meſſage and promiſe by Mr. Brantwayt; to which I will ſay no more, but that as great men loue their creatures, becauſe they haue made them, ſo ingratitude to the roote of our well being, as of our being, is the great ſinne of infernall rebellion; of which when I am found guiltye, lett me dye the death of a traytor, that haue ambition to be ſtamped, while I liue,

Smyrna, 27. June, 1628.

Your Graces deuoted obliged ſeruant.

To my Lord Viſcount CONWEY.

My very good Lord,

HAUING preſumed to giue account to his majeſtie of the cataſtrophe of my negotiations, knowing it muſt paſs both your judgment and fauour, I will not trouble your lordſhip with repetitions, but humbly deſire in them your protection, which now I may neede. It will ſeeme ſtrange leuitye once to haue named the prince of Tranſiluania, after ſo ſolemne renouncing him: but ſeeing my changes are not naturall, but carried about by the violence of his inconſtant ſphære, I cannot be blamed for varying opinion, being bound to obſerue his eleuation and depreſſion. The ſcope of my meaning is, that ſeeing he doth arme and practiſe in Conſtantinople againſt the emperor, though I would not wiſh his majeſtie ſo to relye vpon him, as to diſtract other more neceſſary cares; yet, to follow the example of the enemye, to take what aduantage we can gett by euery motion, as they doe by his pauſes and reſts; for if he doe but appeare in the field, the emperor cannot thinke any thing ſafe without the gates of Vienna, or as good a fort. Therefore I counſell, that he may be taken at euery bound, and the beſt uſe made of him, and his humor nouriſhed at as little expence as may be. The care of which I haue recommended to my ſucceſſor, and am now arriued to the ſecond church (poore indeed, and full of blaſphemye) onward of my way to recouer my happy countrye, and there to performe my vowes, and the particular dedication of

Smyrna, 27. June, 1628.

Your Lordſhips humble
and deuoted ſeruant.

To Sir PETER WICH, *Ambaſſador at* Conſtantinople.

A LETTER of Inſtructions concerning GABOR, *and the Peace betweene the* EMPEROR *and the* GRAND SIGNOR.

My very good Lord,

I HOPE the deferring of your audience will proue an aduantage to you, that you may know what wiibe effected in the Nargue, before it; for you may then make a perfect cure; and loſing that oportunitye, you are excluded for euer: yet giue me leaue to tell you my opinion, that 20 aſpers is a great aduance, and more then our cloth will reach. The danger lies only in the riſing of monye, which being the roote of the diſeaſe, if you applye your ſtrength to that, and open the deſtruction of trade that followes it, where merchants cannot foreſee the price of their commoditye, you ſhall proceede with more ſafetye and ſoundnes; for therein you concurre with the deſire of the ſtate: but ſtriuing to breake their lawes, you may loſe that you might haue had, and your friends. In matters of this nature you muſt gouerne your actions with a temper; for the vizier will feare to take it quite off, leaſt the Venetians and other nations preſs the example; and juſtice is diſtributiue, and the right of euery man alike. Therefore, if with content and quiett you may rayſe 20 aſpers, and put it into a denomination of good monye, or perſwade ſtrongly the mending of the aſpers, which will keepe the dollars at 80, and nothing els, I thinke you ſhall doe wiſely, not to ſtreyne the cord till it breake. I wiſh that you haue finiſhed, and that my counſell may come too late.

I HAUE been puniſhed with the gout, the relicques of my gaine at Conſtantinople; els I had written ſooner and larger to your lordſhip; yet to fullfill my promiſe, and doe my dutye to diſcharge the zeale I haue euer borne to the good cauſe, though I know I contribute dropps to the ſea, I will not omitt to offer my talent, being confident your ingenuitye will take in good part my contemplations, and ſuch obſeruances as flow from affection to my maſters and the publicque ſeruice.

IN theſe laſt letters I find, that all hope of the prince of Tranſiluania is not ſo extinct, as that there remaines not a deſire in ſome to draw him back. And hauing well conſidered his laſt negotiations at the Porte, and his arming ſodenly, without cauſe to us knowne, or inſtigation from this ſtate, the ſwelling encreaſe of the Imperiall power, fearefull to all his neighbours, and his deferring to ſend his ambaſſador to ratefye the peace, I muſt conclude, if Gabor moue not more out of habite

1628. then nature, though that be moueable enough, there is ſome great and ſecret cauſe in his change of counſells. It is neyther an art to returne to the grace of the grand ſignor, nor in ayd of the king of Sueuia, that he doth actually practiſe againſt the emperor in that court, where nothing is concealed, and profeſs to arme againſt him, and to prouoke an enemie whom he hath moſt cauſe to feare: neyther doe I imagine he doth it in contemplation of us; but touched in conſcience with the guiltines of his many inuaſions vpon the Auſtrian territories, and that he hath found by ſome intelligence he is not pardonable nor ſafe in his patched peace, knowing well the rule of thoſe that affect empire, *Occaſione invitati eos ultum ineunt, qui per occaſionem temporum ipſis nocuerunt*; that therefore neceſſitye enforceth him to rayſe helpe tymely, at leaſt to ſhow the emperor, that he hath not ſo loſt his creditt here, that the grand ſignor will ſuffer him to be ouerrunne; and fearing a quarrell, he will engage the Turkes with him by hindering their peace. Theſe conſiderations make me hope, that he will returne to his firſt loue for his owne ſafety; eſpecially becauſe I foreſee he ſhalbe againe invited, and that his ambaſſador promiſed me to heare vnexpected newes at Ligorne. Your lordſhip may be pleaſed then to know, that in Sir Iſaac Wakes letter there were a few cyphars, which ſayd, that the Venetian ſenate had ordered their baylo to doe his beſt endeauour to procure the Turkes to take this oportunitye to breake with the emperor; which declaration hath much conſequence in yt; for they are a wary generation, who, without great cauſe and ground, enter not into ſuch a practiſe. Neyther in all my tyme, though they haue deſired it in their hearts, did they open their mouth ſo wide. Of this aduice your lordſhips wiſedome will take no other notice to the baylo, then what he will of himſelfe diſcouer; for perhaps it is a ſecrett of ſtate: but this vſe you may make of it, dexterouſly to draw a concurrence with him; and if he declare, you ſhalbe the ſtronger by his help: *Vis unita fortior*.

IT reſts that I giue my opinion what is to be done, and how to worke Gabor into action, without too much engagement; and all conſiſts in the hinderance of the peace, if the emperors ambaſſador doe come, in which ſcene I deſired to play my part. Vntill he arriue, your lordſhip ſhall doe well to accuſe his ſtay of fraud and deluſion; that the houſe of Auſtria doe attend to ſee the ſucceſs of their armes this yeare in Germanye, or to make peace; that eyther way they may conuert them wholly againſt Turkye, when they ſhall haue no help by the diuerſion of our war, which only giues them peace. You muſt preſs the ſcituation of the new army rayſed upon the nauigable part of the Danuby, which they can tranſport in 6 dayes by water to Buda. In generall, you muſt inculcate this admonition; that the peace it ſelfe is falſe, feigned, vnprofitable and diſhonourable to this great empire.

BUT if an ambaſſador come, then you muſt deſcend to more particulars, and ſtudy the articles comparatiuelye with thoſe that are more ancient, whereof you haue the coppies.

FIRST, you may admoniſh them, that if the ratification be not ſigned by the emperors ſonne, but by Ferdinand only, that it is an illuſion done purpoſely to breake at pleaſure; by this you may winne tyme: for the father hath ſurrendred to him; and he is by the ſtates of the kingdom elected, and crowned king of Hungarie, for which countrye is the quarrell; and all acts of ſtate and high juſtice runne in his name; and he may renew the war for Vatz without any obligation or breach of the treatye. Neyther doe the generall words of his heyres and ſucceſſors bind; for kings are not preſcribed in their owne juriſdiction by formalitye of words, which only relate to the empire and ſucceſſion therein. Neyther is it materiall, that the emperor doth in the inſtrument write himſelfe king of Hungarye, *Poſſeſſio facit regem*; for though he keepe the ſtile, the ſonne hath the dominion, as the grand ſignor hath Jeruſalem from the kyng of Spayne.

SECONDLY, you may know, that Vatz was ſurpriſed by the Turkes in tyme of peace, and that there reſts, by the treaty of Zitwar, power to remand all places wrongfully uſurped after it. Here hath beene the difficultye: The emperor being now victorious, will neuer grant, that *il mal tolto* ſhalbe kept, and thereby renownce his right implicitely; and the Turkes, by their law, cannot ſurrender any *palange* if a moſche hath beene builded in yt. Therefore they now both ſeeke to avoyd a declaration in the poynt, which is not ſafe for the grand ſignor, becauſe he cannot make a quarrell for what he hath in poſſeſſion; but the emperor may, for reſtitution at his pleaſure, by vertue of this treatye: ſo that, for the ſecuritye of this peace to the Turkes, a deciſion is eſſentiall. The grand ſignor in the treaty doth vnderſtand, that all matters ſhall reſt in the ſtate they were; and the Imperialls, that it is no breach of this peace (which hath reference to the life from that of Zitwar) to ſurpriſe it againe in peace, as it was taken from them. In this poynt, if you can but bring it into queſtion and diſpute, to make a finall deciſion and liquidation, that the peace may haue no inbred corruption, you haue wonne the garland; for it can neuer be agreed, where both are proud and ſtiffe, in a right of this nature, and ſo bound vp with rules of honor and religion.

LASTLY, you muſt except at the reference to the peace of Zitwar, which doth giue the emperor right to Vatz, and to remand all priſoners taken in the laſt war, and to reparation of damages, which are innumerable; and though perhaps they will not be ſtrictly preſſed now, yet it is both diſhonorable and diſaduantagious to the grand ſignor to be tyed to the others call, and to play a game when it is deſperate. Herein you may put the vizier in mind, that their inſtructions to the commiſſioners were, to treate a new peace, *ex re integrâ*, annulling all former, which he confeſſed to me, and that they were abuſed. And that Georgi Mehemet Baſſa rejected the treaty of Ghirmatia 1625. only for being bound to the ſtate of Zitwar. In this particular, if they will ratefye a peace, which dependeth by relation, as you may perceiue in the firſt or ſecond article, vpon diuers precedents, they do ratefye a chaos and confuſion, which themſelues doe not vnderſtand. And if there be no remedye, yet put them in mind to explayne which peace of Zitwar they accept; for that ſigned by the emperor doth much differ from that confirmed by the grand ſignor, and ſo theſe laſt 20 yeares they knew not the conditions of their owne peace, but ſtood at the diſcretion of the enemye: with this you may perhaps begett a fraction.

HAUING touched theſe generalityes, fitt for your lordſhips knowledge, I refer the diſpoſing of occaſions, and matters emergent, to your wiſedome; wherein I will only ſay this, That there is no loſs to take euery bound, and to profitt our ſelues by the example of the enemye, who makes uſe of euery pauſe and reſt of the Turkes and Gabor; and though we neede not truſt their conſtancye, yet we may take aduantage of euery motion, eyther actually to trouble, or to amuſe the aduerſarye. What is done, I pray you, write me to Ligorne, that I may know what concurrence in words and deedes, and how to gouerne my ſelfe. And ſo I wiſh your lordſhip the fruition of thoſe fruicts I could not gather, health and honor, and the protection of Almighty God, and reſt

Smyrna, 30. June, old ſtile, 1628.

Your Lordſhips.

To Mr. STRINGAR, *about Sir* KEN. DIGBYE'*s Attempt in* Scanderon *Roade.*

Mr. STRINGAR,

YOUR laſt letter brought me no pleaſing newes. Whatſoeuer Sir Kenelm Digbyes commiſſion be, Scandaron was no fitt place wherein to execute yt, to diſturbe the quiet trade of merchants that pay better tenths then any rouer, and to giue occaſion to the greedy and needy Turke to prey vpon us. The company muſt be ſenſible of this at home. And for myne owne part, I doe not like the libertye and truſt giuen to any of that religion; for howeuer they may be honeſt and braue morall men, yet eyther they, or ſome that looke farther then they, may haue other and vaſter deſſignes then only puniſhing the fooliſh French, or enriching the admiraltye, to caſt *petram ſcandali*, a rocke into our beſt trades, and, if poſſible, to worke a breach with this raſh ſtate. I remember, that in queen Eliſabeths tyme, *beatiſſimæ memoriæ*, no papiſt in England could preuayle for a letter of mart; not that ſome might not be truſted, but that euery ſuch truſt was a breach of that rule, by which the ſtate was then conſtantly gouerned: it was grace enough for them to keepe their defenſiue armes in their owne houſes, and not to arme them abroad. But to the matter it ſelfe; before you wrote me, I had intimated to Dominico my opinion, That if the factors at Aleppo yeild not too ſoone, and giue away their mony, which is then in hell, irrecouerable, the thing will not be great. Sir Peter Wych, I doubt not, wilbe ſtiffe to vrge the grand ſignor to complayne in England, as we doe at the Porte, and to require juſtice of his majeſtie, vtterly diſavowing the

1628. fact; and when any thing growes cold in Turkye, it is halfe ouercome. You muſt remember to him two examples, beſides the piratts his own ſubiects, of our ſhips taken by the French, the Tygar in Tunes, and Salamandar in Millo: of which when we demanded protection and juſtice of the Porte, it was anſwered, It was not the tribunal, but that we muſt ſeeke in France. The difference of the ſcale alters not the caſe *in jure*; and I am confident they dare not breake with us, if we ſtand ſtoutly to our owne intereſts, and that it will proue nothing but what the feare and preſent neceſſitye of the Aleppines caſt away. Tyme wilbe loſt to the ſhips, and mony ſpent, againſt which example the company muſt prouide; for not only in the grand ſignors ports, but in his ſeas, if our men of war range ſo low as the trauerſe of Alexandria, it will proue ſcandalous, and they will occaſion *avanea's*, and we may perhaps be accuſed for that which Malteſes or Florentines ſteale.

When I was here hunting the jeſuites, you write me they are freed at Galata. I am ſorry the baylo did not better corrupt a corrupt ſtate; and if he and the patriarch preuent them not, they haue a boxe of reuenge full of poyſon. I found Cannachy here; and hauing a command in the cadies hand, made him flye to Meſſina. Two owles remayne, *ſub Ajacis clypeo*, which neuer ſaw the light, till yeſterday, after my comming, and then one of them did but peepe out; the reſt are gone vpon French ſhips, and I thinke, howeuer the ſunne ſeeme to ſhine on them, they will truſt their necks no more with the * earle of Cecy then they did with the baron. The king can create him any title but honeſt; here honorable is ſeperated from the ſubiect, wherein it ſhould inhære, a lord; and now that he is made a count, I wiſh he might *à vous rendre bon compte*; and afterward lett him be a jeſuite himſelfe, I thincke it will not hurt him much. For your ſelfe I can ſay no more, but that I haue often told you, and now I attend your tyme to ſhow you, that I am your

* The French ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, newly created a count by the Fren. king, and who ſtood indebted in a large ſum to the Engl. factory or embaſſy, which ſeems here left Mr. Stringar, the Engliſh conſul to get reimburſed.

Smyrna, $\frac{19}{29}$ July, 1628.

True honeſt friend.

From Sir Peter Wyche.

My Lord,

THE letter you was pleaſed to ſend me from Smirna, ſhall guide me in my waye of negotiation in this Porte, and I render you all thanks for yt. As for Gabors actions, they haue ſuch dependencye (as I find) on this empire, as altogeather from hence they muſt be guided, and I find the buſines doing of yt ſelfe here; for beſides the forces of Grecia, there is command giuen to thoſe in Tartarye, hauing already eſtabliſhed there the new Tartar han, to fall downe into the borders likewiſe: and the caimmacam hath told me, that they will not be vnprouided for the warre. The grand ſignor hath uerye latelie wrott his letter unto the emperor, that whereas there had bin a peace concluded betwixt them, and relyed on the ambaſſadors comming for the ratifying thereof, which hath not bin performed on his parte, the ſett tyme being long ſince expired, yt appeared he ment nothing leſs then the peace, and the rather, becauſe he rayſed great forces neere thoſe frontiers. Wherefore he deſired him to declare himſelfe, either by ſending preſentlie his ambaſſadors in conformitie of the peace, or elſs he would cleare himſelfe of that treaty, and was confident to make all good by the ſword. This letter was ſent unto the baſſa of Buda, to aduance from thence as he ſhould find cauſe. There is likewiſe a letter ſent by Juſſeph agha, from the caimmacam unto Gabor, a coppy whereof I here encloſed ſend vnto your lordſhip: by this you will clearelie ſee how things haue paſſed ſince your departure, ſo wilbe able to make the trueſt conſtructions of them. I doe plaie my parte herein as I find tyme and occaſion. The Dutch ambaſſador hath beene latelie with me, and would haue me joyne with him to make large offers and engagements to ſome miniſters in this Porte; but in that particular I haue excuſed my ſelfe, finding yt without my booke, and beſides I was not aduiſed thereunto by your lordſhip, but rather the contrarie, many dangerous conſequences hanging theron. In all waies of fomentation I ſhall applye my ſelfe with him; but he labours to gett monies againe into his hands. Your lordſhip vnderſtanding beſt how uſefull yt maie be, will ſollicite that poynt at your getting home: yet I hope the buſines will doe yt ſelfe, now that they haue had good newſe likewiſe from their army towards Perſia; all which you will beſt vnderſtand by the caimmacams letter vnto Gabor, howſoeuer (methinks) the emperors letter is rather an inuitation to peace, then a reſolution to warr, and queſtionleſs that peace is much gaped after in this Porte.

THE caimmacams long indiſpoſition hath left me euer ſince betweene feare and deſpaire in the buſines of the Narge, and I can giue you (as yet) no other accompt thereof. Wee are reſolued either to haue yt quite off, or not to giue on aſper for the rayſing of: for all people here are of opinion, Jewes and all, that it is impoſſible to putt it into a denomination of good mony, or to keepe the doller at 80 aſpers, and then wee are nere the neere.

ON the 13. of this preſent monthe I had my audience of the grand ſignor, that being the firſt daie of the caimmacams going to the diuan: at it I preſſed hard in arz both the buſines of Smirna and the Nargue; but what effect will come thereof, I know not; for no anſwere was made me then, and neuer ſince the caimmacam wilbe ſpoken withall; for ſome diſtemperature of that daie hath lade him up agayne of the goute, and a feauer to boote, and in this eſtate ſtand thoſe buſineſſes. My audience was in all particulars (as I am told) according to uſuall coſtume; onlie the grand ſignor came that morning purpoſelie from the arſenall garden to his ſeraglio at Conſtantinople, and returned againe within two howres after; and he tooke ſo much notice and contentment at the ſcuting off of Mr. Moyers ordinance, as at his returne by the ſhipp, and by the grand ſignors owne apoyntment, he had all the ordinance ſhott off againe.

THE plague is very hott in Galatta, and I thinke all our merchants haue prouided them places abroade to retyre unto; and I am newlie come unto the Perons villadge. All ambaſſadors were gone before me, and moſt of our merchants; ſo I conceaued yt high tyme for me to packe up: notwithſtanding I ſhall repayre vnto the caimmacam ſo ſoone as I can be admitted, for this kings anſwere.

THE expulſion of the jeſuites from hence, wherein your lordſhip plade your parte ſo well, is all come to naught ſince; for the two that remayned here, haue agayne obteyned leaue from the grand ſignor to reſide and excerſice their function in the ſame collidge as freelie as before, where they haue beine this 20 dayes; and it appeares, that this command from the grand ſignor is ſo peremptorie, as I doe not find that either the patriarke or the bailo intend to returne to any new oppoſition.

AN vnluckie buſineſs hath hapened through Sir Kenelm Digbyes coming into Scanderon, by the indiſcreete cariadge thereof by our conſull, who hath alredie caſt awaie 50^{m} dollers by waie of a comodation. By theſe incloſed papers your lordſhip will ſee what hath paſſed, and ſo likewiſe ſee the friendlineſs of the Venecians.

I KNOWE not why your lordſhip ſhould thanke me for Mr. Ramſden; but yf there ſhould be any ocation, you ſhould haue cauſe to doe yt; for I hold him a very honeſt man.

I BESEECH your lordſhip to preſent my humble ſeruice vnto my ladie, whoſe faire handes I kiſs, and reſt

Belgrade, the 26th of July,
1628. ſtilo Angl.

Your Lordſhips faithfull ſeruant,
PR. WYCHE.

FOR the autentikeneſs of this letter I haue ſent yt vnto your lordſhip vnder Dominico his hande, which will begg my pardon.

Literae CAIMACHAM *ad Principem* TRANSILUANIAE.

NOLUMUS latere ſerenitatem veſtram, cariſſime frater, quod imperatoris Germaniae agentis interpres cum querelis nobis ſignificauit legatum imperatoris Germaniae jam in procinctu itineris fuiſſe ad portam hanc Oſmanicam adeundam, at detentum fuiſſe ob rumores, qui ad eundem imperatorem peruenere de exercitu, quem ſerenitas veſtra contra illum conſcribere ferebatur; eaque etiam de cauſa generalem Tillium ex Hollandia aduocatum fuiſſe in fines Vngariae, ne Caeſar Germ. uti antehac euenit, de improuiſo opprimeretur. At ſcientes nos te aduerſus Germanos, neſciente Oſmanica Porta, nunquam mouiſſe arma, ſed illos quidem contra nos occulti aliquid in animo fouere, et inſidias ſtruere, adducto ex ſuperiore in inferiorem partem duplici exercitu, prout ſerenitas veſtra nobis ſignificauit, quorum alter Budam obſideat, alter Caſſouiam; nec non euocato ex Hollandia generale Tillio verſus eaſdem partes; nam minime credibile eſt Caeſarem Germanicum in proprii regni perniciem

instruere

1628. inſtruere tantum exercitum, et fruſtra ibidem ſeruare : cum ergo perſpectum habeamus Germanos ab omni aeuo inconſtantes fuiſſe et doloſos, nobiſque hoſtes capitales, ne à parte potentiſſimi imperatoris nos improuidi uideamur et negligentes, ad omnes imperatoris potentiſſimi ditiones animum cum tanta cura et diligentia applicare uolumus, ut facile nobis ſit nemini non reſiſtere, volente Deo optimo maximo, quicunque hoſtili animo ditionem imperatoris aut Tranſiluaniae accedere parat : quem in finem Budam in ſuppetias miſimus xii.mill. Janitzarorum, et Cauiſae, Strigonii, Agriae, et Hotuvanij arcibus de auxilio proſpeximus. Propterea mandauimus modo ſulthano Galgae et Candemirio, ut cum 100 m. Tartarorum campum Abramanienſem in finibus Moldauiae petant. Tantum ſerenitas veſtra in tempore euigilet, perſpiciens quid inimici noſtri uelint, et quorſum iter dirigant ; omnemque ex animo metum procul amoueat, quia rebus omnibus neceſſariis ſerdarium (id eſt, generalem) praefecimus Khienam paſſam ad viſirum Budenſem. Plerique ferè omnes Janitzari et Spahi in bellum profecti ſunt. Et ſi Germani aduerſus Turcas inſurgere uelint, licentia rapiendi promulgata in imperio Oſmanico, ut quiſque quantum rapere queat ſibi rapiat ; tantus militum confluxus erit, ut anguſta uidebitur terra incedentibus, et innumerabiles cenſebuntur ut ſtellae in coelo, et arenae in mari. Quantas uictorias reportarit potentiſſimi imperatoris exercitus in ulterioribus partibus à Perſis, fuſo eorum exercitu, captiſque multis magnatibus, uti cognoſcas, cariſſime frater, captiuorum nomina in catalogum relata ad ſerenitatem veſtram tranſmiſimus. Scripſit viſirus ad ſe miſſum eſſe ex ſummis uiris legatum, per quem ſtudeant Perſae de pace tractare, ſi potentiſſimi imperatoris uoluntas accedat ; ſiquidem eorum copiae deſtrictae et impeditae ſunt aduerſus Vſtheium, id eſt, magnum Tartariae canum, et Selim Shak imperatorem Indiae, qui Mogol dicitur, ita ut in illis partibus contra viſirum noſtrum exercitum copioſum habere nequeant ; ſed ſi Germani contra nos bellum gerere inſtituunt, ſicuti credimus, tantum illud eſt neceſſe, cariſſime frater, ut ex illis partibus ſerenitas veſtra de rebus omnibus nos in tempore reddat certiores. Deus altiſſimus in fortunam imperatoris omnia conuertit : certe ſibi perſuaſum habeat ſerenitas veſtra omne vlteriorum partium negotium ſitum eſſe in poteſtate noſtra, ſiue pacem expectamus, ſiue bellum. Res quidem iſtas ulteriores neutiquam nobis expedit miſſas facere ; ſed tamen ad fines Hungariae et Tranſiluaniae tantam ſollicitudinem conuertemus, ut ſi temporis rerumque ratio poſtulabit, ipſe imperator potentiſſimus in expeditione praeſens eſſe uelit ; tantaſque res, adiuuante Deo optimo maximo, in exteriore illo tractu moliri et mouere decreuimus, ut fama ad omnem poſteritatem pennatura ſit. Tantum, cariſſime frater, ſerenitas veſtra diligenter uigilet ; et ſi quod cognoſcit de mala Germanorum uoluntate,ad potentiſſimum imperatorem in tempore perſcribat. Si certum ſit ipſos uelle aduerſus nos mouere bellum, in ditiones ipſorum ante nobis irruendum erit : et ſi neceſſitas exigit, ſerenitas veſtra cum paſſa Budae conſiliorum communionem ineat ; utque ſerdarius ſimiliter faciat, mandatum ipſi fuit. Sulthano quoque Galgae, et Candemirio in mandatis dabitur ab imperatore, ut quorſum, et qua uia Tartaros uelit ſerenitas veſtra incedere, ex arbitrio ſerenitatis veſtrae praeſtetur ; et ſi expeditionem ipſi ſuſcipiunt, hiemem tranſigant in ditione Germaniae ; futuro autem anno, quid Deus concedet expectabimus. Jamdudum à Deo iſtis rebus praeſcriptus eſt modus et finis. Imperator potentiſſimus ſiauſium miſit ad Caeſarem Germanicum, ut legatum noſtrum retromittat ; et poſtea nos quoque ad omnia uigilabimus. Quicquid Deus uolet, illud fiet. A parte modo ſerenitatis veſtrae, fidelitate et conſtantia opus eſt, ut de Germ. rebus rumores ad nos certi perueniant. Firmiſſime ſerenitas veſtra credat potentiſſimum imperatorem ditionem, Hungariae poſſeſſum, et Tranſiluaniam tueri decreuiſſe, ut oculi pupillam. Nondum acuti iſti Oſmanorum gladii obtuſi euaſere, neque in vagina contraxere rubiginem,qui Gratianum et Sulhoſtium puniuerunt, meritamque ceperunt vindictam. Quamobrem ſerenitatem veſtram ſecuram eſſe iubemus, quia non differet diutius Deus, quin Germanos illos iuſta punitione proſequatur, qui tantum ſanguinis effudere ſine pietate ulla erga proprios fratres. Deus per nos illis retribuet meritam poenam pro peccatis et malis, quae perpetrarunt in propriam gentem, et fratres ſuos : prope eſt quod Deus illos gladio acuto puniet. Tantum ſerenitas veſtra de rebus omnibus, quod ſupra petiimus, nos certiores faciat in tempore.

Datum Con^{li}, xiv. Julij, 1628.

1628.

To Mr. BUNDOCKE, 28. Auguſt, 1628. *concerning the taking of Signor* COSMO ORLANDO's *Ship; and what paſſed betweene me and the Governor of* Liuorne, *and the* Florence *Secretarye, in that Matter.*

Mr. BUNDOCKE,

ARRIUING at this port of Ligorne, the firſt newes I heard, was that you had taken a ſhip of ſignor Coſmo Orlando; who hath beene with me, and made complaynt, in the name of the great duke, whoſe ſubiect he is, and vnder whoſe banner and protection he vnderſtood himſelfe ſecure from all violence of our nation. He is now gone to make petition to his highneſs at Florence, and to ſeeke ſome redreſs by ſequeſtration here; and would haue ſent fede and conſtitution to Zant, to arreſt and trouble you there. Your action is very ill taken by this ſtate, and by the Engliſh here reſident. But hoping you will conſider the ill conſequence, and make him full reſtitution, I haue ſent for him to endeauour to appeaſe him with expectation of juſtice. I haue not ſeene your commiſſion; but I generally know, that you haue no warrant to make priſe of the ſubiects of thoſe princes, who are friends to his majeſtie; and that your owners haue giuen ſuch caution into the admiraltye, by great bond. This ſhip departed Conſtantinople not many moneths ſince, with goods of diuers ſubiects of the grand ſignor, with his *ſalvo condotto* and commands; and was recommended to me by the captain baſſa and Buſtengee-baſſi; wherevpon, in conformitye of the treatye of peace and commerce betweene his majeſtie and the Port, I gaue him an authenticque letter of ſafety and credence, both to ſignifye what he was, and in what ſeruice he was employed; requiring all his majeſties ſubiects to ſuffer him to paſs quietly in the ſeas, both in reſpect of the great duke, and his laders at Conſtantinople, ſubiects to the grand ſignor, which I ſuppoſed ſufficient to protect him: but, as he reports, you not only deſpiſed and tore my ſafe conduct, but the coulors and commiſſion of his prince, and made priſe of all, to a very great eſtate, both in mony and goods; which proceeding of yours being utterly vnlawfull, and contrarye to the honor and juſtice of his majeſtie, I haue thought fitt to ſend you this admonition, and to recall to your mynd, that beſides the affront to this ſtate, which wilbe highly reſented and complayned of in England, that you haue endangered the eſtates of our merchants in the grand ſignors dominion. For you cannot be ignorant what ſignor Coſmo is, your brother hauing knowne him with captain Antony Wood; that he hath beene an ancient officer of the captain baſſa, knowne and fauoured by all the great miniſters of the Port; and how dangerous it is to giue occaſion to hungrye wolues to eate vpon us, and to carue out their owne ſatisfaction; and with what reaſon the Leuant companye may be prouoked to proſecute agaynſt you, and your owners, ought well to be conſidered by you. Therfore, for your owne good and preſeruation, I haue begun to treate with ſignor Orlando here, and to giue ſatisfaction to this ſtate; and will endeauour to draw him to a promiſe, that he ſhall not ſeeke the trouble of our merchants at Conſtantinople, vntill he ſee what effect this my admonition will worke vpon you; wherby I both counſell and require you to reſtore his goods and monyes taken by you, that apperteyne to him, or any of the ſubiects of the duke of Toſcanye, or Turkye; and to depoſite them in the hands of Mr. Hobſon, or ſome other the principle merchants reſiding at Zant; and that you ſend vnto Mr. Bernard and Mr. Harbyn your reſolution herein, with all ſpeede; which courſe if you ſhall take, you will both ridd your ſelfe, your owners, and our merchants, of much trouble and loſs, and eſcape the danger of the law; and if not, you muſt expect the ſeueritye of his majeſties juſtice, and to anſwere all damages occaſioned by your offence and contempt. And ſo I wiſh you to haue as much care of your ſelfe, as I haue deſired your good, and to be found

Liuorne, 28th Auguſt, 1628.

Your L. F.

DON PIETRO DE MEDICI, gouernor of Liuorne, did deſire me to enterpoſe, that no interruption of the trade might follow.

COSMO had made petition to the great duke, who had referred the cauſe to conſulls of Piſa; where the Engliſh were ſure to be condemned, and their goods in Liuorne ſequeſtred for ſatisfaction.

1628. WHERVPON I promiſed Don Pietro, that if Coſmo would relye vpon his majeſties juſtice, and let fall his ſute at Piſa, and not enforme agaynſt us in Turkye, that I would ſollicit his cauſe to his majeſtie, from whom he might be aſſured to haue right; and promiſed to write an anſwere vpon my arriuall in England. This gaue ſatisfaction to Don Pietro, and he wrote to Florence, that the ſecretarye ſhould ſpeake with me to the ſame purpoſe.

AT Florence the ſecretarye of the duke came to me, and in the name of the duke and the ſer^{ma} complayned; with him I held the ſame way, and gaue my word, vpon the conditions aboue expreſſed, to procure juſtice in England. I ſhowed him that Coſmo might not make aduantage of 3 tribunalls, but ought to chooſe one; if he accepted of that of his majeſtie, I would ſollicite for him; if that of Piſa, I could not withſtand yt: but that if he ſought the auenuous way of Turkye, we muſt ſeeke to defend our ſelues by like courſes. The ſecretarye was content with my offer, and promiſed that ther ſhould be no proceeding in Piſa, and Coſmo warned not to ſeeke Turkiſh juſtice for four moneths, if in that tyme he had anſwere from England, till when all ſute ſhould be ſuſpended. I deſired that a declaration, or petition, ſhould be ſent into England, in behalf of Coſmo, to the agents of the duke, whom I would aſſiſt: and thus we were agreed.

Two hours after the ſecretary returned, and told me, that Coſmo had beene called, and was content with our agreement; but that he confeſſed he had already enformed ſome of his laders at Conſtantinople and Scio, and that therfore he could not aſſure us that no complaynt ſhould be made by them; and therfore the duke would haue me know what had paſt, that it might not after be taken for breach of promiſe on his part; but that Coſmo ſhould write of the agreement, and, if it were not too late, ſhould preuent all ſute at Conſtantinople.

TO which I replyed, that ſeeing Coſmo had made ſuch haſt, we muſt ſtand to our defence; and I would likewiſe be free of any promiſe to fauour him, but conditionall, that he did eyther not begin or withdraw his ſute in Turkiſh juſtice: ſo that I would proceede according as I ſhould here from our merchants or ambaſſador; and ſo the matter was by mutuall promiſe ſuſpended, vntill we heard from Conſtantinople.

SINCE, Mr. Bernard wrote me from Liuorne, that Coſmo had both complayned at Scio, and ment to follow his cauſe by the marine conſulls of Piſa.

HOWSOEVER, the offence of Bundocke is great, and his majeſties honor and commiſſion abuſed; for which ſome exemplar juſtice, for the ſatisfaction of the duke of Florence, is requiſite; for if theſe courſes be continued, we ſhall ſhortlie haue no port, nor trade, in the Leuant.

To my Lord Viſcount GRANDESON.

My Lord,

BY the bleſſing of God we are ſafely arriued in Liuorne the 26. Auguſt, and very well receiued, by order of the grand duke, and his miniſters here. I am vnreſolued what courſe to take; my lord of Carliſle, being in Italye, inviting me to ſhelter vnder his wings; and being very loth eyther to trye my wiues valour any more, or to bring her vpon the coaſt of England in winter; for, though it wilbe chargeable, yet ſhe hath merited any expence: and therfore, if I fynd poſſibilitye, ſhe ſhall returne by land, and ſee ſomewhat of pleaſure for her paſt patience. I expected here to heare of my old theame; but as yett is no meſſenger arriued; ſo that I can write your lordſhip little but of my ſelfe. The war of Montferate hath gone on ſlowly. They ſpeake of a ceſſation of armes interceded by the pope's nuntio; but at the ſame tyme the Spaniards haue begun to batter Caſel: and the duke of Savoy hath taken Trino, and many other peices. In concluſion, if theſe princes ſtand long amazed and newtrall, they muſt become Spaniſh tenants at will, who doth enjoy our French war.

I SEND your lordſhip a narration and note of a fight we were enforced to make with the gallyes of Malta, to us proſperous, but as ſharpe as hath beene vpon theſe ſeas in many years. My poore wife had little place of refuge, which much perplexed me. Our ſhip ouerladen, ſhe ſate vpon the decke among the gunns, and was often forced to tacke, as the enemy came on our quarters. This glory ſhe hath, that ſhe ſhowed no feare nor paſſion; but reſolued, that ſeeing it was her portion, ſhe would beare it. Some great ſhot fell about her, which moued her not; only while I was 1628. with her, to ſee her, I got a bruze with a peice of wood ouer the back, that felld me; and this amazed her; but when I roſe, and had no harme, but payne, ſhe ſayd the chance of the day was paſt; the bullet came dangerouſly right with me, but was diuerted, and ſplitt the bitts behind me. The Malteſes haue no quarrell, as a ſtate, againſt us, except they picke one for their nations, being all French and Spaniards. But to ſpeake playne with your lordſhip, the great licence giuen or taken by our ſhips, will leaue us no friend, nor place to releiue with a drop of water. They fly att all without difference; and ſhortly we ſhall haue neyther trade nor port in the Leuant. At Scanderone the roade hath beene ſcandalized by ſir Kenelme Digbye, who hath done brauely, if warrantablye: but our poor merchants ſuffer. It is no jeſting with the hungry Turke, who like a ſumner liues by ſcapes. Another hath taken a ſhip of the ſubiects of the grand duke, that had his letters, and wore his coulors, trading betweene this port and Conſtantinople, who had alſo my *ſalvo condotto* giuen him there, at the requeſt of the vizier; but nothing prevayled, which is here highly reſented: and I haue endeauoured to giue ſatisfaction, by enterpoſing to procure reſtitution, to preuent an embargo, or ſequeſtration here. Breefly, if in England better order be not taken, and a bridle putt in theſe ſeahorſe mouthes, his majeſties honor wilbe offended, and all our trades forfeyted. When I come home, I wilbe bold to enforme his majeſtie, and my lord admirall, neceſſary truthes. In the meane tyme, I humbly kiſs his feete, and doe pray for his proſperitye: and returne with moſt hearty and deuote affections, to be found

Livorno, $\frac{8}{18}$. September, 1628. *Your Lordſhips moſt humble ſeruant.*

The Dutch EMBASSADOR'*s Letter, ſent to Sir* THOMAS ROE.

Illuſtriſſimo et Eccellentiſſimo Signore,

COME con molta allegrezza hauemo inteſo, per le lettre de noſtri amici, l'arriuo di V. E. in Liuorno, coſi con ſommo dolore noſtro fú congiontà la nuoua del ſiniſtro accidente arriuato alla ſua perſona, nell' incontro con le galere di Malta, del quale ſperamo, che Dio, per ſua miſericordia, felicemente l' hauerá poi liberato, é che, per l' auenire, preſeruará lá perſona di lei, di madama, é tutta la compagnia, dá ſimili, e tutti altri pericoli, guidandoli á ſaluamento, conducendoli con la guardia de ſuoi ſanti angeli nella dici deſiderata patria. Noi fin hora ſtante lá continuatione del mal contagioſo ſiamo nel Monaſterio di ſanto Andrea, per lá gratia diuina ſani; ſebene tutti gl' altri ſignori ambaſciatori ſono ritornati alle caſe loro. Doppo l'ultima noſtra, di $\frac{6}{16}$. Settembre, hanno havute li Turchi felice ſucceſſe in Aſia, et recuperato la cittá d' Arzerum reſa dá Abaſá sforzato dá ſuoi ſoldati, et altri habitanti, doppo che, con grandiſſima furia, per quindeci giorne, fú dal cannon battuta, con patto che fuſſe perdonato, et reconciliato con li Gianizzari, il che ſegui eſſendo lui dal Viſir ſtato ben ricevuto, et honorato, et con li capi et principali de Gianizzari abraceiatoſi, baciatoſi vicendeuolmente; ſebene credo pui toſto per ingannarlo, et intrattenerlo per un puoco di tempo, che di reſolutione, et affettione di perdonarlo. Queſta vittoria é ſtata qui inteſa con grandiſſimo contento, et demoſtratione di publiche allegrezze. Si dice che'l Vizir há poi inviato parte del ſuo campo uerſo Acheſca, occupata l' eſtate dell' anno paſſato dá Perſiani, li quali ſi guidica ſi retiraranno dá lor poſta, non eſſendo piazza di conſideratione, et lontano dá loro confini. Hauendo poi il Viſir, nella moſtra generale che fece del ſuo campo, trouato li Gianizzari eſſer in puocon umero, priuó delli carriche loro il Gianizzar Agá, molti Sur uaſi, Odobaſi, et altri officiali. Queſta ſegnalata impreſa, con la precedente contu il Tartar Cham, é Schaijn Giraij, tutte dui ſenza molta profuſion di ſangue, fortifica grandemente il ſtato di queſto imperio, et rende animo alli Turché, in modo, che l'ambaſciatore Ceſareo non li trouará coſi molli, et inclinati alla pace, come hauerebbe fatte ſe foſſe arrivato nel tempo ſtabilito trá li commiſſarii. Frá tanto la longa dimora nelle coſe dubbie d' Aſia, et di Tartaria, há cauſato negl' animi di grandi et piccioli una ſomma diffidenza, con diſguſto, et odio irreconciliabile, di che ſi vedra per ventura doppò l' arrivo dell' ambaſciatore li effetti d' alcuna vendetta, et demoſtratione, ſe non in rottura di pace, almeno in ambigue dilationi, et intrattenimenti; principalmente ſe'l ré di Perſia cercarà la pace con conditioni tolerabili, il qual ſi dice che farà, et che'l ſuo ambaſciatore é nella ſtrada; eſſendo lui travagliato dal gran Tartaro, overo Usbec, et dal potentiſſimo

ré

1628. ré di Mogol, ſi puol credere, ch' anco dà queſta parte preſteranno l' orecchie alla pace, non volendo li ſoldati in neſſun conto reſtar fuori pui longo tempo; in modo che anco ſforzano il Viſir, e l'Agá de Gianizzari, di ritornar con loro, et giá ſi dice, che ſono in ſtrada, il che potrebbe cauſar molta nouita in queſta corte. Il prencipe Betlem há fatto li preaviſati motivi, per il ſoſpetto ch' hebbe dell' armi Imperiali, delle quali hora trovandoſi (come crede) libero per queſto tempo, hà reſoluto di tenerſe quieto, et raccomandar gl' amici e confederati ſuoi all' aiuto de Dio, come V. E. vedra per la copia d' una lettera ſcritta a noi da ſua altezza, dalla quale vien anco ambaſciatore per eſſer preſente alle negotiationi di quelli dell' Imperatore. Prego che V. E. venendo alla corte di ſua regia majeſtá, inſinui nella clementiſſima gratia d'eſſa come uno de ſuoi humiliſſimi et fideliſſimi deuoti et ſervi. Mia moglie, et io, á V. E. et á Madama, baciamo le mani, et pregamo Dio per loro felicità. Di V. E. Illuſtriſſima

Humiliſſimo ſervitore,

Dal. Monaſterio di ſanto Andrea,
li $\frac{1}{11}$. 9bre. 1628.

Haga.

Superſcribed,

All' Ill^{mo} et Ecc^{mo} Sig^{re} il S. Thomasso Roe, *Cavall' et Ambaſciatore del Sereniſſimo Ré della* Gran Brettagna.

END *of* Vol. I.

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Page 93. Line 8. read *Leſdiguieres.* 138. l. 41 and 48. r. *Loevorden.* l. 50. r. *Shink-Sconce.* 139. l. 5. for *wrong* r. *wrung.* 148. l. 44. for *taſte*, r. *take.* 173. ult. after the Parentheſis, for the Period put a Semicolon, and a ſmall *t.* 183. l. 53, for *lip*, r. *Lip.* 224. l. 52. r. *M. Leſdiguieres.* 231. l. 32. for *Boſſina*, r. *Boſnia*; alſo for *Canila* r. *Caniſa.* 263. l. 21. for *effects*, r. *affects.* 267. l. 13. for *made* r. *make.* 270. l. 26. inſtead of the Period, put a Semicolon, and a ſmall *w.* 278. l. 11. for *allyed*, r. *allayed.* 287. l. 42. for a Semicolon, put a Comma. 309. l. 38. after *paſſage*, dele the Comma. 313. l. 7. for *from*, r. *for.* 316. l. 46. for *bound*, r. *bought.* 343. l. 47. for *many*, r. *made.* 358. l. 24. for *faction*, r. *action.* 365. l. 22. r. goe *noe.* farther. 372. l. 5. for *ſent*, r. *done.* 396. l. 51. for *requeſts*, r. *acqueſts.* 415. l. 9. for *baſis*, r. *baſe is.* 430. l. 32. for *ragged*, r. *rugged.* 457. l. 10. for the Period put a Comma; l. 57. for a Comma inſert a Colon; l. 58. for *which*, r. *where.* 460. l. 4. for *Wyereton*, r. *Moreton.* 461. l. 9. for *To* the Lord Conway, r. *From*— l. 31. for *yours*, r. *you*; l. 42. for a Period put a Comma, and a ſmall *y.* 463. l. 12. r. *Creis.* 469. l. 4. for *diſuetudini*, r. *deſuetudini*; l. 24. after *deteriorem*, add *partem*; l. 50. r. *cujuſvis*; l. ult. r. *Beatitudinis.* 474. l. 9. r. *Jewes.* 475. l. 28. for *your*, r. *their.* 483. l. 1. for *inurborate*, r. *incorporate.* 486. l. 22. for *receiued*, r. *recreated.* 487. l. 1. r. *To the Archbiſhop*, &c. 489. l. 28. for a Period, put a Colon, and a ſmall *t*; l. 29. r. *Vayvode*; l. 31. after *ambaſſador*, put a Comma; l. 49. r. *favourers.* 490. l. 49. after *myne*, dele the Point. 493. l. 33. for *maſter*, r. *majeſtie.* 494. l. 21. after *Auiſi*, dele the Comma. 500. l. 13. for *yet*, r. *that*; l. 15. after *another*, inſert a Comma; l. 33. for *Sanoy*, r. *Sanſy*; l. 41. for *a*, r. *an*; l. 43. for *an*, r. *a*; l. 44. r. *Archbiſhop*; l. 55. r. *Cryſippus.* 503. l. penult. after *Germans*, put a Semicolon; after *invaſion*, a Comma. 505. l. 3. of the bottom Note, for *proteſt*, r. *project.* 507. l. 18. for *fiered*, r. *ſeized.* 511. l. 31. after *Holland*, dele the Point; l. 37. after *beleeued*, put a Comma. 513. l. penult. for *Shaurjle*, r. *Maurice.* 516. l. 29. after *finiſhed*, inſert *my.* 520. l. 43. r. *Coeuures.* 525. l. 43. for *ſtation*, r. *nation.* 530. l. 31. for *From*, r. *To.* 542. l. 15. for *Faermett*, r. *Fynnett.* 546. for *From* Sir Iſaac Wake, r. *To* —— The Date of that Letter ſhould be 4-14. Sept. 1626. 558. l. 37. for the Period put a Comma, and a ſmall *b.* 565. l. 27. for *Alca*, r. *Alva.* 570. l. 10. for *is*, r. *in.* 577. l. 39. after *recommendation*, inſert a Semicolon. 582. l. 31. for *his*, r. *your.* 584. l. 11. after *one*, inſert a Semicolon. 594. l. 46. for *our*, r. *other.* 598. l. 9. after *emperor*, put a Semicolon. 602. l. 6. after *Aſya*, put a Semicolon; l. 20. for *this*, r. *his.* 607. l. 6. r. *præcipuos*; l. 17. r. *immunes*; l. 23. r. *principes*; l. 50. for *auſi*, r. *auri*: for *infectandis*, r. *infeſtandis.* 628. l. 29. for *gabard*, r. *Gabor'd.* 644. l. 15. for *Geneua*, r. *Genoua.* 648. l. 38. after *ſtorme*, put a Comma. 677. l. 51. for *his*, r. *this.* 679. l. 40. for *unitato*, r. *mutato.* 697. l. 41. for *Geneua*, r. *Genoua.* 698. l. 46. for *orat*, r. *erat.* 700. l. 33. for *rigor*, r. *vigor.* 704. l. 16. for *Aniſy*, r. *Ainſy.* 711. l. 39. for *way*, r. *may.* 726. l. 25. for *part*, r. *port.* 727. l. 25. r. *Gonzaga.* 745. l. 14. r. *Mondoui.* 747. l. 38. r. *Gradenigo.* 748. l. 20. for *in* Turin, r. *from* Turin. 752. l. 5. for *Maere*, r. *Maeze.* 760. l. 15. for *Paxia*, r. *Naxia.* 770. l. 48. r. *liberalitez.* 773. l. 20. before *Queſtor*, inſert *To Mr.* 782. l. 16. dele the Comma after *Halil.* 784. l. 8. for *Berk*, r. *Berkeley.* 793. l. 31. dele *had.* 794. l. 9. for *as*, r. *at.* 797. l. 16. r. *trouueroit.*

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NICVM

On a careful Reviſal, and Compariſon of the Copy with the Print, the following Miſtakes have been diſcovered; moſt of which were occaſioned by the Difficulty and Obſcurity of ſome of the MSS.

Page 93. Line 8. read *Leſdiguieres.* 138. l. 41 and 48. r. *Loevorden.* l. 50. r. *Shink-Sconce.* 139. l. 5. for *wrong* r. *wrung.* 148. l. 44. for *taſte*, r. *take.* 173. ult. after the Parentheſis, for the Period put a Semicolon, and a ſmall *t.* 183. l. 53, for *lip*, r. *Lip.* 224. l. 52. r. *M. Leſdiguieres.* 231. l. 32. for *Boſſina*, r. *Boſnia*; alſo for *Canila* r. *Caniſa.* 263. l. 21. for *effects*, r. *affects.* 267. l. 13. for *made* r. *make.* 270. l. 26. inſtead of the Period, put a Semicolon, and a ſmall *w.* 278. l. 11. for *allyed*, r. *allayed.* 287. l. 42. for a Semicolon, put a Comma. 309. l. 38. after *paſſage*, dele the Comma. 313. l. 7. for *from*, r. *for.* 316. l. 46. for *bound*, r. *bought.* 343. l. 47. for *many*, r. *made.* 358. l. 24. for *faction*, r. *action.* 365. l. 22. r. goe *noe* farther. 372. l. 5. for *ſent*, r. *done.* 396. l. 51. for *requeſts*, r. *acqueſts.* 415. l. 9. for *baſis*, r. *baſe is.* 430. l. 32. for *ragged*, r. *rugged.* 457. l. 10. for the Period put a Comma; l. 57. for a Comma inſert a Colon; l. 58. for *which*, r. *where.* 460. l. 4. for *Wyereton*, r. *Moreton.* 461. l. 9. for *To* the Lord Conway, r. *From*— l. 31. for *yours*, r. *you*; l. 42. for a Period put a Comma, and a ſmall *y.* 463. l. 12. r. *Creis.* 469. l. 4. for *diſuetudini*, r. *deſuetudini*; l. 24. after *deteriorem*, add *partem*; l. 50. r. *cujuſvis*; l. ult. r. *Beatitudinis.* 474. l. 9. r. *Jewes.* 475. l. 28. for *your*, r. *their.* 483. l. 1. for *inurborate*, r. *incorporate.* 486. l. 22. for *receiued*, r. *recreated.* 487. l. 1. r. *To the Archbiſhop*, &c. 489. l. 28. for a Period, put a Colon, and a ſmall *t*; l. 29. r. *Vayvode*; l. 31. after *ambaſſador*, put a Comma; l. 49. r. *favourers.* 490. l. 49. after *myne*, dele the Point. 493. l. 33. for *maſter*, r. *majeſtie.* 494. l. 21. after *Auiſi*, dele the Comma. 500. l. 13. for *yet*, r. *that*; l. 15. after *another*, inſert a Comma; l. 33. for *Sanoy*, r. *Sanſy*; l. 41. for *a*, r. *an*; l. 43. for *an*, r. *a*; l. 44. r. *Archbiſhop*; l. 55. r. *Cryſippus.* 503. l. penult. after *Germans*, put a Semicolon; after *invaſion*, a Comma. 505. l. 3. of the bottom Note, for *proteſt*, r. *project.* 507. l. 18. for *fiered*, r. *ſeized.* 511. l. 31. after *Holland*, dele the Point; l. 37. after *beleeued*, put a Comma. 513. l. penult. for *Shaurjle*, r. *Maurice.* 516. l. 29. after *finiſhed*, inſert *my.* 520. l. 43. r. *Coeuures.* 525. l. 43. for *ſtation*, r. *nation.* 530. l. 31. for *From*, r. *To.* 542. l. 15. for *Faermett*, r. *Fynnett.* 546. for *From* Sir Iſaac Wake, r. *To* —— The Date of that Letter ſhould be 4-14. Sept. 1626. 558. l. 37. for the Period put a Comma, and a ſmall *b.* 565. l. 27. for *Alca*, r. *Alva.* 570. l. 10. for *is*, r. *in.* 577. l. 39. after *recommendation*, inſert a Semicolon. 582. l. 31. for *his*, r. *your.* 584. l. 11. after *one*, inſert a Semicolon. 594. l. 46. for *our*, r. *other.* 598. l. 9. after *emperor*, put a Semicolon. 602. l. 6. after *Aſya*, put a Semicolon; l. 20. for *this*, r. *his.* 607. l. 6. r. *præcipuos*; l. 17. r. *immunes*; l. 23. r. *principes*; l. 50. for *auſi*, r. *auri*: for *infectandis*, r. *infeſtandis.* 628. l. 29. for *gabard*, r. *Gabor'd.* 644. l. 15. for *Geneua*, r. *Genoua.* 648. l. 38. after *ſtorme*, put a Comma. 677. l. 51. for *his*, r. *this.* 679. l. 40. for *unitato*, r. *mutato.* 697. l. 41. for *Geneua*, r. *Genoua.* 698. l. 46. for *orat*, r. *erat.* 700. l. 33. for *rigor*, r. *vigor.* 704. l. 16. for *Aniſy*, r. *Ainſy.* 711. l. 39. for *way*, r. *may.* 726. l. 25. for *part*, r. *port.* 727. l. 25. r. *Gonzaga.* 745. l. 14. r. *Mondoui.* 747. l. 38. r. *Gradenigo.* 748. l. 20. for *in* Turin, r. *from* Turin. 752. l. 5. for *Maere*, r. *Maeze.* 760. l. 15. for *Paxia*, r. *Naxia.* 770. l. 48. r. *liberalitez.* 773. l. 20. before *Queſtor*, inſert *To Mr.* 782. l. 16. dele the Comma after *Halil.* 784. l. 8. for *Berk*, r. *Berkeley.* 793. l. 31. dele *had.* 794. l. 9. for *as*, r. *at.* 797. l. 16. r. *trouueroit.*

p. 65. Spalato, 237, 246, 258, 259, 285
66 Secr: Naunton.
74 Complaints of the Qu. of Bohemia } See p. 146.
K. James I.

93. Lord Say committed to the Fleet
Lord Grandison & Sr. Edw. Conway made privy Counsellors.
Deaths of Ld Knevet & Lord Morley.
Sr. Edw. Cike [illegible] of the Tower.

94. E. of Southampton in favour again with the King.
143. Naunton succeeded as Secretary by Sr. Edw. Conway.
E. of Exeter dies.

145. The Murray's Death.
189 Father Paul 209.
222 D. of Buckingham
E. of Southampton.

249 Ld ~~[illegible] Brecu~~ Keeper Williams.
Ld Treasurer Middlesex. 300

250 Amboyna.
E. of Bristol returns from Spain. 300
Sr H. Wotton made Provost of Eaton.
Sr W. Grey made Ld Grey of Werk.
251 E. of Lindon cuts his throat.
Pr. Charles's treatment in Spain.

285 Mr Pettie, 334, 386, 444, 495, 500, 570, 618
300 Sr. Ed. Herbert returns from France.
Sr. James Lifto, Sr. Caren Reinolds, Sr. Robert Lane, & Sr. John Stafford die.
E. of Thomond dies.
Sr. R. Morysson like to be President of Munster. 329.
Sr. Rob. Naunton [illegible] to the Council Board, & Mr. of the Wards.
309 E. of Southampton & his son ill. 317 die. his Character 353
Pr. of Orange ill. 318, 349. 368, 369. dies 380

329. Sr. Noel Caron dies
E. of Nottingham dies.
330 Ld Say & Seale created a Viscount.
Sr. Edw. Herbert created Baron of Castle Island
Alexandrian MS. 500, 608. Another MS 499.

369. Ld Roberts son of an Attorney.
371. Sr. Geo. Calvert remov'd from being Secret
Lady Purbeck's incontinency.
K. James ill. ~~372.~~ dies 373

372 Contest between Buckingham &

442. Sr. Rob. Killigrew nominated
succeeded Sr. Dud. Carleton
Sr. Alb. Morton dies, & is suc
Sr John Cooke

459 Plague in Lond
460 Credulity of K. James
to the Spaniards.
Archbp Abbot ill of the Go
Lord Conway fixed with a

583. Sr. Tho. Roe's Letter to the Co
Bedford concerning ancient Coi
-dals.